FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE

FRANCE.

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Paris, Feb 22. La France of this evening assert; that a petition in favor of Poland will be addressed to the French Senate. "This petition," says La France, " has been drawn up by influential men, and will give rise to a discussion in which the Government will make known its opinion on the Polish question."

The Patrie announces that Count Goltz was received in audience by the Emperor the day before yesterday.

PARIS, Feb. 24 .- La France of this evening, under the heading ... Europe and Poland," publishes an article, signed by the secretary of military train the paper, considering the question from the twofold point of view of European treaties, and of the liberal ideas prevalent in Europe. The writer of the article says : - " An enslaved Poland would not only be a violation of moral right, but would also be opposed to the understanding and all the conditions upon which the political existence of all great States is based."

La France does not consider that a general war will result from the Polish question, unless the absolute independence of Poland, should be demanded, and continues :- " This claim would constitute a took fatal to the peace of the world, but, in the present position of affairs, France, who enjoys all the conditions of her power, does not seek any occasion for a new struggle, and has no direct interest to defend. France does not ask Russia to renounce Poland, but to confer upon her liberal institutions. Poland could not be re-constituted as she was before the partition without a general war. To regain the rights guaranteed to her by treaties, it suffices that European Governments should desire this end, that Russia should repair the present disasters of Poland by magnanunity instead of aggravating their by rigour, that she should constitute a free Poland, when she will find that liberty will restore to her this generous and valiant race."

The Presse of this evening publishes an article by M. Emile de Girardin, in the form of a letter addressed to the Emperor of Russia, calling upon him to fulfil the premises made by Alexander I., and to re-establish Poland.

The Constitutionnel, in its political bulletin, expresses a hope that the convention between Prussia and Russia will be abandoned, and says: .. "The voice raised by Europe against the conduct of Prussia is still only a warning. The Prussian Government will hardly desire that it should become a threat."

The Patrie of this evening announces that it has opened a subscription for the benefit of the wounded Poles, and of those Polish families suffering by the war.

The Opinion Nationale states, " with all reserve," that a rumour was in circulation upon the Bourse that the Prussion Cabinet had positirely refused to the representations which the French Ambassador had been desired to offer .-A petition in favor of Poland has been presented to the Senate by M. Saint-Marc Girardin, bearing 2,000 signatures. The report of the committee aron this petition will be shortly made.

Paris, Feb. 25 .- The Constitutionnel of this evening publishes an article signed by M. Boniface, the secretary of the paper, saying :of panic in no way justified by circumstances, good on the part of the men who combated against the blood of Prussian's sons was not to be poured out surveys the position of affairs to-day with greater ber, and already disenchantment is succeeding to to support an arbitrary policy in favor of a facility. coolness and reason. At the commencement of error This is not, however, the case everywhere, the manufaction the unanimous sympathy of liberal Europe and the representations of the have shown an admirable constancy in the midst of great Powers might have sufficed to arrest this continual perils; but unfortunately there exists a painful conflict; but the convention between small group of Priests who follow another path, and Prussia and Russia has transformed the question into one of European interest. That the convention would evoke universal reprobation, and cause an understanding between France, England, and Austria, was certain, even before the treaty was concluded. This understanding is a sure guarantee or the maintenance of peace. It became evident that the way was open to conciliation, and that right and justice were to triumph oy peaceful means .-Public opinion now seems to understand this, and we are happy to note the change." The Siecle and the Opinion Nationale have opened subscriptions for the benefit of the Poles.

