POREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE.

PARIS. Nov. 14 - La France of this evening mintains the accuracy of the analysis it lately published of the answer of M. Drouyn de Lbuys to General Durando's circular, and adds,-" The analysis we have given even weakens the force of the original. - M. Drony de Lhuys states in his note that General Durando, in his circular, desires, like Garibaldi, to deprive the Papacy of Rome."

The Journal des Debats publishes the following remarkable article on M. Dronyn de Lhaya's circular proposing an intervention for putting an end to the civil war in America: -

"The language of the note is clever, and not a word goes beyond the rights that the constant usages of civilized nations attribute to neutrals when in the interests of humanity they intend offering thems-lives as arbitrators of a sauguinary quarrel. But all the skill, all the prodence, and all the good intentions of the Minister of Foreign Affairs do not succeed in dissimulating the almost insurmountable difficulty which would present itself when, on going beyond general considerations, the positive conditions of the armistice should be discussed. What would be done with the blockade? If the blockade were maintain while the war was suspended on the Continent, it is the South that would be disarmed. If the blockade were to be raised during those six months, it is the North that would open to the South fresh sources of abandance and vigour Thus one or the other of the parties would have reason to object that the proposed armistice was detrimental to it. However, we have not yet arrived at that eventuality. The insertion of the despatch in the Moniteur, when that document is compared with the texts of the intelligence received from England and Russia, appears to us to be intended rather to explain the conduct of the French Government than to prepare the public for an approaching mediation. England hesitates to attempt a step which might possibly lead her further than she intended, and as yet the Russian Government has only spoken by the organ of the Journal de St. Petersburg, which has pronounced against the intervention Not having at least, according to the rumours which prevail in London - succeeded in getting its plan accepted as soon as it would have wished, the Imperial Government could not better exculpate itself from the auspicion of partiality towards the North than by publishing an official document in which, while admitting the extra-official designation of 'Contederate States,' it attributes its reasons for acting to the old friendship of France for the Unite! Soctes, and loudly affirms that her good offices could not lead her to cease to be neutral. Since a rig would impactiality is the first duty which it imposes on itself in this sad affair, the Imperial Government will not have to regret having failed in an effort of conciliation, which might have insensibly led our diplomacy into a path in which it would have been difficult always to maintain the exact balance between the Morth and the South, and in which the equilibrium, if it were to be destroyed, would not have been (it was at least teared) in favor of that one of the two causes which is the most just, the most popular, and the most French "

The Prince de la Tour D'Auvergne is to leave Paris in a day or two for Rome, and M de Sarliges will leave at the same time for Turin. These two Courts the new proposals which the Cabinet of the Tuileries offers, in order to conciliate, if possible, the rights of Italy with the independence of the Sovereign Pontiff. The general opinion expressed here is that the proposals will be rejected by both parties.

THE PLOT AGAINST THE EMPEROR NAPOLEON. PARIS, Monday Evening - All the ministers left Paris on Saturday evening on masse for Complegue As they did so very unexpectedly, this circumstance had the effect of strengthening a current report that the Emperor had been fired at the same evening by a soldier of his body guard. All Paris is this evening filled with stories of the conspiracy, to which I alladed in my last letter, as the cause of the inauguraties of the Boulevard du Princo Eugene being put I did no like to give a circumstantial account of what I had there heard, passing from mouth to mouth, on the subject, feeling that it was too serious to treat as a mere on dit. But as there is now, for a wonder some reason to think that there is a basis of truth for this report, I do not feel the same hesitation about geing into some details when speaking of it. The story goes that fifteen men, armed with pistole, who are generally said to 09 italians. when the Emperor was to be possing. If one failed dies.

