MISCELLANEOUS NEWS.

THE POLISH QUESTION.

The Poles now know what they have to expect from the Western Powers. Diplomacy on the Polish question is at an end, and will not be followed by an armed intervention. The reply of Prince Gortschakoff to the last note is brief and conclusive. In the most courteous language, with professions of the greatest regard for the Three Powers and of the deepest solicitude for the welfare of Poland, he states plainly that his master will brook no intervention, that he will first quell the insurrection, and afterwards govern the country as he pleases, and that he is determined that the controversy with the busy intermeddlers who are so ready with advice and remonstrances shall not be prolonged. We copy in full the Russian answer from Prince Gortschakoff to Baron Brunow, which was published in the London Gazette of Sept. 18th :—

(Translation.)

"TSARKOE-SELO, Aug. 26—Sept. 7, 1863.—Lord Napier has, by order of his Government, communicated to me a despatch from Lord Russel, of which your Excellency will find a copy hereunto annexed. It is an answer to my despatch of the 1st—13th of July last, which you were invited to communicate to the Principal Secretary of State of her Brittannic Majesty. The overtures which we had set forth in that document were dictated to us by the desire to arrive at an understanding.—In receiving the observations which they have suggested to Lord Russell with the attention which we always pay to the opinions of her Brittannic Majesty's Government, we cannot but regret that we must come to the conclusion that we have not attained the end which we had proposed to ourselves. From the moment that this discussion could only end in establishing and in confirming the divergence of our views, it would be contrary to our conciliatory disposition for us to seek to prolong it; and we believe that in this we are not acting at variance with the sentiments of the Principal Secretary of State of her Brittannic Majesty. We prefer to fix our attention only upon the essential points of his dispatches, upon which we find ourselves agreed, at least in attention. Her Brittannic Majesty's Government desire to see promptly re-established in the kingdom of Poland a state of things which shall restore tranquility to that country, repose to Europe, and security to the relations of the Cabinets. We entirely share in this desire, and all that can depend upon us shall be done to realize it. Our august master continues to be animated by the most benevolent intentions towards Poland, and by the most conciliatory towards all Foreign Powers. To provide for the welfare of his subjects of all races and of every religious conviction is an obligation which his Imperial Majesty has accepted before God, his conscience, and his people. The Emperor devotes all his solicitude to the fulfilment of that obligation. As regards the responsibility which may be assumed by His Majesty in his international relations, those relations are regulated by public right. The violation of those fundamental principles can alone involve responsibility. Our august master has constantly respected and observed those principles with regard to other States. His Majesty has the right to expect and to claim the same respect on the part of the other Powers. You will be pleased to read and give a copy of this despatch to the Principal Secretary of State of her Brittannic Majesty.—Receive, &c."

The London Weekly Register asks :—

"Would this insolence have been exhibited, we again ask, if Earl Russell had not proclaimed in Parliament that upon no account would England draw the sword in the Polish cause? That most uncalled for and most mischievous declaration he now endeavors to amend by an elaborate despatch in which he proves that Russia has for the last ninety years infamously broken faith with Poland. In 1772, Catherine, of foul memory, promised to the Poles to respect their religious opinions and to allow them the full and free exercise of their religion; and in 1815 Alexander guaranteed to them by treaty the enjoyment of civil liberty. Earl Russell charges Russia with a base violation of both pledges, and with creating the present insurrection by its raid upon the homes of the Poles that dark night last November, when a razzia was made for forced conscripts. But he might as well have spared himself the trouble of writing his despatch—for the facts were known before, and the enunciation of platitudes in favor of right and liberty will not remedy the evil done by the speech in the House of Lords."

Poland has now only Providence and her own courage and determination to rely upon. In all human probability the insurrection will be crushed, and the country will be reduced to a worse condition—if that be possible—than before. But then, when the insurrection first broke out, it seemed not only improbable but absolutely impossible that without foreign aid it could continue for a month, and it still resists all the power of Russia and its immense armies.—*Freeman.*

THE RUSSIAN FLEET IN NEW YORK.

