FOREIGN AND MISCELLANEOUS NEWS.

FROM MEXICO AND JAPAN. — *San Francisco*, Sept. 19.—The steamer *Golden Age* arrived last night with dates from the City of Mexico via Acapulco to Aug. 10th only The substance of the news is that the guerrillas, who occupied the main road to the Capitol, had captured several French trains, causing much suffering from scarcity of provisions. Communication with Vera Cruz was constantly interrupted. The guerrillas occupied Jaleppa and Orizaba. Colway, the French director, has been poisoned and was dangerously ill in consequence.

The ship John Gay had arrived from Kenebec, Aug 16th. Japan continued in a state of disquietude. A British fleet of 12 vessels had sailed from the western shores of Japan to finish the punishment of the Damois, who had recently been taken to task by the American and French squadrons.

The New York Journal of Commerce say:

Stated in the aggregate, the navies of the three leading commercial nations compared last year as follows:—

	Iron-clads.	Steam vessels.
France,	16	325
United States,	54	*223
England,	16	†341

*All classes, 427 †Including all

France and England each have four iron-cased ships at sea. The former has two more nearly, if not quite, ready for sea, and ten on the stocks. England has four more launched, and eight in an advanced state of construction. The United States at the date of the last annual report of the Secretary of the Navy, had 54 iron-clads, including 32 armored iron vessels (many of which were unfinished), and a number have been added since.

The New York paper omits to state that the French and English iron-clad vessels are all, or nearly all, large frigates or rams, and that the American, with one or two exceptions, monitors and gunboats. Of the American steam vessels-of-war, not iron-clad, nearly all are frail river steamers—some strengthened as much as possible after the Government purchased them, others scarcely altered, and all totally unfit to encounter the least powerful of the war steamers of France or England. The Federals are building some formidable sea-going iron-clads, but the Ironsides, the only vessel of her class yet afloat, is now the largest and strongest vessel of their navy.

The total emigration from the United Kingdom in 1862 amounted to 121,214 souls, being an increase of upwards of 20,000 persons, as compared with 1861, although below the average of the four previous years, and not amounting to two-fifths of the emigration of the eight years from 1847 to 1855. Of this number nearly one-half or 58,706 went to the United States, notwithstanding the civil war raging there; while British North America only attracted 15,222, or little more than twelve per cent. To Australia and New Zealand 41,834 have gone in the last year, being an emigration absolutely larger than that of the previous four years, and constituting a larger proportion of the whole emigration than in any previous year.

BURNING OF A SERAGLIO.—The old Seraglio at Constantinople was burned down last month. This was the old palace of Selim, of Mustapha, and of Mahmoud—next to the principal mosques, the most unique architectural feature on the south side of the Golden Horn. The site of the old building is one of the most historic in Stamboul. In the earliest Byzantine days it was covered by the acropolis of the new eastern capital; later by a palace of the Empress Placidia; later still by a grander imperial residence reared by Justinian on the ruins of which other palaces were successfully built, till Mahomet II. erected that of which the structure now destroyed was the last of many restorations, and after standing for upwards of a century many fiery trials, it at last succumbed to a local element. In this building took place the assassinations of Sultans Selim III. and Mustapha IV., and from it issued the edicts which crushed the Wahabees, annihilated the Janissaries, and inaugurated the many other acts of reforming vigor which illustrated the reign of Mahmoud. On the completion of the Sultan's new palace, the old building sunk into a retreat for the surviving members of his father's harem. On his father's death these were cleared out, and the ladies of his own establishment installed instead. They consisted of four *kaelin-effendis* (or wives) and about three hundred others of lower haremic rank, besides about one hundred black and white eunuchs,—and all were in the building when the fire occurred, and we are informed that no accident occurred. Most of the old jewelled arms and other precious antiquities which the building contained had been removed from the old edifice some time ago, and are saved. But the old structure itself is gone, every court and chamber of which was rich in historic associations.

A great Catholic Congress has been held at Malines (in Belgium), with the view of forming a great Catholic organization—religious, charitable and educational. The Congress appears to have been conducted in a manner somewhat similar to that in which the great meetings of scientific men are usually managed. What the practical results may be, it is difficult to determine. We are told that—

"A short introductory address was delivered by the Belgian Cardinal. He spoke of the duties of Catholics in the present circumstances—political, religious and social—in which the Church is placed, inculcating the practical obligations imposed on them by their religious convictions. He indicated briefly the various questions of interest which would be submitted to their consideration, and insisted strongly on the necessity of mutual co-operation, if they hoped to arrive at any beneficial results, concluding by an expressive exhortation and an earnest prayer that the spirit of wisdom and charity might guide and animate their labours. Then the inaugural discourse was pronounced by the President of the Assembly, Baron de Gerlache, who is also President of the Court of Cassation, and in 1830 presided over the Congress of Patriots, who gave freedom and a constitution to Belgium."

And—

"Count Montalembert delivered a most eloquent address on a "Free Church in a Free State." Cardinal Wiseman spoke at some length on the condition and prospects of Catholicity in England, while M. Cassoni, of Bologna, described warmly and feelingly the condition of Catholics in Italy. The Catholics of all nations were represented at this great Congress: Asia, America, and even Australia and Mexico had their delegates."

The British brig Atlantic, from Matamoras, arrived at Havana on the 4th. This vessel was taken at her anchorage in neutral waters, while loading at Matamoras, by a United States cruizer, and a prize crew, consisting of an officer and seven men, put on board, and the vessel ordered to New Orleans, whither she sailed Aug. 14. Off the mouth of the Mississippi, Captain Lessaw, one man and one boy (on the 21st., at 4 A.M.) took their vessel, and used the irons brought on board by the Lieutenant to secure him and his guard, and brought them safely to Havana.

Shoe-making is done extensively in Haverhill, Mass., by the women. They work in gangs of six or seven hands each, the same as most of the young men do; and make the shoe right straight out, from the lasting to the finishing.

The water of the Ohio of late has turned to a deep green, covered with scum of the same colour, which extends as far up the river as Cincinnati, and is perfectly unaccountable to the boatmen. Great fears are entertained that it will produce sickness.