Pants, Feb 26. - At to-day's sitting of the Senate further petitions were laid upon the table in favor of Polkad. The report of the committee upon these petitions will not be made before next week. The Pays of this evening says : - " The Cabinet of Washingtou has replied to the proposition of mediation made by France. Mr. Seward considers it impossible to open immediate negociations for peace. According to the Cabinet of Washington a more practicable means would be for deputies from the dissentien: states to come to Congress, where projects of arrangement could be discussed, and, if adopted, submitted to the sanction of a national conven-

PIEDMONT, Feb. 25 .- In the sitting of the Chamber of Deputies to-day, the debate on the bill authorising the new loan to take place. Signor Mordini condemned the policy of the ministry, which he declared, by its opposition to all the members of the party of action, was spreading disaffection and general scepticism throughout the country, and continued -" I consider the policy of Italy too subservient to foreign interests. If we were to delay more independence towards France, we should obtain the more efficacious friendship of England."

The Times Turin correspondent, in allusion to the impossibility of "making a House" during the Carnival, gives the following account of the financial position of the Piedmontese Government:-

"This defection from duty of the greatest number of the Italian legislators has created great scandal among the strictest Puritan patriots. It was urged that the Lower House is now, for the first time since 1859, busy with the discussion of the national Budget; that this discussion must be gone through between this and the 3ist of March, as, without this, the Government will again have to be trusted with discretionary financial powers, to the great disgrace of the Parliamentary system; that the finances of the country are in a position to cause no little uneasiness at home and to shake public credit abroad; and that the slackness of the Italian lawgivers in their efforts to set their House in order is but a poor recommendation to the good will of those capitalists who are to trust the Kingdom of Italy with a loan

I find the following in the Correspondance de

Rome, under the title of "Church liberties under the rule of Piedmontese liberty" :-King Victor, Emmanuel bas signed the Act of his Government intruding into the Cathedrel of Milan three Canons whom the Vicar Capitular feels bound in right and duty to reject energetic-

8.17. A circular, dated Turin, January 16, has been issued by the Attorney-General Ferretti, in which he sets himself beforehand against Rome, in anticipation of a refusal on the part of the ordinary Ecclesiastical authorities to grant the faculties to bear Confessions to the Priests who are partizans of

The Armonia announces that the Ohnrch of Santa Cita, at Palermo, a single chapel of which cost 60,000 dollars, has been turned into a military hospital; while the Church of Santa Maria della Vittoria, which is of the finest architecture, has become a barrack, and even a stable for the mules of the

A circular from Turin forbids under severe penalties all Bishops of Italy to confer the Sub-Deacon-

I extract the following passage from an article in the Armonia of the 20th instant, entitled, "Sacramental Absolutions, Confessors, and the Minister

"We are surprised to see Signer Pisanelli going so far as the kingdom of Naples to oblige Ecclesiastical authorities to great Confessors' faculties to the Priests who have signed the Passaglia address, and yet pays no attention to Passaglia himself, who lives under his very nose. This Don Passaglia, your Excellency, is suspended in Turin, and not only from hearing confessions, but also from celebrating Mass. Now, if you are anxious to comfort the Passagiiaus, why do you not first take the part of Passaglia him-self? Why do you not give him his faculties? Why do you not create him Confessor in Ordinary to the Cabinet Ministers, the Deputies, and the Senators? Why do you even tolerate that he should be rejected by the elective Chamber?"

Ah! Signor Pisanelli understands all this well enough; but he has not the courage to do in Turin what he does freely elsewhere. Here he finds himself bound hand and foot, because there are here the representatives of European diplomacy, who are always relating what they see, and their narratives cannot possibly be contradicted or distorted. Hence it is that the keeper of the seals is venting the rage which consumes him against the Priests of other countries, and compensates himself for his restraint at home, by unfettered action against the Clergy of Fermo (Papal States), and the Vicar of Valva (Kingdom of Naples!

The persecutors who forbade Holy Confession, were less guilty than those who pretend to nominate Confessors and impose rules for absolution. - Corr of Weekly Register.

The Armonia states, as an effect of the new regime at Bologna, that its Court of Appeal had jurisdiction over the four provinces of the Romagna under the Pontifical Government, as it still has under the Piedmontese; but that then it cost less than 60,000 francs a year, while it now costs little less than 230,000, and this charge goes for salaries of the

officials only.

