

La France of Monday evening complained of the indecision of England and Austria on the Polish question. France, it said, had pointed out the advantages of united action, and now waited for Austria and England to come to an understanding.

The special correspondent of the Times at Warsaw has written a letter descriptive of the state of that city, in which, it appears, seizures and confiscations, executions and murders, are things of everyday occurrence. All public confidence has been destroyed, and every person appears suspicious of his neighbour. It is asserted that for every Polish life destroyed by execution at the citadel or elsewhere, a Russian life is to be exacted, and the experience of the past few days sadly testifies to the truth of the rumour.

It is stated that the Archduke Maximilian has misgivings about the state of public feeling in Mexico, and that he hesitates to accept the crown offered to him by the Assembly of Notables. If the Archduke does not accept, the Emperor of the French will probably look out for another candidate; but, in the meantime the army must remain till the edifice of Mexican regeneration is crowned by the election of a sovereign.

The overland mail from India and China has arrived. The reports of the growth of cotton in the central provinces of India are satisfactory, and a very large increase of land has been placed under cultivation. Enormous tracts of country are also being devoted to the growth of tea, so as to render Europe independent of China as an exclusive source of supply.

A communication from Alexandria represents the effects of the overflow of the Nile as most disastrous. It is said that from 80 to 100 villages have been swept away, and no one can tell what has become of the inhabitants, hundreds, perhaps thousands, may have been drowned, and all they possessed destroyed.

The complete accounts of the bombardment of Kagasaki, in Japan, have been received.—The forts attacked by the British fleet mounted 98 guns and mortars, including 13-inch and 8-inch shell guns, four 150 pounders, ten 80-pounders, and the remainder all 32 pounders, the best United States manufacture; and as they simultaneously fired upon the vessels at a range of only 450 yards, the escape of a single ship appears extraordinary. There were but two frigates in the English fleet, the other vessels being small war steamers. The English loss was 13 killed and 50 wounded. The Euryalus, which led the line, lost her captain and commander, and her total casualties were 10 killed and 21 wounded. She was hulled ten times, and her masts and rigging were cut to pieces. The vessels engaged were the Euryalus, Pearl, Argus, Persues, Coquette, Havoc and Raccohose; the first two only are frigates. The

Japanese ammunition appears to have been of a superior quality.

Russia.—The Botschafter, of Oct. 16th, contains the following from St. Petersburg:—Our court and aristocracy entertain the most hostile feelings towards the West. This is manifest in the sentiment displayed towards the Grand Duke Constantine, between whom and the Emperor there is an open rupture. The Grand Duke will not appear at St. Petersburg this winter, but will remain with his family at Orianda, in the Crimea. At court he is accused of sympathy with the insurrection, of not having signed a single sentence of death, and of having paid the tax of 10,000 roubles to which he was mulcted by the National Government of Poland. The feeling of animosity is gradually extending through the whole empire, and the Grand Duke is at present the most unpopular man in Russia.

AMERICAN INTELLIGENCE.

By Telegraph to Morning & Evening Papers.

St. John, Nov. 13.—General Mead's headquarters are now near Brandy Station. The army will not probably move further until railroad repairs will admit.

Reported that large part of Banks' forces are removed from the west side of the Mississippi, with the understanding that Mobile, now nearly denuded of troops, is to be attacked.

About two thousand Confederate officers are now prisoners on Johnston's Island, Sandusky Bay. The War department have received information from a high source, that, the Confederate refugees in Canada have formed a plot to release them, and burn Buffalo. Precautions have been taken to thwart them.

Evening.—Information of plot among the Confederate refugees in Canada to release the Confederate prisoners at Johnston Island, burn Buffalo, &c., came from the Governor-General of Canada to Lord Lyons, and was by him transmitted to the Federal Government. The comity and good faith of the British authorities are highly appreciated. The plotters intended to seize several steamboats for their purpose.

Nov. 14.—The Federals occupy the old battle field of Cedar Mountain.

The Confederates are strongly posted on the Rapidan. The Confederates again occupy Clark and Thoroughfare Mountain, and observe all Meade's movements.

A Chattanooga despatch says that Longstreet with 16,000 men has gone to East Tennessee. Bragg has 60,000 with him.

The N. Y. Times despatch says it is semi-officially announced that the War Department intends retaliatory measures on Confederate prisoners, for the treatment of Federal prisoners in Richmond.

Evening.—The enemy is reported to

have attacked Gen. Washburne's advance at Vermillionville, losing 200 prisoners: the Federal loss is 40 killed.

A severe railroad accident occurred at Opelousa, killing 12 and wounding 70 of an Illinois regiment.

The blockade runner "Cornubia," owned by the Confederate Secretary of War loaded with materials of war, was captured off New Inlet, N. C., on the 8th. On the next day, the "Robert E. Lee," which left Bermuda five hours after the former vessel, was also captured with a large cargo of shoes, blankets, &c.

Nov. 16.—Burnside's resignation has been accepted, and General Forest has succeeded him.

Confederates now show strong front on the Rapidan, and recommenced picket shooting.

Herald's despatch says, that important despatches from Confederate Agents in Europe to Confederate Government, recently captured, despair of foreign aid.

Wilmington, N. C., about closed to blockaders. Four large steamers have been captured within a few days, among them richest prizes of the war.

Nov. 18.—A Cavalry reconnoissance on the 13th ascertained quite conclusively, that although the enemy maintains a strong picket line on the Rapidan, Lee's army has fallen back to some other position. Heavy rains have caused a great rise in the river, rendering fords and roads impassable, and greatly deranging contemplated movements.

The World's despatch says the enemy has evidently been industriously adding fresh defensive works at the various fords of the Rapidan. It is expected that Meade and Lee will have a battle in a few days. Meade has advanced to the Rapidan and will cross.

General Butler has gone to North Carolina. Before leaving Fortress Monroe, he commenced enlisting and organizing negroes.

Nov. 19.—The Washington Star says that news from East Tennessee indicate that Longstreet is moving in that direction. Some skirmishing has already occurred between his advance and Burnside's outposts.

The steamer from Fortress Monroe, with provisions for the prisoners at Richmond had returned with them; Col. Irving being refused the privilege of distributing them.

Three hundred and fifty paroled men arrived at Annapolis yesterday from Richmond in a wretched condition. Six died on the way up.

A St. Louis despatch says the Federal forces occupy Waldrow, forty miles south from Fort Smith.

General McNeil has issued an order to hang a guerilla prisoner for cutting wires.

At last accounts Cooper was flying rapidly towards Red River.