EXTRAORDINARY YIELD. — Anson C. Lindsley of the town of Middlesex, Yates County, New York, has returned $3,990 as the net income of his farm of 300 acres, for the year 1862, and consequently pays $119.70 income tax. His gross receipts were $6,461, of which $5,416.50 were derived from grain. His farm is thoroughly underdrained, and of course well cultivated.

Since the streets of New York have been thoroughly cleaned, the Express says no lady of *ton* will dare to appear now in Fifth Avenue or Broadway with trailing dress or long petticoat. "Seldom," says the writer, "have we found so important an item to disclose to the world as the fact, that short dresses scalloped round the edge, are worn over balmoral *jupons*, of length to display the kid boot, or else the skirt is looped up at every seam, nearly to the knee, showing the coloured petticoat, of mohair, cashmere or silk, trimmed either to match the dress or the tasteful contrast to it, and in correspondence with the shade of the hat or mantle worn. The leather boots have very high heels, colored, perhaps, and strings and tassels of leather also. The petticoat is short enough to disclose the instep, at least. To every dress suitable for walking, French *modistes* now attach little rings, through which pass cords, running to the waist, to join another cord, which is drawn at will around the waist when a lady prepares for a promenade, and loosened within doors, thus allowing the dress to resume its original length in the *salon*."

The *Morning Post* says that Prince William will take the title of King of the Hellenes. He will be attended only by a small Danish suite, and he will, for the most part, reserve his political confidence for the leading Greeks, whom he will find around him at Athens. In conformity with his general resolution, it is further determined that there shall be no foreign army of occupation.

The Portsmouth *Chronicle* tells of a man (with a strong minded wife) who came to that city from Salmon Falls to enlist as a substitute. The wife attended her husband to the Provost Marshal's quarters, saw him mustered in, took his $400 and his citizens' clothes after he had donned Uncle Sam's true blue, bid him good bye, and returned to her home. The couple are said to be well off for this world's goods.

The leading people of Australia have petitioned the Queen to withhold her sanction from the course recommended by the report of the Royal Commissioners in England, which recommends the transportation of all male convicts to Australia. This measure, they submit, is calculated to injure an important and growing Colony; to disturb the present happy homes of more than a million of attached subjects; to lead to the adoption of a hostile tone where hitherto the most loyal spirit has prevailed, and to embitter all relations with her Australian subjects in the future.

THE WAR IN THE STATES.

THE GREAT FIGHT NEAR CHATTANOOGA, TENNESSEE.

[From the Nashville (Sept. 22) Correspondence of the Washington Chronicle.]

From intelligent officers who have arrived from the front I have been enabled to glean considerable important news concerning the late battle in north-western Georgia.

As I stated in my despatch Sunday night, Gen. Rosecrans a week or ten days ago had made up his mind to advance South, and at least capture Rome, if not Atlanta.

The respective corps of Generals Thomas, Crittenden and McCook moved upon different routes, but with instructions to mass, and how to do it, if cannonading should be heard. It was believed that the enemy was at Pigeon mountain, erecting new works in addition to those which nature had thrown up, as a range of mountains separated the two armies, and no communication could be effected except through the Blue Bird, Pigeon, Wing's and Cottell's gaps.

The utmost caution was maintained, and perparations made and carried out for any emergency. The avenues for retreat were laid out in case of disaster, beside a large reserve moved in striking distance to render assistance if absolutely necessary. Realizing his extreme distance from his base, and the fact that his situation was in the heart of the rebel dominions, Gen. Rosecrans exhibited prudence and sagacity due the occasion.

At about a quarter to eleven on Saturday morning, without skirmishing, the enemy, having massed at least two-thirds of their avaliable force upon their right, precisely as they did at Chaplin Hills and Stone River, pounced down upon the veterans under Gen. Thomas upon the left; and so sudden and fierce was the attack, that the whole column involuntarily fell back. In the charge we lost nearly eight hundred prisoners and several pieces of artillery.

At this juncture the engagement became general along the whole line. Necessarily a portion of the troops which had assaulted Thomas so vigorously were transferred to their respective divisions, a disposition which Thomas took advantage of, as he quickly threw his whole corps upon the foe, took several hundred prisoners, and recaptured five out of the six guns just lost. From this time until dark it was give and take, neither side gaining a decided advantage. The condition of the country prevented a free use of the artillery, and for several hours but few cannon were fired. On the 19th, the battle terminating about dark, it was found that our loss was slight, considering that much close fighting had taken place.

During Saturday night our army threw up rifle pits near West Chickamanga river, besides clearing the road, in case it should be deemed advisable to fall back on Rossville, or even Chattanooga, between Lookout and Mission Ridge. The enemy's right extended to the northeast as far as the Western and Atlanta railroad, commanded by Polk, and protected by Wharton's cavalry, while their left touched a point about five miles southwest of Lafayette, and commanded by Gen A. P. Hill, with Forest's cavalry on his flank.

Early Sunday morning came the enemy with renewed vigor, and so furious was the assault that the whole line fell back. Thomas's corps again bore the brunt of the battle, and the divisions of Rosseau, Negley and Reynolds fought gloriously. Early in the day the regular brigade, commanded by Gen. King, found itself pitted against superior numbers, Captains Kettleas and Mulligan fighting their battalions manfully. Gen. King, who was wounded in the arm at Stone River, was again disabled and taken prisoner. Gen. Lytle, one of the bravest men of the war, was killed, and it is said his body will arrive here to-night, to be sent to Ohio to-morrow morning.

The latest information I have of a strictly reliable nature, is up to Sunday night, when the battle terminated with a slight advantage to the enemy.

My informant thinks that if even our army should be compelled to fall back upon Chattanooga, it will not be a failure, as the programme was laid out in that wise; and at that point he could successfully resist twice his number.

The strength of the enemy's force is not far from one hundred thousand men, nearly twice the number of our own. Generals Joe Johnston and Bragg were in command with Polk on the right and A. P. Hill on the left. All the avaliable men from the different armies of the Confederacy assisted in this contest, Longstreet's corps, under Generals Jackson and Ely, arriving after the commencement of the battle. The prisoners say that the troops had been arriving from all quarters for several weeks, and that several thousand of Pemberton's men were in the battle.