ROMS. - Cardinal Autonetti and Mr. Odo Russett. -The Frankfort Europe of the 22nd publishes the substance of a despatch addressed by Cardinal Antonelli, on the 4th instant, to Mgr Chigi, the Nuncio at Paris. The Cardinal asserts that facts have been misrepresented by the English Ministers. .He asserts that Mr. Odo Russell obtained an audience which be had requested, but that the Pope had no intention of appealing to English hospitality. Mr. Odo Russell endeavored in October last to persuade the Pope to accept an asylum at Malta. Cardinal Autonelli sees great inconvenience in Mr. Odo Russell's continuing to treat affairs as a diplomatist accredited to the Pope. The abuse made of this gentleman's despatches in the English Parliament will not allow them to retain an official character. The Oardinal, therefore, declares himself under the necessity of ceasing all relations with Mr. Odo Russell. - Morning Star.

THE POPE'S LENTEN ADDRESS. - The Armonia of Turin gives the following analysis of the address de-livered by the Pope at the commencement of the Lent preaching : - The struggles against the Church have lasted for four years, and no sign of a truce is visible. It is necessary to be prepared for every emergency, "The exaggerated fears respecting the result of and to prepare the Faithful by combating prevailing the Polish question, to which we alluded on errors, by measuring the good who often alarm Monday last, have now disappeared. The themselves undecessarily, and by withdrawing the wicked as much as possible for their evil ways. Bourse, which gave way yesterday to a species There is in unfortunate Italy a sensible return to cause the greatest pain both to the heart of the Ohief Pontiff and to the Church. Prayers must be also offered up to the Almighty to recall those misguided men to the duty of their sacred ministry.'

THE ROMAN HIBBARCHY. - We learn from the 'Roman Annuary, for 1863, that the number of Cardinals is at present 59-1 created by Leo XII, 17 by Gredory XVI., and 41 by the reigning Poutiff. Of these members of the Sacred College, four are more than 80 years old, 14 above 70, 25 above 60, and 14 above 50—only one, Oardinal Milesi, has not reached his 50th year. Eleven Cardinal's buts are vacant. Sixty-two Cardinals have died during Pio Nono's reign. There are three Oriental and seven Latin Patriarche, and an endless series of Ecclesiastical provinces of all kinds of rites. All comprised, the Catholic Hieararchy consists of 1,086 sees (852 with residences, and 234 in partibus), and 145 vicariates, prefectures, and delegations. Pio Nono has contriouted to this enormous Ecclesiastical development by the creation of 9 metropolitan sees, 4 archbishopries, and 85 bishopries, 42 archbishopries, and 196 bishoprics in purtibus, 14 vicariates, 1 delegation, and 5 prefectures.

KINGDOM OF NAPLES. - Feb. 11. - News 'reached Rome this morning of a farious encounter with the reactionary bands in the Matese. The Piedmontese troops made the attack on a Royalist column, and put the Neapolitan companies in front, with an order to the Bersaglieri to fire on them if they did not do their duty. The Neapolitans, unluckily for their leaders, overheard the order, turned on the Pied-montese, and, making common cause with their countrymen, forced the 'esteri' to retire with heavy loss. So much for the nationality of the reaction. A patition, signed by every class in the kingdom of Naples, is now in the hands of trustworthy persons, and will be forwarded in a few days to the English Houses of Parliament. It contains a strong and emphatic protest against the present state of things.