PRODIGIOUS!—A deep and rushing tide of popular sympathy swept through our city yesterday, and brought hundreds of thousands of our earnest-hearted, war-driven citizens to the shore of North River, to Twenty-third street, to Fifth avenue, to Fourteenth-street, to Broadway and to the City Hall, to welcome with glad acclaim the officers of the Russian navy; and the thoughts of the possibilities that lay hidden in the womb of the future could be seen on many a brow.

We need not attempt here a detail of the even s of yesterday. In other columns of the *Times* the full and formal record will be found. It is sufficient for us to say that as a pageant no city in the world could have surpassed it. The day was golden Autumn, and beamed with mild, unbroken lustre from morning till night. The arrangements of the occasion were perfect, and from the moment when the Russian squadron, near noon, trembled under the crashing broadsides with which it announced the departure of its officers, down to the tumultuous cheering with which the citizen-multitude hail-d the city's guests on their departure from City Hall, nothing occurred to break the continuity, harmony and gladness of the occasion. Cannons boomed at intervals all through the day; flags streamed from every house-top, drooped gracefully from windows, and fluttered gaily over the streets. The broad cross of St. Andrew was caressed by the dancing "Stars and Stripes." The miles of grand avenue through which the procession moved were literally jammed with the thick, unmoving masses, who, with waving hats, fluttering handkerchiefs, and resounding cheers, gave our Russian guests a welcome that the fewest of living men have received, and the memory of which will go with them to their graves as the brightest vision of human glory.

Would that every American could have been here to see the spectacle! Would that its marvellous beauty, its noble equipages, its long columns of citizen soldiery, cavalry and infantry, equal in numbers to many an army that has saved liberty in older battlefields—and, above all, its multitudinous array of enthusiastic people, men, women and children, crowding to give a welcome equal to the generous impulses of the nation—would that this whole picture in all its passing splendour and excitement could be spread before the eye and the mind of him whose rule reaches from the Baltic Sea to the Black, and from Prussia to the Pacific Ocean!

New York has done her part well on this occasion. As the queen city of the Continent, she has put forth a hospitality to the new Power seeking friendship in our waters on a scale of imperial magnificence, and at the same time with a true cordiality that goes deeper to the heart than the most perfect enactments of national pomp and parade. It is a tribute to a great Government that the whole country may be proud of, and we shall find human nature much changed if the report of it does not produce an impression on the rulers of the Russian Empire.—*N. Y. Times, Oct. 2.*

THE PLOT THICKENS IN JAPAN.

A San Francisco telegram of news, brought thither by a Russian ship, and derived from Japanese accounts, does not carry the stamp of authenticity upon its face. Yet the information, dated and received on Monday last, may prove to be correct. Its purport is, that a British squadron had been repulsed from a port named Kajosimia, whither it had gone to demand the surrender of Mr. Richardson's murderers at the hands of Prince Satsuma, one of the Japanese Damios, whose violent antipathy to foreigners has broken out of late in a series of outrages, that will involve Japan in war with the most powerful naval nations. The story goes that an armed Japanese boat decoyed the fleet into an inner harbour, where masked batteries opened upon the vessels that led in, and disabled them; and futhermore that the attack was abandoned.

... we say, may or may not be true; but from the experience we have had lately of San Francisco telegrams, we shall await further information, with some hope that the tale is exaggerated. It appears to be certain however—the news coming by Hong Kong mail—that these terrible fire-eaters, the Damios, have added another to the list of their enemies. One of them has attacked a Dutch man-of-war, from which, by the way, he received a severe lesson. A naval force, made up of American, French, Dutch and British war-ships, would probably bring even these Damios to reason; and each of these nationalities has been aggrieved and assaulted.