THE BATTLE IN GEORGIA.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 22.

The *Star* and *National Republican*, in their late editions this afternoon, have accounts evidently derived from official sources. The longer one, from the *Evening Star*, is as follows:—

On Saturday, the 19th, a demonstration was made by the rebels in strong force, which appears to have been repulsed by the force under General Thomas with the advantage on the Federal side.

On Sunday an engagement commenced late in the morning. The first gun was fired at 9 a. m., but no considerable firing took place until 10. Previous to 10 o'clock General Rosecrans rode the whole length of our line. Soon after the battle commenced.

General Thomas, who held the left, began to call for reinforcements. About 12 o'clock word came that he had been forced to retire.

The second line of reinforcements were then sent to him, and McCook's whole corps, which was on the right and as a reserve in the centre, was sent to his assistance. General Wood, of Crittenden's corps, and Van Cleve, who held the front centre, were also ordered to the left, where the fury of the cannonade showed that the enemy's force was massed.

Their places were filled by Davis and Sheridan, of General McCook's corps. But hardly had these divisions taken their places in the line, when the rebel fire, which had slackened, burst out in immense volleys upon the centre.

This lasted about twenty minutes, and then Van Cleve, on Thomas's right, was seen to give way, but in tolerable order, soon after which the lines of Sheridan and Davis broke in disorder, borne down by the enemy's column's, which are said to have consisted of Polk's corps. These two divisions were the only divisions thrown into much disorder. Those of Negly and Van Cleve were thrown into confusion, but soon rallied and held their places, the first on the left and the second on the right of Thomas's corps. Davis and Sheridan, late in the day, succeeded in rallying about 8,000 of their forces and joined Thomas.

Gen. Thomas finding himself cut off from the right, brought his division into position for independent fighting, his line assuming the form of a horse shoe along the crest of a wooded ridge. He was soon joined by Granger from Bossville, with a division of Gen. McCook and Gen. Steadman's division, and with these forces firmly maintained the fight until after dark.

Our troops were as immovable as the rocks they stood on. The enemy repeatedly hurled against them the dense columns which had routed Davis and Sheridan in the morning, but every onset was repulsed with dreadful slaughter. Falling first on one and then on the other point of our lines, the rebels for hours vainly sought to break them. General Thomas seemed to have filled every soldier with his own unconquerable firmness, and Gen. Granger, his hat torn by bullets, rode like a lion wherever the contest was thickest. Every division commander bore himself gloriously, and among them Generals Turchen, Hazel, and Parker especially distinguished themselves. Turchen charged through the rebel lines with the bayonet, and being surrounded fought his way back again. Parker, who had two horses shot under him Saturday, forming his men in one line, made them lie down until the enemy was close upon them, when suddenly they rose, and delivered their fire with such effect that the assaulting columns fell back in confusion, leaving the ground covered with killed. When night fell this body of heroes stood on the same ground occupied by them in the morning, their spirits being unbroken. Their loss is not yet estimated.

Gen. Thomas telegraphs (Monday forenoon) that the troops are in high spirits. He brought off all his wounded. Of the sick and wounded at Crawfish Spring, including our main hospital, nearly all had been brought away.

The number of prisoners taken by the enemy will hardly surpass 2,000 besides the wounded, of whom not more than 1,000 could have fallen into their hands.

Of rebel prisoners we have sent 1,300 to Nashville. Most of our losses in artillery were occasioned by the killing of all the horses.

Gen. Thomas retired to Bossville on Sunday night, after the battle had closed. Gen. Rosecrans had issued orders for all his troops to be concentrated with the forces at Chattanooga.

In the last two assaults our troops fought with bayonets, their ammunition being exhausted.

The latest information that has reached this city is from Chattanooga last evening, and was to the effect that Gen. Rosecrans would concentrate on Chattanooga last night. Gen. Thomas had been engaged with the enemy prior to 5 P. M. yesterday, and it was therefore questionable whether he would be able to reach Chattanooga last night. There were indications that the army were contemplating a demonstration on another part of our lines last evening.

NEW YORK, Sept. 18.—The Richmond *Examiner* of the 16th says:—"Lee's forces were in line of battle the whole of yesterday between Orange Court House and the Rapidan, and manœuvring to bring on a battle. The enemy were reluctant to take up the gauntlet, and fell back on every indication of an advance of the Confederate troops. A little sprinkle of firing along the front picket lines was the only indication they gave of willingness to fight. If Meade was in command it was plainly his object not to bring on a general battle, but by getting our corps in motion to ascertain the number of our troops and their position. By scouts who went within the enemy's lines and returned, it has been ascertained that the Yankees had five days' rations, showing that the movement contemplated either a march or a battle."

ANXIETY IN WASHINGTON FOR ROSECRANS —A special telegram to the New York *World* dated 23d, says:

"A feeling of deep suspense and apprehension prevails here concerning the position about Chattanooga. It is felt, if Gen. Rosecrans be decidedly beaten back, that although he may take for the time a position which the enemy cannot safely assail, nevertheless his communications will be in danger. In other words, that if he cannot continue his offensive operations, the expected results of his movements and marches hitherto will be lost for the time, if not permanently. The season of the year difficult for offensive operations is near at hand, and if the onward course of the Army of the Cumberland be indeed effectually stayed, Richmond is relieved for the winter, and an effectual occupation of Charleston, if taken, will be difficult, if not impossible.

FROM THE OPPOSING ARMIES IN VIRGINIA.—An editorial in the Richmond *Examiner* of the 22d says:—"The trains conveyed information from Orange beyond the supposition that a battle between Meade and Lee was imminent. On Sunday both armies were drawn up in line of battle from half to a quarter of a mile apart, and at some points we understand, in full view of each other. The position was maintained yesterday, and under these circumstances, if our informants are not mistaken, it is almost impossible to see how the two armies can keep from fighting. It was also reported that a force of the enemy's cavalry was at Newton, in King and Queen County, facilitating a raid upon the railroad."