THE CONDEMNED ROYALISTS .- From a Correspondent of the Standard. -On the 6th inst., orders were received at St. Elmo to transfer the condemned Royalists, Carracciolo, Dr. Luca, Baron Tortura, and the Comte de Ohristen, with our countryman, Mr. Bishop, to the fortress of Gavi, situated on a mountain between Genon and Alessandria, where they are to undergo as much of their sentence of ten years' imprisonment as the national sentiment of England and France and the humane sympathics of Europe allow to be inflicted on men whose condemnation was a burlesque on justice, and whose inhuman treatment at Nisida and St. Elmo does no credit to the generosity of Lord Russell's pet regime. With the above named gentlemen is now I believed joined Francesco de Angelis, whose protest you published in your journal of the 4th. This poor boy is in a most helpless condition, and a little humane interference on his behalf and that of the other Neapolitans.

additional call for some kind of consideration being shown to his state, which equally with Mr. Bishop's requires medical care—care in his case hitherto re-fused almost entirely! De Angelis is only 17, is the eldest of ten children, was the bread-winner of his family, who are utterly ruined by the revolution; and he has been in prison ever since January 1861. The prisoners were embarked on board a Piedmontese man of war, and were escorted by six carabineers and a delegate of police, and sailed for Genos at midnight, and unless the Commandant of Gavi is a little more humane than La Marmora showed himself at St. Elmo, there is little cause of rejoicing to their friends, and the more so that their prison is a monntain forest in an enemy's country, aloof from all possibility of communication with their families, and entirely under the control of men who have hitherto shown bow little they know what mercy is where Neapolitans are concerned.

The official statements, papers and documents concerning the kingdom of Naples are about to be embodied in the history now preparing by the Cavaliere di Livo, and which extends from the falls of Gaeta; it will be published in Rome, and will probably be translated in England and France, and will form a complete work of reference on the revolution. The Queen of Naules will return to Rome the end of this month. Her health is completely restored, and she has signified her intention of resuming the place at her husband's side, from which not the thunder of Cialdini's cannon had power to drive her. Calumny and apprehensions are to noble minds far more terrible than any physical danger, and health, not courage, sank under the constant wear and tear of insult and cowardly slander, which were the best arms of the Revolution against one whose youth, bonuty, and devotedness enlisted the hearts of all in her cause, and sent men to die for it as gaily as ever went the Cocardes Noirs' from the orangery of Versailles in defence of a Queen as lovely, as heroic, and as basely calumniated as Mary Sophia of Naples.

AUSTRIA.

Austria is behaving nobly towards the Poles. She is abiding fairly by treaty engagements, which however, she would be glad to be relieved from, but beyoud them she will not move to accommodate the governments of Russia and Prussia, who have vainly tried to induce her to join their anti-Polish league. On this subject the correspondent of the Times says: The refusal of Count Rechberg to accede to the Russo-Prussian Convention has so much annoyed the St. Petersburg Cabinet that it would not surprise me if the Emperor Alexander should make a direct appeal to the Emperor Francis Joseph, and try to persuade him to renew that alliance which was so long the bane of Germany and Austria. At present there is no reason to believe that the Emperor of Austria is inclined to renew the Holy Alliance, but he is surrounded by people of reactionary principles, and it is, therefore, impossible positively to say that his Majesty will never follow the example given by the Prussian Government. It is obvious that the Russians are trying to drive the insurgents into the centre of Poland in order to get them within a ring of bayonets, but as long as Austria remains neutral they will not be able to do so. The Russo-Austrian boundary line is some 500 English miles long, and the insurgents will therefore always be able to get into the rear of the Russians unless the latter are able to keep garrisons in all the frontier towns and villages.

PRUSSIA.

BERLIN, Feb. 19 .- The interpellation of Messrs. Schulze and Carlowitz, signed by 175 Deputies whether a treaty has been entered into by the Prussian and Russian Governments with respect to assist. ance to be rendered by the former power for the suppression of the Polish insurrection, and also regardng the contents of any such existing treaty-was brought forward in yesterday's Chamber, in consequence of the attempts made by the Polish Deputies to extract that information from the Ministry. On the question being put by the President, in the usual form, whether, and when, the government would reply to the interpellation, M. Von Bismark replied that it declined doing so, but alleged no motive whatever for his refusal. This caused great sensation in the Chamber. The debate that ensued was rather of local than general interest. Waldeck made a telling speech, and declared that the whole civilised world would disapprove the loan of Prussian troops government. The system of the Bismark Cabinet was that of the Elector of Hesse, in the last century, who sold his subjects to be slaughtered in America. The speech was received with great applause, in which the galleries ventured to take part, and were therefore threatened if the offence were repeated.