From the mouth of November, 1859, to the end of From the mouth of November, 1859, to the end of the second was to have in carrying out his object, the second was to have made an attempt to accomplish it; and if the second failed the third was to have taken his place, and so on till one of the fifteen had succeeded. I have also heard, but I do not know whether it is the truth or not, that all the conspirators have escaped, and that the Government are in a state of Great ularm. As for the Parisians, they are, from the Arch of Triumph to the Barriere du Trone, and from Montmartre to the Barriere du Maine, calling to mind the clairvoy- ! ante's prediction that a terrible catastrophe is to occur about the aud of the decade which commenced with the destruction of the Republic. I know sereral persons whom all this talk has so alarmed that they will not go to see the pageaut which is to come off on the 7th of December, lest they might meet with a stray projectile Several ladies, I am told, also refused to order court dresses till after the first i week of December shall be tided over by the Government in safety, so as not to have their wardrobes filled with useless finery in case any public causatrophe should take place. The feeling which prevails here can only be compared to the panic which some years since took place in different parts of the United Kingdom in consequence of some sensation i preachers having announced that according to their lieved by many of his subjects, is also influenced by the same fears as to what the end of the decade may have in store for him. The Emperor has also, by much to originate the popular superstition of which I sneak .- Morning Star.

The Journal de Rennes relates the following :-

Two religious of the Redemptorist order, who were to be followed by twelve others, come at the request of the Bishop of Quimper, to catablish themselves in a new monastery, near Morlaix. The wise heads of literal the falsely called Liberal party, discovered that this tricts. clerical invasion boded danger to the country .-They, therefore, organised a species of emente against the convent. Accompanied by a hundred selves at the residence of the Fathers, on the evening of the 19th of October, and assailed them with loud

This would have been a serious offence. According to the Journal de Rennes no police made their appearance; this would have been even

The same journal states as a fact that the Redemptorists have been ordered to quit the country.

more reprehensible.

A Connoisseur. - A gentleman recently visited the made him cry, " Admirable! first rate!" One of the keepers saw him, and was so pleased to see at last somebody delighted with the Museum that he went up to him and said, "You are familiar with the archeology i see sir—doubtless an antiquatian from Heldelberg or Vienna or Jena?" my wife what's dead and gone used to sell butter in just such puts as them there." The keeper ranished, troduction."

ITALY.

Particular to the control of

in the name of Garibaldi the truth of the rumour, no such acrangement, or anything approximate to it,

itself meant as an answer to General Durando's circular. The papers connected with the subject will be laid before the Chambers as soon as Parliament meets, and Parliament will meet in a few days. In the meantime atrenuous efforts are made to bring together the frections that formed the powerful majority under Count Cavour, and rally them round the Rainzzi Ministry, with what result a very short time will tell. It is hoped here (perhaps against hope) that Ratazzi will weather the storm, especially if the more obnoxious members of the Cabinet be flung overboard, and the vacant places filled by the really influential men of the majority. The coming struggle, particularly since the change in the conduct of foreign affairs here, is booked torward to with anxiety by the friends of United Italy. - Times Correspondent.

The official Gazette of to-day decrees the abolition of the state of siege in the Neapolitan provinces and Sicily. The Prefects of Naples and Palermo retain the

power of making some exceptions. TURIN, Nov 18 -The Chamber of Deputies was

opened for the session to-day. The Minister for Foreign Affairs laid upon the table diplomatic documents relating to the Roman

Signor Buoncompagni asked for an explanation of

the policy adopted by the Ministry. Signor Batazz: declared himself ready to afford an exposition of his conduct as a Minister, and the derate was appointed by the Chamber to take place on

Thursday. Information has reached me that several of Garibaldi's partisans have long been in Corfu, from which island they have kept up a very active correspondence with the "annexionists" in the kingdom of Greece Sir Henry Stocks is aware of what is going on, and it is here said that he is well prepared to maintain neace and order in the longer Islands.

Roms. - The committee which directs the organisa tion of the distribution of Catholic offerings to the Pope, has announced that the drawing of the prizes will take place on the 9th of December next, and that the hall of he Conservators, in the capital Palace, where these off-rings are exhibited, will remain open on Mondays, Thursdays and Sundays until of those gifts of the Catholic world to the venerated Plus IX. Crowds are joyously coming to see this extraordinary sight, and do not seem weary of contemplating the rich jewels of princesses exhibited by collection trebly precious in the aspect of art, material and love, and which gives a high idea of the testimonials of faith and devotion which the Sovereign

Holiness in private audience.