WASHINGTON, Sept. 21.—Major General Meade was here for an hour or two this forenoon, in consultation with the President, Secretary of War and Gen. Halleck, and then promptly returned to the front.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 22.—According to official information received from the army of the Cumberland dated last night, it is supposed that the battle was renewed to-day. Much anxiety in relation to the arrival of reinforcements is naturally expressed. If the repeated orders of the Government had been obeyed, there would now be no solicitude on that point. It is known here that Gen. Rosecrans has abundant stores and supplies for many days to come. Assistance is on its way, and may reach him in time to be of immense service.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 23.—According to accounts from the Army of the Potomac, received to-night, a considerable portion of our troops have reached the south side of the Rapidan.

A meeting of sutlers, about 100 being present, was held here to-day, to take measures for the safe transportation of supplies to the Army of the Potomac. A committee was appointed to present the subject to Gen. Meade. They propose three trains to run per week, and furnish their own cars and locomotives, provided those of the railroad be granted for that purpose.

FORTRESS MONROE, Sept. 23.—The flag of truce steamer New York arrived this evening from City Point.

The Richmond *Whig* of the 23rd is received. It reports three days hard fighting in Northern Georgia, with heavy loss on both sides. The rebel loss is 5000, including many valuable officers. Among the killed are Brig. Gen. Preston Smith of Tennessee. Brig. Gen. Holfford of Georgia, Brig. Gen. Waltham of Mississippi, and Brig. Gens. Helm and Deshler. Among the wounded are Brig Gens. Adams, Brown, Gregg, Brum, Preston, Cleburn, and Beming. Maj. Gen. Hood, who was wounded, has since died.

CHARLESTON, Sept. 22.—The enemy's activity on Morris Island, notwithstanding our fire, continues unabated. He is building a covered way from Battery Gregg to Wagner. For two days past we have shelled his working parties with great vigor. The enemy is building a battery on Block Island.

SUSPENSION OF THE HABEAS CORPUS IN THE UNITED STATES.

The Proclamation of President Lincoln, suspending the writ of *habeus corpus*, is the last and greatest stretch of unconstitutional power in which he has indulged, and one which will have a tendency to subvert the dearest liberties of the American people. It is capable of being stretched to such an extent as will shield the greatest outrages upon civil rights. The leading journals of the country are loud and bitter in their denunciations of the high-handed act, and apprehensions are entertained that difficulties worse than the draft riots will yet arise from it.

In Pennsylvania large sums of money have been collected, and lawyers employed in every district to sue out writs of habeas corpus and raise vexatious and dilatory proceedings in the case of every man who has been drafted; and bands were being organized and armed to resist the draft and take forcible possession of any men held to military service under its provisions. The *World*, one of the ablest papers published in New York, which has raised its warning voice against every unconstitutional act of the present unscrupulous administration, thus concludes a long article upon this subject:—

"Mr. Lincoln has forgotten that the foundations of the rights of American citizens are all that uphold their Chief Magistrate. Conscious of a purpose to wield this illimitable and despotic power, only for the restoration of the Union and the overthrow of its enemies, Mr. Lincoln, however, may have blinded himself to the illegality of its assumption and the extent of its peril. Let it be granted that we are unjust to his intentions in suspecting him of gathering to his grasp powers which he himself must admit might satisfy a Cæsar and suffice to the ambition of a Napoleon. Let it be supposed for one absurd instant that the people of the North, loyal, liberal of life and treasure, are willing to surrender their liberties, their judgments, their freedom of speech and political action to the arbitrary pleasure and unrestrained judgment of a most benevolent and wise Chief Magistrate. Let it be supposed that they can forget what the logic of events and the language of authority have alike admonished us of, and still it would remain our duty to warn that Chief Magistrate, not upon his sense of justice, not upon his wisdom, now are suspended our essential rights and liberties. The power which he has grasped he has also scattered to a thousand weaker hands and weaker brains than his own. Not now the Chief Magistrate alone may be the arbiter of law and life and liberty, but every "military, naval, and civil officer of the United States," in caprice, in foolishness, in revenge, in madness, in partisan passion and hate, may unlock the arsenals of despotic power, and shut upon American citizens the gates of the temples of Justice."

COLONIAL NEWS.

The great rifle tournament of Canada, so long anticipated by marksmen as an excellent opportunity for displaying their proficiency in the use of the rifle, took place on the 17th at Montreal. There were competitors from all parts of Canada, as well as from several cities of the United States. The Challenge Vase, which is valued at $200, was won by Lieut. Edwards, of Toronto, who scored 27 points. Quebec was second on the list of aggregate points made. The ranges were 200, 400 and 600 yards, and each man fired five shots at each range.

The estimates have been laid on the table in the Canadian Legislative Assembly. The sum asked for is $15,119,200.

The debate on Mr. Cockburn's motion in the Canadian Parliament, censuring the Government for appointing Mr. Sicotte to a Judgeship as an infringement of the Constitution, was brought to a close on the night of the 18th inst., and resulted in a majority of two for the Government. Mr. Foley voted with the Administration. It is stated in one of the Canadian papers that one of the Opposition members was absent when the vote was taken.

A gentleman just returned from an extensive tour in Canada West, says:—The Wheat crop in Western Canada, taken as a whole, appears to be turning out an average one, perhaps rather better. Fall wheat, in most localities where sown, has been a large and profitable crop; but in some places the yield of Spring has been rather poor, turning out much less than was expected when it was standing. This, however, is only local, and there are places where the yield has been fine. The coarse grains are also abundant.

Several murders have recently been committed in the City of Quebec, and stabbing cases occur almost daily. In referring to the subject the *Mercury* of that city says:—"The moral standard of Quebec seems to us to be at present fast attaining to that point when murder, rapine and disorder will be allowed to stalk brazen-faced and unpunished through our streets, when no law will be known but that of ruffianism, the bowie knife, and the revolver, and when every man's life will be at the mercy of the next blackguard who chooses to take it. If our neighbours are to judge of us by the number of murders and stabbing affrays which have taken place within the last six months, the decision would be for us a very unfavourable one indeed. That we are drifting into this degrading state of society is evident to all, and unless some prompt and vigorous measures be taken to root out the evil, our position will certainly be anything but enviable. Murders are now-a-days no extraordinary occurrence, stabbing affrays quite common, and skull-breaking a thing of very slight moment."