As regards the famous Prusso-Russian convention, it is now supposed by many that it will be desisted from, and, if not cancelled, that it will at least be allowed to remain a dead letter. Of course there are plenty of reports affoat concerning it. According to one, a despatch from Paris to Berlin insisted that it should not be carried out. I: may be doubted whether things have gone so far as that. In diplomatic circles here it is suspected that the convention was communicated to the French Government on Friday (on which day Count Goltz had an audience of the Emperor,) while it is affirmed as positive that, up to Saturday at least, no copy of it had been sup-plied to the English Government. We are left to choose whether to attribute this to mere neglect and clumsiness, or to an idea of conciliating the French Emperor, and trying to detach bim from England in this matter. The papers state that Sir Andrew Bu-chanan, who left Berlin on Monday morning for Strelitz, bad an audience of the King on Sunday. When the English and French Legations at Berlin were elevated, at the request of the Prussian Court, into Embassies, people were disposed to smile, and deem it superfluous, but with the present Prussian Government one is inclined to think it highly desirable that the representatives of the Western Powers should be able to communicate with the King without the interference of a Bismark. - Times' Corresvondent.

POLAND.

The accounts from Poland continue to be muchthe same as before. From Gracow, under date of the 20th, we learn that two detachments of unfortunate conscripts had been sent into the interior of Russia. On crossing the Vistula several of them plunged into the river and were drowned-preferring self-murder to service in the Russian army. The death of the chief Frankowski is confirmed. He had received several wounds in the feet, a ball in the side, and a bayonet wound in the breast. An affair took place at Lakachow; 130 insurgents fought there for two hours against two companies of Sap-pers, and had only one man killed—a functionary of the village -and a few wounded; the loss of the Russians was greater. A wounded soldier having been placed at the door of the village doctor's house, the latter proceeded to dress his wounds. The other soldiers rushed on the doctor, tied his hands, and carried him off with them. They also carried off the priest. At Rawa and the neighborhood the Russian soldiers burnt all the houses in which wounded insurgents were found and murdered the prisoners. The peasants said that such atrocities were never committed even in the time of Nicholas.

How the Poles Fight. - An English paper publishes the following description of the fight in the town of Ojcow:—'Now the time had arrived for Polish courage to show its superiority over Russian ence on his behalf and that of the other Neapolitans discipline. Nothing daunted by the prospect of a would be only commendable on the part of her Mawould be only commendable on the part of her Mapersonal encounter, the Kossiniares threw themselves personal at Genua, and it is only to English hupon the presented bayonets of the enemy. A york Times of Wednesday, 18th inst, says:—Ser- & Campbell & Company of the detective police, received a de- J. Gardner, J. A. Harte, and H. R. Gray.

look for tolerable usage. In the latter case it is a of the Ressian mercenaries, cut off by the edge of the spatch from Ogdensburgh, informing him that a fugineessity, as ill health, aggravated by recess suffer razor-like soythe, but down too, went the Poles five from justice would probably farrive in this city ing, has developed itself in confirmed pulmonary con under the unceasing volleys poured into them from within a day or two. Soon after the arrival of the somption and the climate of Northern Italy is an the neighbouring houses. Bither party being in accused, the detective tracked him to the Brandreth spired by hopes of success, the fight became stationary, raging with fearful violence for a time variously given from two to four hours. For the se cond'time, bowever, the temporary defeat of the Polos was destined to turn out to their advantage. Another Cossaek charge from the rear forcing the remainder of the insurgents out of the town, the Russians pressed the enemy with might and main, giv-ing up the protection they had formerly enjoyed amid the houses, and trying to bring their artillery to bear upon the yielding foe. But here again the Poles made a dead stand. Morn having long dawn ed, the retreat into the fields, it was evident, must result in their entire destruction; and so, with a hearty resolve to die rather by the bayonet than the shrapnel; and giving three thundering cheers for Jesus Maria, the Kossiniares once more swept down upon the enemy like an ocean of glittering steel .-Success now crowned their heroic efforts. The Russians yielded, broke, and fled.'