The Archbishop of Gos, whose pretensions have renguince his in Rome, to make his submissio been posted along the Boulevard du Prince Engene exaggerated cinims to jurisdiction over the East In-

October, 1862, the Peter's Pence tribute has produced the sum of 1,107,5201. The collection has averaged 360,000f. per annum-shout 1,000f. per day; but the collection for the present year will exceed that rate.

The Roman correspondent of the Union writes that that the whole Episcopate of Portugal, abandoning the false position of extreme reserve which drew from the Holy Father so remove kable a ceproof, have forwarded to Rome su addition of weem devotion to the Holy See, and of adhesion to the Address of the Bishops assemble; last due

KINGDOM OF NAPLES : - The Times correspondent asserts that :- Society is completely disorganized in Southern Italy. There is no public or private morality; the labourer in the country districts is half workman, half brigand, and if there be any difference ! between him ned the employee or the galantuomo of the towns, it is that while the former uses violence the latter resort to the refused acts of lying and counting, It is a wise resolution of the Government to send more cavalry into the provinces, and the fine regiment cailed "Saluzzo," which was reviewed by La Marmore last week, is to leave for Puglia.

Except the reported change of Ministry, and the expected meeting of the Turin Parliament; there is calculations of the prophecies the world would be little political gossip affort here to afford your renddestroyed on a certain day. The Emperor, it is be- ers much interest. The life seems fairly crushed out of the heart of Naples, and though a careless visitor will notice little change - will point to the high price of houses in the fashionable quarters, and the stream always professing to believe to fate or destiny, done of carriages along the Chiaja as a material sign of prosperity, the smiling surface but thinly closes over depths of misery he will never care to fathom. The Assize Courts are again at work, and are giving to the dangeon and the chain gang fresh supplies of anhappy Royalists against whom the war is now becoming one of social extermination in the cities, and literal extermication in the rural and mountain dis-

Your readers may recall the details I gave through your pages a few weeks since of a flagrant case of torture inflicted on a respectable tradesman named ragamuffine, the eforesaid Liberals presented them- Tangretti, to force him to make revelations regarding Colonel de Presti and others connected with the coming trial of Baron Cosenza, it being sought to mix them up in this imaginary conspiracy and send them to the galleys. Taugretti's firmness, however, has saved these gentlemen; they were set at liberty on Saturday after seven months' causeless imprisonment and to the otter detriment of their prospects in life, three of them being employed in public offices have lost their daily bread, and their health has, be-sides, completely failed. Gosenza is, therefore, alone Campana Museum, for which the French Governin his process; of course, his companions being set ment gave 1,000,000 dollars. Every object he saw at liberty, the conspiracy charge would, but for the favorite and beautiful fiction of the Neapolitan Courts have fallen to the ground; but he was considered too formidable an enemy to escape the Sardinian proscription. His acquittal was looked on as so certain all her Polish subjects. At the present moment this and the evidence for prosecution known to be so slight, that it reached the cass of La Marmora. He In one portion Alexander II., is endeavoring to introimmediately sent for the Procurator-General, and duce trial by jury, and a law equivalent to our habeas said, "I hear your charge in the Cosenza proces is and now speaks to nobidy until after a regular in- too favorable, and that the Biron will be acquitted. and striving to maintain a system based entirely on Now, though it is quite possible there was nothing the barbarous right of conquest. To carry out Angloagainst De Presti and the cest, we are morally sure Saxon principles and Mongol principles side by side

in the name of Garibaldi the truth of the rumour Propurator at once replied that he would consult his lately circulated that a Dictatorship of Italy had bolleagues and alter the indictment, and, of course, The Abeille du Nord of St. Peteraburg of the 318th been proposed by him to the King, and stating that in a few days we shall hear that Cosenza is found of October publishes an article on the internal had, ever been entertained by Garibaldi.

Baron Tortora were removed suddenly, at midnight in the Russian paper that, notwithstanding the asThe Italian Government has not replied to the note on Suddy last, from Sta. Maria, it is said to be sistance afforded by the British and French troops of M. Drouyn de linux on the Roman question. In thrown into the subterranean prisons of Gastle Dovo, to suppress the insurrection the insurgents do not deed a reply was hardly necessary, for that note was and very strange rumors are afford to which I will appear to lead the Baron Tortora were removed suddenly, at midnight in the Russian paper that, notwithstanding the asthrough the British and French troops of Gastle Dovo, to suppress the insurrection the insurgents do not deed a reply was hardly necessary, for that note was not allude till I can sift the truth of them. The of China: whole of the prisoners condemned in the late trials are to be removed in a few days to the horrible prison of the Viccaria, where fever has been raging all the summer in consequence of overcrowding, there being nearly 2 000 persons confined in it.