The Montreal *Herald* says that business during the past week shows signs of revival. Produce continues depressed, as the advices from Great Britain are more favourable to the prospects of an unprecedentedly large harvest there. The merchants in Montreal have been fully prepared for this state of affairs, and have operated with great caution. In Toronto there is every prospect of a splendid fall trade in all departments.

We observe in a late copy of the London *Times* that the Queen has been pleased to approve M. Brazio le Bouttlier as Consul for the district of Gaspe, and the Provinces of New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, Prince Edward Island and Newfoundland, to reside at Gaspe Basin, for His Majesty the King of Italy; and that her Majesty has also been pleased to approve Mr. J. A. Sherman as Consul at Prince Edward Island for the United States.

A few days since a large table rock below the Suspension Bridge at Clifton, Canada, fell, taking with it a large portion of the bank. The concussion produced by the fall is said to have shaken the bridge from end to end, as well as a portion of the land and tenements in the vicinity, causing many to imagine that an earthquake had taken place. The rock and earth have formed a small island in the river.

More than an ordinary amount of interest is being taken respecting the approaching contest for the mayoralty, and an active canvass is being conducted by the friends of the candidates. It is thought the election will be a close one, at least it bids fair to be an exciting contest, judging from the efforts that are put forth on both sides.—*Halifax paper*.

The *Post* says that the Gypsey woman who stole money from a Mr. Tobin in Charlottetown, appeared in St. John a few days ago, and representing that some of her relatives had died very suddenly, and that she could not wait for the boat, procured a driver and a span of horses, from a livery stable to take her to Eastport. How is it that the authorities allowed her to escape?

CORRESPONDENCE.

ADDRESS OF THE INHABITANTS OF ST. MICHAEL'S PARISH TO THE REV. FRANCIS X. DE LANGIE, PARISH PRIEST, ON HIS REMOVAL FROM AMONGST US.

REVEREND SIR;

It is with feelings of the greatest sorrow that we heard of your removal from amongst us; for since we had the happiness of enjoying your arduous and laborious services, we found in you what a good Priest is and ought to be, always both ready and willing, at whatever hour of night called upon, or no matter how stormy or inclement the weather, to visit the sick, and give them words of holy consolation and cheer them in their hour of need, and to give them a sure and certain hope of their eternal welfare, by following your advice.

Also the attention you have given to the instruction of the children, in preparing them for their first communion, and teaching them their catechism, so that all who were of the required age received the holy Sacrament of Confirmation at the visitation of his Lordship the Bishop, when here last year, although then scarcely a year with us, calls forth our greatest obligations and thanks; and, Reverend Sir, those very children themseives drop tears when they hear of you leaving them.

We would wish his Lordship had left you with us a little longer; but we submit with humility to the authority of the holy Catholic Church, as very likely the Bishop sees that your valuable labors are more required where you are going.

Before bidding you an adieu, we must say we highly appreciate your conduct towards the poor of this Parish; but we know that through your kindness to them, and other expenses incurred in the improvement of the Parish, your funds have been drained very low; consequently we beg you to accept of this small purse. It contains only the sum of £15. It would have been much larger was it not that this is certainly the most unfavorable season of the year for money contributions. You may have wealthier settlements, and people more able to assist you in a pecuniary manner, but none more willing if we only had the means.

In conclusion, may the Almighty Maker of heaven and earth give you a long and prosperous life in His holy ministry, and at the end a happy death. Then may you enjoy the happiness of a well-spent life with His holy angels and blessed saints, will always be the prayer of your humble parishioners.

Signed in behalf of the parishioners,

RICHARD GILL, OWEN MCKENNA,
JOHN ROACH, JOHN O'CONNELL,
JOHN POWER, JAMES SMITH,
MICHAEL O'BRIEN, WILLIAM CODY.

Montague, Sept. 14th, 1863.

REPLY.

GENTLEMEN:—I sincerely thank you for the kind address which you have just presented to me, accompanied by your handsome contribution. I fear that you largely over-rate my merits as an humble Priest, during the time I had the pleasure and satisfaction of presiding over the Parish of Vernon River. I laboured earnestly, however, to do my duty, and it was my duty so to labour. I am greatly pleased to know that I have earned your good wishes for my future welfare, and your fervent prayers for my happiness here and hereafter. This knowledge alleviates the pang of separation from you; and it will give me strength, with the assistance of our Heavenly Father, to discharge my humble duties faithfully wherever it may please my Ecclesiastical Superiors to place me.

I remain, Gentlemen,
Your obedient Humble Servant,
F. X. DE LANGIE, P. P.

To Messrs. R. Gill, John Roach, Owen McKenna, John O'Connell, and several others.

Vernon River, Sept. 14, 1863.

TO THE REV. F. X. DE LANGIE, P. P.

REVEREND AND DEAR SIR,—

We, the undersigned Parishioners of the Parish of Vernon River, having learned with sincere regret that your connexion with this Parish is about to cease, and that another portion of the Lord's vineyard is about to be entrusted to your care, cannot allow you to depart from amongst us without expressing to your Reverence the high sense of the zeal and readiness you have always exhibited in the discharge of the duties of your sacred calling, and of the humility, meekness and kindness which have at all times characterised your intercourse with the people of this Parish during your short residence therein.

We regret most sincerely that any emergency should arise, rendering necessary on the part of the Bishop, to remove you from this Parish just at the time when the people are beginning to appreciate not only your valuable services as a clergyman, but also your genuine worth as a friend and a *gentleman*. But we feel assured that the motives which induced His Lordship to act as he has done are of the most proper character; may we not, therefore, cherish the hope that the day may not be far distant when you will again be permitted to resume your labors amongst us.

Be pleased, Revd. Sir, to accept this sum of £45, just contributed by a number of friends, for the purpose of being presented to you as a tribute of the high personal respect entertained for you by the people of this Parish.

That you may enjoy health, happiness and length of days in whatever portion of the Lord's vineyard it may be your lot to serve, is the sincere prayer and wish of

Your most obedient
And devoted servants.