How THEY ARE ARMED -The patriots, it would appear, are armed for the most part with the naweapon of the country-scythes placed straight on their handles, so as to be at once swords and pikes They have a small proportion of muskets, and some cannon made of wood! A correspondent says - In some of the Russian bulletins you will have met with the announcement of so many guns captured, and if these losses have been actually sustained, the insurgents, on the one hand, must be given credit for excellent armaments; while, on the other, their gailantry would not seem to be on a par with the abundance and formidable nature of the weapons possessed. Either inference, however, would be utterly erroneous. The guns taken are so many trunks bored out, and provided with iron hoops, to do service as an impromptu artillery. A gun of this revolutionary calibre being incapable of firing more than a dozen rounds, the insurgents have already used up considerable numbers of them, which, being left to rot away on the roadside, are frequently found, gallantly charged and invariably captured by the Rossians. Their armament is, however, being every day improved by convributions. smaggled over the frontiers by sympathisers, as well as by other means within their own country. - Cor. of Times.

GREAT BRITAIN.

AUTHORITY OF THE HOUSES OF CONVOCATION .- The Convocation of the Established Sect has resolved to examine, with a view to censure, Bishop Colenso's book. But the question of course arises, what degree of authority will their censure carry. Upon this point we will quote an estimate by the organ of the High Church party in the press, the Guardian :-The majority vote, it is evident, in these cases, from a natural but vague sense that, as an assembly of Clergymen, they ought to do something or other when a heterodox book comes out, but without any definite idea of what the real effect of the course proposed to them will be. They are told that they have power to declare what is the true doctrine of the English Church; but they know that any declaration of theirs, though it would be received with respect by many pious persons, would not be accepted by Churchmen as binding on their consciences, and would be utterly disregarded by courts of law. In our separated branch of the Church Catholic people do not, they are aware, practically abdicate the right and duty of private judgment in deference even to this great Provincial Synod: they would, after the declaration had been made, form their opinions as before, or retain those which they had formed already; and an Ecclesiastical Judge would, without reference to it, try Dr. Colenso's writings by the previously established and well-known standards. We think it right to state this clearly because great harm is done (as everyone who mixes with the world must feel) by claiming for these quasi-judicial expressions of pinion a kind and degree of authority which they do not in fact possess, and against which the great mass of religious and educated laymen, and indeed of Clergymen also, would at once rebel, and rebel the more vehemently the oftener they are repeated. Having said this, we are silent.'

THE BRAZULAN Affair. - The correspondence which has been laid before Parliament shows clearly, as Earl Russell puts it, "that both the wreck and the unfortunate crew of the Prince of Wales were plundered, and the presumptive evidence is strong that the persons whose miserable bodies were represented to have been buried, but whose graves no one can show, were murdered." At the very first Mr. Baille wrote from Rio: "I fear much it will be very difficult to convict the real culprits in a country where the administration of justice is extremely faulty, and an acquittal almost invariably granted to those who can pay for it," and so it proved. The Brazilian Government objected to being held responsible for every act of plunder committed on a dozert and inhospitable coast, and professed to be doing what it could to discover the culprits and bring them to justice; but the justice of the peace on the spot, though strongly suspected of participating in the robbery, was not discussed, but only two officials whose neglect the Brazilian Government stated nevertheless that they did not deem culpable. The delays and excuses, however, proved clearly that there was no hearty intention to bring the guilty parties to pun-ishment. There will be much difficulty in fixing or the proper amount of compensation.