> The prisoners confined in Sts. Maria, headed by Cautain de Blasio and Don Achille Carracciolo have publicly protested in the English press, against the statements of the Times correspondent, and their letters have doubtless, ere this, removed every doubt previously existing as to the cruelties exposed in your columns and those of the Conservative Press... It is no small act of courage on their part to have come forward, as they have so honorably done, in defence of their fellow sufferers, being as they are at the mercy of the police.

> There is now in the lower range of prisons at Sta-Maria a commencement of the new system of reclusion. Rightsen miserable Royalists are incarcerated during the past three months in one small room. watched day and night by a staff of Piedmontese gaolers, they are not allowed to speak to each other, mother and sisters came from Procida to see him the other day, but, though he is dving, they refused the poor women admittance in the most brutal manner and drove them from the door.

GERMANY.

The Evangetical Gazette, edited by the Protestant Minister, Dr Hengstenberg, publishes an appeal by direction of 'the Deaconesses of Kniserswerth' (Prussia) to 'Evangelical virgius.' The document is biter in its tone against the true faith, but is instructive, as showing how futile are the efforts of Protestantism to copy the charitable action of the Church. The wording of the appeal is in that peculiar style of conventicle phraseology which finds such favour with elderly Protestant ladies of a certhat day, to enable the public to admire the richness | take school; though it would seem, by its own account not to have made much way amongst those of less mature age. It furnishes an instructive example of what zeal becomes when it has no other aliment than the sentiment of the individual. The Appeal is the side of the modest ornaments of the maiden, a envitted, The Dearth of Deanonesses; and is as follower . From all the countries of the world we are receiving calls for Sisters for the service of the sick, sentiments of the donors and of the value of the of- of the poor, orphaus, schools, for attendance on faferings. This idea is taking a further extension miles, parishes, and prisons. All these we should when the thought travels to the places whence these be good to furnish if we could. But where are the gifts have been sent to the Eternal City; when we Christian virgins who will give themselves up body observe with what unanimity that voice of Christian and soul to the service of the Best of Masters?charity has been heard when it imposed to the faith-ful the obligation of assisting their Father in the Faith, sacrilegiously dispoiled of the territory of the ves. In the Roman Catholic Church there are every Charch. But these offerings, transmitted to Rome Year hundreds of Sisters of Charity who devote themwill leave at the same time for furin. These two fas an evidence of the engenues of the Catholic world selves to the practice of charity who devote themthe fruits of the impulse which the piety of the Faith- into Processant circles, and inflict and losses on the In addition to the gifts now about to be distributed honey of everal life, and who may receive a vocato the Pontifical treasury, since the month of Novem- tion so measing to the Lord and so blessed for yourber 1859 to October 1862, the sum of five millions, selves, will you not became deaconesses to attend one hundred and fifty thousand roman dollars (£1,- the sick and instruct the ignorant? Do we live in 107 520) sent from both hemispheres to the city of days when ladies have nothing to do but to sit with the Prince of the Aposties. Soon a fact observed their bands across, or to knit a little, or sew a little, on the heights of the capital, in presence of the or play a little on the piano, and let all their time slip past in inaction weilst the powers of darkness are busy Poutoff receives from all parts of the world, shows in the destruction of souls? May the Lord stake ye evidently how much greater is the trimph of the with the breath of his mouth, and cry mightily to Papacy over the passions of the world, then that of your conscience, How long will ye slumber and the consuls and emperors of antiquity who ascended sicep? Happy the true and faithful handmaid who to the capital, dragging after the trophies of con-queres nations. - Cor of Weekly Register. shall answer, 'lle awakeneth me every morning; He awakeneth mine ear that I should hear and should Their Royal Highnesses the Prince of Wales and learn of Him. The Lord bath opened mine ear and the Prince of Prassis have been received by His I have not been disoledient unto his word; nor gone away backwards.' The allegation, that the Catholic Sisters 'insinuate themselves forcibly into Protestant The Archbishop of Gos, whose pretensions bave circles, is a calumny. The fact is, that Protestant bately been reproved by the Propagads, has arrived families often prefer the Catholic Sisters of Charity to the Protestant 'Denconesses,' and that the 'Denconesses' often insinuate themselves into Catholic families, where they drop their religious tracts, and follow them up with vira voce commentaries. Dearth of Desconesses' deplored by the Evangelical Gazette ought to teach our worthy Protestant friends that, after all, the Evangelical Counsels are of some value Cannot they find them in their Bibles?