Signed on behalf of the Parish,

J. MCDOUGALL, J. P.,
JOHN MCDONALD, late Warden,
R. J. CLARKE, Warden,
PATRICK STEPHENS,
PATRICK FINLAY,
JOHN JAMES MCDONALD,
PATRICK MORRISEY,
ANDREW O'KEEFE.

REPLY.

GENTLEMEN:—It is with the most heartfelt satisfaction I express my humble thanks to you for your address, this day presented, with a well-filled Purse. It has afforded me great pleasure and satisfaction to labour as a humble Priest amongst you, and I have no hesitation in saying that I became warmly attached to the Parish of Vernon River. I am sensible of my own great deficiencies and defects, but if you believe, as I am assurred you do, that my humble efforts were not without their good fruits, I am in some measure consoled for the sorrow that I feel at parting from you.

I shall always retain a lively recollection of the pleasure I enjoyed during my intercourse with you; and wherever it may be the will of my Superiors to place me, rest assured, dear friends, that my prayers for your temporal and spiritual welfare will not be omitted from the orisons of your grateful and humble servant,

F. X. DE LANGIE, P. P.

To J. McDougall, John McDonald, R. J. Clarke, P. Stephens, Esquires, and others.

Vernon River, Sept. 14, 1863.

The Examiner.

Charlottetown, October 5th, 1863.

LATEST NEWS FROM EUROPE.

Arrival of the English Mail.

THE English Mail for this Island arrived here on Friday morning last, having reached Halifax only the day previous. Our latest dates are to the 20th ult. We give below selections of the latest European news. It will be seen that the Polish insurrection continues to be the all-absorbing topic of interest; and there appears to be little or no change, either for the better or the worse, in the fortunes of the Poles. The diplomatic notes sent to, and received from Russia, by the Western Powers, amount to nothing more than we thought they would — mere official verbiage.

THE POLISH INSURRECTION.

FORMATION OF A POLISH PARLIAMENT.

The *Cologne Gazette* states, on what authority does not appear, that the Poles contemplate the formation of a regular Government and the election of a Parliament, of which scheme it gives the following particulars:—"The Parliament is to consist of 300 members, and is to meet in London, or some other town in England, the only country in Europe where the right of meeting is unrestricted. The qualification to vote in the elections consists in the payment of an annual tax of five roubles (20f.) to the National Government for persons residing in towns, and of twelve roubles (48f.) for country residents. Both candidates and electors must be Poles by birth, or have lived five years in Poland, and must be at least 24 years of age. The elections are to be conducted by communal councils appointed by the National Government, and the successful candidates are to leave for England as soon as possible, so that the Parliament may commence its labors by the 15th of October. The first matters on which it will deliberate are:—1. A bill for organising the national army. 2. A regular system of taxation. 3. The choice of members of the new Government, and what form it shall assume. 4. The appointment of a Ministry. 5. A code of administrative and penal laws. The present National Government will introduce bills on all these subjects. The debates of the Parliament are to be published in German, French, Italian, English, Polish, and Hungarian, and copies to be sent to all the principal European journals."

THE LADY REBELS OF POLAND.

The *Russian Invalid* gives the following picturesque account of the part played by the Polish ladies in the Polish insurrection:—"The Polish ladies chiefly aid the insurrection in the secret retreats of the domestic hearth and the hospitals. They stimulate the courage of the men in the bosom of their families; they create the martial ardour of sons, husbands and lovers; they pass sleepless nights by the pillows of the agonised and dying, of whom they have no other knowledge than that of the wounds which they received in the sacred cause of the country. All the combined resources of their feminine seductiveness, of their persistent affection, and of their inexhaustible patriotism, are employed in acts of heroic devotion and self-abnegation. They spend long hours in the prison court-yards waiting for permission to enter the cells and to visit the prisoners. Wherever a patriot has been the victim of persecution or struck down in battle, the Polish women are the first to afford consolation and assistance. Their prompt and daring intelligence, joined to great natural tact, makes them powerful auxiliaries of the insurrection. We can positively assert that were it not for the impulses and concurrence of the Polish women the movement would not have continued so long. It is the women who make the most effective and daring spies, who are the safest agents for communicating important information to the insurgents. The National Government confides to them the most difficult missions, and has never had occasion to repent of the confidence so bestowed. Their ready invention suggests at critical moments the most ingenious combinations, which are afterwards carried out by the bold and energetic hands of the men. At every turn we have to deal with the Polish women and priests, and this is a power which we must take into account."

The *Niepodleglose*, which is the organ of the National Government at Warsaw, publishes the following official notice:—"In consequence of the evident powerlessness of diplomacy and the pusilanimity of Europe, the key of the position is no longer at Paris, London, or Vienna, but on the shores of the Vistula. Poland will persist in her struggle."

Engagements resulting in favor of the insurgents took place on the 3rd inst.; at Zambraw, in the Government of Augustown, on the 4th; at Zelechow, in Podolia; and on the 8th at Gamow, in the Wojwodschatt of Plock.

Count Ostrowski, son of the Minister of the Interior, has been arrested, and is said to have been condemned to transportation to Siberia.

The Russian Government in Warsaw on Monday began to apply compulsory measures towards trades-people who had not paid their taxes. The places of business of all such persons were closed by the police. The taxes in question were then paid.

DENMARK AND GERMANY.

The *Botschafter* says that notwithstanding the recent threatening attitude of Austria in the Danish question, it appears that the present policy of Prussia and the North German Principalities is, if not that of concilation, at least of delay; and therefore there is now no prospect of Federal execution in Schleswig and Holstein being carried out for some considerable period.

A letter from Frankfort says:—"Austria has made positive declaration, as regards Federal execution in Holstein, to France, Russia, and England that the Dano-German question must be settled, and that Federal execution has become indispensable if Denmark should persist in her resistance, no matter what the consequences may be. The language of Austria is very decided, and has not been modified by the objection which the Great Powers, especially England, have made. Austria has declared, in a straightforward manner, that it rests with the Copenhagen Cabinet to prevent armed intervention, that Denmark, not Germany, must give in."

RUSH OF PLACE-HUNTERS FOR MEXICO.