EXTAORDINARY CASE. - A few days since a Liverpool merchant, having business to do in Dublin, took with him gold and bank notes to the amount of nearly £4,000, which he kept in a long leather purse. The day after his arrival in Dublin he was engaged in transacting business, and on his return to the hotel where he was staying he missed the purse and its contents. His impression was that he must have left it in some office, where he had been in the daytime, and so he rested for that night. Next morning, however, he was much disappointed, as there was no trace of the purse found. The next night he dreamt that the purse and its contents would be found in the River Liffey, nearly opposite the Custom House. This he at first treated as a dream, but the thing was so impressed upon his mind, that it became irresistible; and at last he procured a man, with a small drag, to drag the river, and directing him to the place of his dream, in a few seconds the drag brought up the missing purse with its contents all safe, except that the notes were wet. Of course this defect was easily remedied, and wet. Of course this defect was easily remedied, and lough & Campbell, A. G. Davidson. K. Campbell & the gentleman went on his way rejoicing.—Liverpool Co., J. Gardner, J. A. Harte and H. R. Gray. Albion.

UNITED STATES.

The rumor is again gaining ground that the Federal Government will call out five hundred thousand men in a few days under the Conscription Act. A Cincinnati paper thereupon remarks, that a short time ago, a merchant of standing in that city, applied for passports for Europe, on behalf of himself and seven or eight other merchants, and received the following answer :-Department of State,

Washington, March 9th, 1863. }
Benno Speyer, Esq.—Sir: Orders have been issued this day that no more passports are to be issued to persons liable to military duty under the law passed at the late Session of Congress. I herewith inclose the application of —; they being of the ages liable, are returned. Also, inclosed please find the amount remitted as tax on the same.

Very respectfully, &c., ISAAC W. NICHOLS,

within a day or two. Soon after the arrival of the accused, the detective tracked him to the Brandreth House, where he entered his name as William S. Allen. No instructions were contained in the despatch as to what was to be done with the fugitive. Officer McCord, therefore, contested himself with keeping an eye upon him until he received further instructions. Yesterday the Ogdensburgh officer appeared. He stated that his true name is Thomas Buck, but that at Ogdesburgh he had passed himself off as William S. Allen. He further stated that Buck had escaped from the village of Smith's Falls, in Canada West, after having stolen from an express company \$673 in silver. He also stole a valuable liorse and sleigh, with which he succeeded in gaining the frontier. At Oswegatchie he traded off his silver for currency. The officer from Ogedensburgh further described the fugitive as a large, well-proportioned man, six feet five inches in height. This description was sufficient to enable officer McCord to readily determine that he had been on the track of the right man. Just here, however, comes the most singular part of the story, McCord had not left the office more than five minutes when a very tall, well-dressed. athletic looking man, breathlessly entered the detective's office, and wished to make a complaint. He had been robbed the night previous in a Broadway Concert Saloon. His tale was not more than balf told before three or four officers had recognized him as the Canadian fugitive, and he was speedily taken into custody. He will be detained a day or two to await a requisition from the Governor General of Canada...

The capture of the British steamer, Peterhoff is likely to bring the question of neutral rights up in such a shape as will compel the British Government to put a summary stop to the piratical proceedings of Federal cruisers. The Peterhoff was bound from Mondon to Matamoras, a Mexican neutral port on the Rio Grande, and was captured in neutral waters off the harbor of St. Thomas in her due course while prosecuting a lawful voyage. She is loaded chiefly with clothing, and among her passengers is an agent of Lloyds proceeding to Matamoras where he was to be stationed to arrange the insurance on cargues of cotton from that port. There is not the shadow of pre-tence that the vessel attempted or was designed to seek another port; and a vessel bound for Montreal was not less legally subject to capture. The Peterhoff has been carried for condemnation into Key West. Commercial Advertiser.