RUSSIA.

ST. PETERSBURG, Nov. 15. The Journal de St Petersbourg of to-day contains the reply of Prince Cortschakoff to the note of M. Drocyn de Lhuys.

The Prince, after recalling the constant efforts of Russia in favor of conciliation in America, says :--It is requisite above all to avoid the appearance of may pressure whatever capable of chilling public upinion in America, or of exciting the susceptibility of the nation. We believe that a combined measure of the Powers, however conciliatory, if presented in an official or officious character, would risk arriving at a result opposed to pacification. If, however, France should persist in her intention, and England should acquiesce, instructions shall be despatched to Baron Stockhel, at Washington, to lend to both his colleagues, if not official aid, at least moral support.

The latest accounts from Warsaw tell of disaffection in the Russian army, of the spread of the Polish Secret Society-which one might have been sure would not be diminished by the exile of Count Andrew Zamoyaki, the recognized spokesman of the moderate and distretore distinctly anti-revolutionary party - and of profound irritation among all classes, caused by a new mode of conscription, -or, rather, prescription, - which leaves the selection of recruits entirely to the police, and by which any young man between the ages of 20 and 30 may, on suspicion of ly enough, the pensants are exempted from the action of this decree. It is to be applied almost exclusively in the towns, which are naturally the great centres of political and national feeling. Numbers of young men were trying to escape from Warsaw, and it was to be expected that some terrible act of vongcance would be provoked by the tyranny and injustice of a mensure which it would be difficult to match, even in the history of the Russian rule in Poland.

The Poles have no distinct army. There is now only one for the whole Russian empire, and the most devoted patriots of Poland in making their demands in full do not think it necessary to ask the Czar to grant them one national regiment. All they desire is that the inhabitants of that part of Poland which produced Kosciusko, Mickievicz, and the Czartoryski family may be governed as Poles. They have no wish to injure Russia or to keep her in that constant state of irritation from which it is evident she cannot escape until she recognizes the legitimate claims of curious anomaly is presented in th Russian empire. corpus Act; in another he is ruling by the sword, TURIN. Nov. 16 .- The Turin journals of to day Cosenza is guilty, and it would have a very bad ef- will be found a more difficult task than to govern publish a despatch, sigued by M. Nicotera, denying fect for him to be seen at liberty in Naples. The Russians as Russians and Poles as Poles.

guilty, and sentenced to the galleys. He with the affairs of China; Itlappears from the facts stated and very strange rumors are affoat to which I will appear to dread the European allies of the Emperor