If it be really true that the Archduke Maximilian has decided on accepting the throne of Mexico, he will not require the protection of the French troops, as he may organise a formidable army simply with the crowd of place-hunters eager for appointments in the new Empire. Our Vienna correspondent writes that thousands of such applications have already been made. Letters are daily arriving from all parts of the world at the residence of the future Emperor, in such numbers that it would require a fleet to convey to Mexico all the parties who proffer their services. It is now easy to understand why many journals in Austria and elsewhere so pressingly recommend the Archduke to venture on this distant undertaking.

FRANCE.

THE RUSSIAN REPLY TO THE FRENCH NOTE.

The Russian reply to the French note is conceived in even more courteous terms than the previous ones, and expresses sentiments favourable to the good relations existing between France and Russia. Prince Gortschakoff concludes his despatch in a manner which precludes any anticipation of an early resumption of the discussion between Russia and the Three Powers. It is believed that the despatch in no way changes the situation of affairs. The *Nord* says:—"The Russian note maintains the necessity for the pacification of Poland before the carrying out of any reforms. Prince Gortschakoff does not enter into long explanations, in order not to embitter the discussion. He states that Russia agrees to the six points, and will do all in her power to solve the question which is a source of misunderstanding between the Cabinets."

AUSTRIA.

THE RUSSIAN REPLY TO THE AUSTRIAN NOTE.

The reply of Prince Gortschakoff to the Austrian note on the Polish question is brief, and announces that a more detailed memorandum will follow. Prince Gortschakoff considers the six points to have been settled by the previous declaration of Russia. He gratefully acknowledges the pacific sentiment displayed in the Austrian note, and shares Austria's wishes for the welfare of Poland. Prince Gortschakoff regrets, however, that the expectations based on the diplomatic discussions and their results had not been fulfilled, and that the differences of opinion had not been removed. Prince Gortschakoff thinks, therefore, that a further prolongation of these discussions appears superfluous. He finally states that Russia assumes the full responsibility of her acts.

COMMERCIAL RELATIONS WITH ENGLAND.

Austria just now seems bent on the work of reform. At the recent meeting of the British Association she had her representatives in the persons of the Chevalier de Parmentier and the Chevalier de Schaeffer, whose two-fold mission was to enlist popular sympathy on behalf of an international exhibition of industry which it is in contemplation to hold in Vienna in 1866, and to glean information respecting the commercial condition of this country; the latter portion of this programme of instructions acquiring additional importance from the fact that a commission is at present engaged in the investigation of the Austrian tariff, as affecting foreign nations. Nor is their visit likely to pass over without beneficial results. At a meeting of the Newcastle and Gateshead Chamber of Commerce, the two distinguished delegates were present, and their schemes, of which a lucid explanation was given by Mr Christian Allhusen, met with a cordial and liberal response. The Chevalier de Parmentier, who is a member of the commercial commission now sitting in Vienna, assured the Chamber that his Government would be prepared to render every facility for increased communication between the two countries, and his colleague, the Chevalier de Schaeffer, of the Austrian Consulate in London, promised to afford full information concerning the further development of the Emperor's plans.

THE MUSIC OF THE GAEL.

—"Such sweet, such melting strains!
Their soft harmonious cadence rises now,
And swells in solemn grandeur to its height!
Now sinks to mellow notes—now dies away—
But leaves its thrilling memory on my ear!"

ANON.

An Entertainment, as novel in this place as it was attractive in all its features, was given in Charlottetown on Wednesday, the 30th ult. It appears that a few weeks ago, a few enthusiastic Sons of old Scotia formed themselves into a Society whose object is to revive or invigorate the love of Scottish music and the national games of Scotland. Money being the magic wand that is necessary to give vitality to every project, a small sum was soon raised by voluntary contributions, which was divided into prizes for the best performances on the Bagpipes, which the Scotch people claim as their ancient national musical instrument, but, as we shall presently show, the claim is open to very serious dispute. However, the players on the pipes, to a considerable number, responded to the invitation which the Society gave them by appearing in Charlottetown on the day appointed for the competition, Wednesday, the 30th. They assembled at the Globe Hotel, where the Society unfurled the beautiful Banner of the old St. Andrew's Association, and, preceded by one of their best Pipers, in full blast, marched to the Barrack Square. A large circle was here formed, and a display of beauty and fashion was presented such as has been seldom seen on that Square. We have heard no exact computation of the numbers, but we do not think there were less than six hundred persons assembled. To arouse the spirit of the competitors, and to give a foretaste of the rich musical treat that was in store for the audience, James Robertson, Esqr., of Breckly Point, who was one of the Judges, arranged his own pipes, which he brought for the occasion, and played the "Gathering of the Clans," in superb style. Before this fine performance was half through, it was plain to see that Scotch blood was up to fever heat. The countenances of the competitors blazed with enthusiasm—their muscles played in harmony with the spirit-stirring melody — the Judges of the Music, the Members of the Society, were all evidently transported immediately to "the land of the mountain and the flood" — the Septagenarian, Donald McFayden, in his kilts, felt at least fifty years younger than the time charged against him in the Calender; and even we — a staid, stolid, phlegmatic person — were carried away by the impulse of the moment to such a degree, that we almost recited aloud the thrilling words of Byron in *Childe Harold*:—

"And wild and high the Camerons' gathering rose—
The war note of Lochiel—which Albyn hills
Have heard—and heard, too, have her Saxon foes!—
How in the noon of night that pibroch thrills!
Savage and shrill!—As with the breath which fills
Their mountain pipes, so fill the mountaineers
With the fierce native daring which instils
The stirring memory of a thousand years—
And Evans', Donald's fame rings in each clansman's ears."

The echoes of Mr. Robertson's chaunt having died away, and the excited feelings of the audience having, in some measure, been calmed, the competition commenced by each competitor handing in a list of six tunes: two pibrochs, two marches, and two reels—the Judges to make a selection from any three of them. The selection was made—the music was played—Scotch blood was again up — Jacobite airs brought us back to the times of the Stuarts — loyalty to the House of Hanover suffered a trifle for the moment — the best works of Mozart, Beethoven, Rossini, or any of the foreign artists, were voted decidedly dull in comparison with "Johnny Cope," "Tullochgorum," "Keppoch Rant," and "Tha na Fir a' Gol," while the Bagpipes was unanimously pronounced to be the only decent instrument worth playing upon.