Washington letters say it will be impossible to draft before June, perhaps July. In the meanime the Government will prepare before hand for their exuipment; also that a loan of one hundred millions of dollars has been tendered the Government by a distinguished German banking house.

The Richmond Examiner, of March 19, has an extraordinary leader, the tone of which is evidently intended to prepare the public mind of the South for serious reverses to the Confederate arms on the line of the Rappahannock. It commences with the following significant language: - The active operations of the Federal army under Hooker are now commenced, and either a decisive battle, or a retreat of General Lee must be the speedy consequences. The latter contingency is possible, but not probable; and another heavy struggle over the line of the Rappahannock may be safely anticipated. If, however, the Confederate General's force is not sufficiently numerous to prevent the completion of the manœuvre, it is supposed that no course remains but to fall back upon some point nearer Richmond, and give the enemy battle at a greater distance from his base.

At a meeting of Germans, held in Chicago, among other resolutions, the following were proposed and adopted:-

"Resolved—That the neglect with which Congress and the majority of the public press have been treating the people's interest during the discussion of the Conscription Bill, by not paying any attention to its most odious features and defending the poor against them, seems to us a fact significant of corruption, and of their forgetfulness of those duties which they ought to observe in regard to the rights and interests of the laboring classes.
"Resolved—That it is high time for the people to

awaken from their lethargy, and to make known their will clearly and pointedly to their public servants, who seem to have become unmindful of their masters, the sovereign people."

MUSHAY & LANMAN'S FLORIDA WATER. - It may be doubted whether

"The many-tinted flowers that shed Their perfumed leaves on Eden's bed." lent a purer fragrance to the atmosphere, than fills. the dressing-room or bouloir in which a flagon of this odcriferous toilet water has been opened. As compared with the fleeting scent of ordinary 'essences' its perfume may be called imperishable, while it is. the only article of its kind, which vividly recalls the perfume of ungathered aromatic flowers. The volume of rich aroma diffused by a few drops upon the handkerchief is wonderful, and as a means of relieving faintness and headache, and of perfuming the breath and the person, when used diluted as a mouth wash or a cosmetic, it has no equal among imported. toilet waters.

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

MINERAL MURDERS .- All the active poisons are used in medical practice, and they all evidently shorten life. Bristol's Sarsaparella is one of the few preparations that is really and purely a Vegetable Remedy. It contains not one grain of mercury, arsenic, strychnine, bromine, iodine or any other poison. Moreover it is an antidote to them - it cures the discuses they cause. At the best they only kill one malady by substituting another; but Bristol's Sar-saparilla acts with nature not against it, forever removing, by its neutralizing power the causes of ulcerous and eruptive diseases, regulating the liver and the stomach, invigorating and regulating the bowels, relieving the the system of all morbific ele-ments, restoring bodily vigor and mental elesticity, and recuperating every languid organ. Children and the most delicate females may take it without fear. It is the salvation of the feeble. Every drug-

gist of emineuce keeps it for sale.

Agents for Montreal: Devins & Bolton, Lamp-

SHAKING OF THE DAY BONES .- Do you belong to the Shakers? We don't mean the Shaking Quakers, but that melancholy tribe who, with blue lips and chattering teeth, do penance every day, or every other day, or every third day, as victims to that remorseless fiend Fever and Agus If that's your case, poor shiverer, know that Hostetter's Bitters will cure 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 certainty. Your liver will resume its interrupted functions, your appetite and strength return, your complexion recover its healthy tint, and you will become in body and mind a new creatnee. As a preventive and cure of all maladies proceeding from miasms, and as a general invigorant and regu-lator of the debilitated or disordered system. Hostetter's Celebrated Stomach Bitters are of unparalleled