UNITED STATES. It is stated in Yankee papers that ex-Senator Big-

ler, of Pennsylvania, has written a letter proposing a plan of peace. We have not sean it, nor any hint as to the terms he suggests, but as we suppose he was in exrnest and meant to submit something practical, we are forced to conclude that he advises the North to abandon the war and let the South alone. Nothing less than this would be practical, or have the appearance of being in earnest. With his appreciation of the merits of the controversy and his thowledge of southern character he can have no doubt that so long as the North continues to make war the South will continue to make resistance, and there can, consequently, be no peace. The first step toward pacification can come only from the North and must be a suspension of hostilities; and the pacification can then be completed only by making the suspension permanent. This is mevitable from the character of the war itself; they invade, we resist; they assail, we defend; shey seek to subjugate, we to work, or read, or smoke, or take the air. The to maintain our liberty. They must cease to invade, consequence is that ten are seriously ill, and one, to assail, and to attempt to subjugate, for we can-Raimondo Ciurello, is dying of spitting of blood.— not cease to resist and defend without ruin. All None of them can obtain hospital admission, and if this must be plain to Mr. Bigler; and when he talks they make the slightest complaint they are beaten about peace, he will talk idly and insincerely unless and threatened with being put in irons. Cincello's he calls on the North to stop making war on the mother and sisters came from Procida to see him the South. This is all we ask, or have ever asked. In the long controversy that preceded and brought on the war, the cry of the South was always Let us alone.' Aggression was from the beginning the policy of the abolitionists. They sought by every possible art of legislation, by all the influence of popular commotion, by stealing our slaves or tampering with their fidelity, and through every means by which they might render the possession of such property insecure and dangerous, to destroy the value of the institution, and to compel us, against our wishes, our rights, and our interests, to give it up .-We protested and deprecated, and implored. If we attempted legislation, it was only to repair some wrong of theirs, or guard against some impending danger. We acted always on the defensive, and with a patience and forbearance that were but little short of pusillanimity. But nothing could make them pause. After years of outrage and endurance, finally despairing of any reformation, we resolved that, as we could not enjoy our rights in the Union to separate; and this we proposed to do peaceably, with no intention of taking or claiming anything that did not belong to ue; willing, indeed, to relinquish much that did belong to us, and to have an quitable reckoning with our late partners upon all questions of property that were inevitable from the act of separation. In this painful but unavoidable step, we again besought them to let us alone, to let us go in peace. But they would not. Their infatuation and rage broke forth with redoubled fury, and they precipitated war upon us. It is sheer nonsense, too contemplate even for a quibble, to talk about our having begun the war, because we fired to assist the Pope and the Holy See, are but one of often forcibly insinuate themselves (sich eindræsgen) the first gan. The fact is they had been pressing us back for thirty years. When we reached the wall ful of the whole world has taken during the last Evangetical Church Onlye, German Virgins, who and could go no further, we struck. It was a blow three years, by contributing to the Peter's pence. live in idleness and yet have tasted of the sweet of self-defence. Every blow that has been stricken since has been prompted by the same impulse. We fight because we are unwilling to be overrue, plundered and enslaved. We will continue so to fight as long as we can lift an arm. The simple question then for Mr. Bigler and the airthern people to consider is whether they will cease to make war upon us. When they have determined on this, the formal stipulations of peace can be easily arranged. Until they have so resolved, they will get no hearing from as for anything they have to propose. Of this they may feel assured. Richmond Whig, Nov. 29.

GENERAL MCNett. - The St. Joseph (Missouri) Journal gives the following account of a recent visit of Gen. McNett to St. Louis: - This officer, by whose order ten secessionists were shot at Palmyra, Missouri, because an old gentleman, (a loyal Unionist) was missing, but who afterwards turned up in Illinois, met with Beveral merited rebuffs at St. Louis lately. He approached General McKinstry and ofhim his hand. The General said, 'I don't shake hands with a murderer? McNeil afterward asked three gentlemen to drink with him in the Planter's House Saloon. They turned on their beels and said, We don't drink with a murderer.' This was the reception be met with almost everywhere be went in St. Louis.

How to FIGHT SAVAGES .- A letter in the Richmond Whig from Columbia, S. C., on the threatened retainition by Jeff. Davis for the murder of ten rebels by Gen. McNeil, contains the following paragraph : Georgia has enacted by her Legislature that every Yankee found within her borders after the lat of January, shall, if caught, be hung. Governor Pickens has recommended the same, and our Legislature will enact it. Such should be the action of every Southern state. Have you reflected upon the consequences of Lincoln's proclamation, it it could be carried out? Read the history of massacres in St. Domingo, the horrid outrages committed by mere brutes, uncivilized negroes, upon tender and defenseless women. Thank heaven! we can have no apprehensions from our faithful negroes; but the crime has been none the less upon the part of the vile abolitionists. They gloat in anticipation over the scenes of horror which they fancy will ensue. Let but one thought animate the hearts of our brave soldiers, and nerve their arms-to have the heart's blood of every scoundrel who pollutes our soil, and whose soul is black with the infamy of the deeds