The prizes were awarded as follows:—To Mr. John Gillis, Flat River, first prize, £4 10; to Mr. Alex. McDonald, Princetown Road, second prize, £2 10. Mr. Donald McFadyen, Charlottetown, third prize, £1 10, with ten shillings added for wearing the Highland costume. To the unsuccessful competitors the sum of ten shillings each was presented, in consideration of their very laudable efforts to carry out the views of the Society. The prizes were presented by Miss Dalgleish, one of the fairest daughters of the Heather in this Island, and it is hardly necessary to say that her gracious words on the interesting occasion added immensely to the value of each gaerdon.

The presentation of the prizes having been completed, three cheers were given for the Queen, which showed that recollections of "Royal Charlie" had not quite obliterated our sense of duty, and three cheers were also given for the Sons and Daughters of the Gael, when the Pipers, the Committee and Members of the Scottish Musical Society, accompanied by troops of their friends, returned to the Globe Hotel, where the banners of the Society were deposited with an appropriate ceremonial, and where other interesting ceremonies concluded the business of the day.

There has been so much enthusiasm excited in favour of the Bagpipes by the late entertainment, and so much Scotch pride stirred up on behalf of them, that we have felt inclined to study their history, to know if other nationalities may not partake of the glory which appertains to them. We could never allow any one to excel us in our admiration of Scotch music; and we have reason to reverence the Bagpipes when we remember that we have carried about a dozen contested elections in this country with the active co-operation and support of this ancient instrument. We should no more think of passing along St. Peter's Bay, when votes are to be recorded in that beautiful locality, without knowing that the pipes were within easy hail, than we should think of parting from the constituency without asking them if they had mouths in their heads. The fact is, that an election like a battle, where Scotchmen are to be found in great numbers, cannot be very well carried on without the music of the pipes. The Leader of the Goverament knows this quite well—he is a politician and a warrior on a large scale, and his eminent success with the Belfast people, in the former capacity, is entirely owing to his love for, and generous patronage of, Scotch music. But for ourselves, we have just discovered the latent springs of our own enthusiasm in the matter, and we hesitate to make a disclosure of them, lest the gallant Colonel at the head of the Government should become disgusted, and withdraw his patronage from the Scottish Musical Society. However, the truth must be told: The reason why we are in love with the Bagpipes and with Scotch music is, that both, like ourselves, are *thoroughly Irish!* This announcement may seem startling, but it is nevertheless true; and for proof of it, we turn to Mooney's *History of Ireland*, one of the most authentic historical works in existence, and we read at page 206 as follows:—

"The Scotch music is essentially Irish: their ancient language was Irish; their kings, their laws, books, and poetry, were all Irish in origin; all their musical instruments, with the exception of the bagpipes, were Irish. The Scotch bagpipe, which they have brought to very great perfection, and play on delightfully, is of Roman origin."

Can any one, after this, be surprised at the very remarkable enthusiasm exhibited on the Barrack Square on Wednesday, the 30th, by the Irish contingent of the audience? All the airs played by the pipes were essentially Irish, though disguised under Scotch names; and the Irish, of three or four generations ago, had wit in them to let the Scotch claim the airs as their own, because, when Scotland was in a fine condition to produce a good crop of rebellion, the Irish thought that it was quite enough to let one branch of the Celtic race be devoted to the gibbet and the halter, and the so-called Scottish music had a wonderful effect in making its performers speedily acquainted with both.

Now, as to the Pipes, the author from whom we have above quoted says they are of Roman origin; in another part of his work he almost admits that they are constructed in imitation of the ancient Irish Bagpipes, (and we all know, at least the author from whom we have quoted assures us of the fact, that every nation of antiquity derived their musical taste and knowledge from the Irish, as well as the other arts and sciences.) We beg to give another quotation from Mooney's History, touching the Roman origin of the so-called Scotch Bagpipes. It is as follows:—

"As to the Romans, they knew nothing worth naming of music, and this Cicero himself admits. We have heard that "Nero fiddled while Rome was burning;" but the fact is, Nero never saw a fiddle: he had a sweet voice, and sang, in the theatre, for days, and even nights, without stopping: on some occasions he punished his courtiers for nodding asleep during his performance; and it is said he wrote nearly all his orders connected with the government, to save his voice. The chief instrument of the Romans was a blow-pipe, resembling the Scotch bagpipes. It is said, indeed, that the Scotch have modeled their bagpipes from the Roman. The Irish bagpipe is a different sort of instrument. It has a set of drone pipes, which give a base an octave lower than the chanter pipe: all these pipes are supplied by wind from a bag, into which it is puffed by a bellows strapped to one arm of the player, while the other arm squeezes the wind-bag which supplies all the pipes. The bagpipe, as thus described, is thoroughly an Irish musical instrument, and is of very great antiquity. In the ancient parliamentary assemblies of Tara, a place was set apart for the *cushlas*, the Irish name of the players on the bagpipe, so denominated because the instrument was worked by the inside of the arm, the region of the arteries which run to the heart."

There is something in the above extract which slightly bothers us. The author has stated, as we have seen, at page 206, that the Scotch "*play delightfully*" on their pipes—he can't deny that they are modelled on the Irish pipes, just as the Romans modelled their pipes on the *Irish ones*—(and it is worthy of a parenthetical note, that it was in the time of Cæsar, when he invaded Britain, that some of his thievish centurions, wandering to the "Island of the Saints," stole some of the Irish bagpipes, and carried them to Rome) Now, if the Bagpipes, Irish, Roman and Scotch, are all of one common origin, we want to know why the author should disparage the ancient Latins by saying that "they knew nothing worth naming of music?" and we don't believe that Cicero bears him out in the assertion. The very fact that the Romans made the bagpipes, and used them, must shew that they had a very exquisite musical taste. This, however, is only one of the *few slight inaccuracies* that occur in the work we have quoted.

We are very far from indulging the least desire to humble our Scotch friends, but we contend that truth and justice must be maintained, and we say that it is not right for the Scotch to claim as their own—especially in times when people's heads are not in danger of the halter—music and musical instruments which belong to the ancient Irish and Romans. The question has been suggested to us—