which fortunately, they are impotent to execute. INCOMPETENCY OF ARMY SURGEONS .- We have on several occasions called attention to the importance of a thorough reform in the medical service of the army, which is notoriously tinetured with men not only dissipated in their habits, but utterly ignorant of their professional duties. Owing to one or other of these causes, nothing has been more common than for amputation to be resorted to where it was not at patriotism, not likely to be ill-founded, and on the all necessary, and instances have even been known report of a spy, be sent off to the army. Significant- in which, where an arm and a leg were wounded amputation being in one case necessary—the surgeon sent to perform the operation was so drunk that he took off the wrong limb. These facts, which have hitherto only occasionally reached the public ear through the complaints of the victims or their friends have recently found the fullest professional confirmation. In an able address from a number of prominent Boston surgeons, the Surgeon-General is informed that, 'from their extensive field of observation among the wounded sent to that city, the army is sadly deficient of competent medical officers;' and, furthermore, that 'the profession has been disgraced by many of its members who, having no just conception of the sacred duties of their calling, have entered upon it for selfish and mercenary motives. It seems that the service is polluted by men incompetent to judge when operations are required! - N. Y. Herald.

> An Amusing Dodge. - A few days since at Etmiria, N. Y., while some laborers were engaged in digging a cellar, the owner of the premises picked up from the dirt a \$20 gold piece, which he took particular pains to show about town. The excitement became intense, and the cellar was quickly filled with volunteer laborers, who threw out the earth with a rapidity that must have been exceedingly gratifying to the person interested in having the work finished.

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tense that one fevered bystender actually paid the owner \$4 for the privilege of digging 3 hours. He was rewarded by the discovery of four coppers! The cellar was fulliof volunteer diggers from about 9 att m. until nightfall, at which time a sufficient excava-tion having been made the owner proclaimed that more digging would not be showed ...

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A correspondent of the Morming Herald sage that that a recent steamer from Liverpool took out twenfour French guillotines, consigned to President Lincoln's agent in New York. Now that this secret has leaked out, we may add that one of these guillotines is so constructed as to be worked by steam. It is on the rotary plan and has six axes, so that six persons may be decapitated at each revolution. This one will be erected in Capitol Square, at Washington, and will first be tried on the Sioux Indians captured by Gens Sibley and Pope. It is in a view of the arrival of this guillotine that the President has thus far declined to order the execution of the Indian murderers. Should it work according to expectatick, it will become a 'permanent institution,' and will save the Government a considerable outlay for hemp and powder when Jeff Davis and his fellowtraitors are caught. As there is no longer any reason for keeping this remarkable importation a secret, we trust the people will have a chance to inspect the machines before they are forwarded to Washington; and for the purpose of gratifying public curiosity, we call upon Mershal Murray the confidential agent. alluded to by The Herald's writer], to give due noticeof the arrival of the steamer. We may further add that unless the steam guillotine should prove a failure, the other twenty-three which are common affairs of the Robespierian pattern, will be used for chopping sausage-ment for contrabands desiring to return to Slavery .- N Y Herald.

A DISTINCTION. - 'Is Mr. - good?' said a bank officer to a director, the other day. 'That depends on whether you mean God-ward or man-ward' was the answer. 'God-ward,' continued the director. Mr ---— is good. No man in our church is sounder in the faith, or prays oftener in our meetings, or is more benevolent according to his means. But man-ward, I am sorry to say that Mr. —— is rather their

VIOLATION OF THE RECIPROCITY TREATY. -- The St. John's News publishes three affidavits from farmers who have taken their butter to market at Swanston in Vermont, stating that in defiance of the treaty the Collector at that Port charged them a duty upon their importations. Of course our Government will take the proper steps to obtain redress. The affair is probably due either to the officiousness or the blunder of the local agent.

THE HAMILTON DEBT .- The City Clerk of Hamilton has returned and sent the Assessment Rolls in to the Sheriff. The civic official says he was only gone on a family visit! But were the books related to the family? - Montreal Herald.

MORE WARRINGS NOT TO GET INTO DEBT .- The arears due on the Municipal Loan Fund from the town of Prescott are about to be collected by the Sheriff. A deputation went to Quebec to endeavor to gain delay; but were very properly refused by the Ministry - 16

L'Ordre says that two French Canadians serving. in the Federal army were lately shot for deserting. Their names were Jean Charlebois and Adolphe Blanchet. They resided in St. Joseph Suburbs of this city.

The Guelph Advertiser learns from reliable authority authority, that it is the intention of the Government to call Parliament together at Quenec about the last of January, which is probably the most convenient season of the year for the meeting of the Legislature.

GREAT BRITAIN.

THE EXODUS FROM LIVERPOOL .- According to the official returns from the Government Emigration Office at Liverpool, it appears that during the month of October there sailed for the United States 13 ships "under the Act," having on board 358 cabin and 2,012 steerage passengers; and to Victoria, 3 ships, with 24 cabin and 605 steerage passengers; making a total of 16 ships and 2,999 massengers, 1,203 of whom were Irish, 1,167. English, 64 Scotch, and 183 other countries, showing an increase over the same month of 1861 of 471 passengers. Of resents sailing under the Act, there left for the United States 14 ships, with 457 passengers; to Canada, 5 ships and 650 passengers; to Victoria, I ship and 29 passengers; to South America, 4 ships and 19 passengers; to the West Indies, 2 ships and 10 passengers; to Africa, I ship and 27 passengers; to East Indies, 2 ships and 6 passengers; and to China, 1 ship and 4 passengers; making a total of 30 ships and 1 202 passengers, showing a decrease as compared with October, 1861, of 306 passengers. Total emigration for the past month, 4,202; total same month last year, 4,036, increase in favour of 1862 of 166 passengers. - Post.

A Mr. Cort, one of the directors of the Crystal Palace Gas Company, has died from the effects of a garrotting be received a few days since in Whitechapel. And, finally, a solicitor in London, " a most respectable man," is at large on unit, charged with the commission of an offence almost too base to be mention**ed**.

THE SLAUGHTER OF INFANTS IN ENGLAND .- In COMmenting on the attempt made by a mother in the streets of Hereford to kill her child, and on a somewhat similar attempt that came before the magistrates at Worship street, the London Standard makes some remarks on the cheapness of infant life, and mentions that a parliamentary return obtained this year, on the motion of Mr. Cox, the member for Finsbury, exhibits one thousand one hundred and four cases of inquests in the Metropolis on children under two years of age dying under circumstances that demanded inquiry. Of these verdicts were returned of wilful murder in 66 cases: manslaughter, 5; found dead, 141; suffocation (unexplained), 131; suffocation (accidental), 147; peglect, want, cold, exposure, and natural disease, 614-total, 1,104. We paint and preach against Herod, and yet seem to be an-nually out beeding his Bethlehem mussione of the innocents, in the Christian streets of London. Castaway dead infants are of every-day experience, it seems with the police, 'who have come to look at thom (says Dr. Lankester) with indifference! The learned doctor adds that he had no notion of the extent to which the crime had reached until he became coroner; and we have his assurance for the statement that some of the best authorities on the subject agree with him that the crime is more common with with us here than in any other capital in Europe. We can, in fact, form no accurate conception of the extent, let us say, of the custom - for we may ar well modify our language to the ethics sugg sted by the facts. Many years ago Dr. Rubinson, of Newcastle, published a pamphlet to show that many thousands of the infants represented as still born came into the world alive; and it has been suggested that the number of burials that daily take place in London of infants so disposed of would, if known furnish a startling character in our social statistics Two or three complaints have lately come before the London police courts from persons who, having to enter deceased relatives, have found the collins supplied them, furtively charged with the decayor bodies of infants, represented as still-born. The extreme audacity of these attempts tells a strange tale of what is lone under easier circumstances. And it is, perhaps, just as well, considering how powerless are our remedies, that sextons and undertukers should tell as few tales as those to whom they administer the last offices. Something ought certainly to be done to remove this disgrace from our country. Would real Occasionally an old copper would turn up, and soon foundling hospitals in every town have their use is sieves were in requisition. One 25 cent piece was this respect? and might not a heneficial alteration be discovered. At length the excitement became so in- made in the law relating to illegitimate children?