We sympathise with the disappointment of these enlightened journalists, who have been craving for a war between England and Japan, so that Americans might take out letters of marque and "operate" against British ships in the Indian seas. Chinese ports, said one of these humanitarians the other day, would be so convenient for the disposal of prizes! But let them not despair, these Western fillibusters in the East. War is not over. It is always easy to change sides. General Burgoin, who succeeded Ward, in the command of the American-Chinese legion in the service of the Emperor, has, it is said, gone over to the revolutionary Taepings. It is to be feared that all the eloquence of Messrs. Seward and Everett and Sumner has been wasted upon their countrymen. These learned gentlemen have written volumes to prove the iniquity of a neutral selling warships to a belligerent, because the other belligerent's commerce may suffer. The newspapers that applaud their sentiments, chuckle also over the notion of neutrals making heaps of money by "preying" themselves personally upon the ships of a possible belligerent. What a pity it is that the chance is likely to be lost.—*Albion.*

NANA SAHIB NOT CAPTURED YET.—The latest number of the Calcutta *Englishman* contains the annexed remarks on this subject:

"We recently extracted from the *Times of India* a very lengthy account of the capture of the Nana, and the statements made by those who have come forward to speak to his identity, the whole far too long for an overland paper. The same paper has also the following:—'We are glad to be able to relieve the public of all further uncertainty concerning the Nana. The blind Brahmin has become Queen's evidence, and identified the Nana himself. This information reached us yesterday from Rajpootana.' Judging from the photographs we have seen, we should be inclined to think that they have got his brother, Baba Butt, an older man, and, according to description, considerably more like the potographs we have seen than the Nana himself. We are, moreover, rather in a difficulty as to how the blind Brahmin could identify the arch rebel, unless the smell of a living traitor is as powerfully pleasant to the Brahmins as that of a dead one was to Louis XI. Anyhow it is now generally believed, even by the government, that the prisoner is not the Nana, one of the evidences of this feeling on the part of the authorities being the fact that the detachment of the 28th sent to Ajmeer has been withdrawn.

THE MORMON FUTURE—Curious as an inquiry into the future of Mormonism would undoubtedly be, any conclusions on the subject must be conjectural. On the one hand it is plain that in their admirable industrial organization the Mormons have got a remarkably firm hold of one of the strongest elements of social prosperity and stability. A State abounding with industrial labourers, and furnishing ample means of rewarding honest labour, can defy the tide of war, and most other human agencies of destruction. If it be asked what is the likelihood that the intense spirit of labour which has hitherto prevailed in Utah will continue unabated, there are undoubtedly some evil omens. It is remarked that the rising generation is not at all so disposed to labour as their fathers; and we can easily understand that, so far as polygamy influences the community, it must have a most injurious effect upon the upbringing of families. But the tide of emigration is ever pouring in such streams of fresh life from the overcrowded labour markets of the Old World, that even polygamy, which, in any settled community, would make such short work of the moral health, is checked and counteracted in Utah. Nor is there any sign of this tide abating; for as long as the remuneration of the working man in the Old World is so low as to make life a perpetual struggle—as long as the relations of labour and capital, and of the employer, are so uncomfortable, as they often are, so long will crowds of hard-toiled families be readily fascinated by any scheme, whatever its other drawbacks, that opens to industry an ampler reward, and to the workman a higher position. That Mormonism will ultimately sink under the weight of its own corruptions, there cannot, we think, be any reasonable doubt: but how long that consummation will be retarded by the ever-renewing influence of active emigration, is a question to which it seems in vain to attempt a reply.—*North British Review.*

THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT—ITS FINANCES—The *Times* devotes a column to the consideration of the present and future financial position of the Federal Government. "Taking all claims into account the liabilities of the Washington Government cannot be less than £300,000,000 sterling. No pressure that ever threatened us is equal to that which now hangs over the future of the United States, and it may safely be said that if through future generations they faithfully meet, as the Wall-street financiers appear to rely will be the ca-e, all the obligations they are now undertaking, they will fairly earn a fame for uprightness which will shine throughout the world." The article shows that the real difficulty consists in meeting the drain of gold continuously, and after the floating gold of the country has been withdrawn, the creation of millions of new stock would have no effect in providing for the want, unless foreigners could be induced to accept this stock in exchange for their commodities. The time when this state of affairs will be made visible is rapidly approaching; yet day by day the delusion of New York as to the inexhaustable resources of the country becomes more rampant. The writer concludes by dwelling with satisfaction on the fact that if the Government pay the annual amount of their dividends, they will be precluded by the pressure of taxation and the caution of the fundholders from rushing into new wars. If they repudiate or fail to pay, they will never in any future emergency be able to raise a dollar.

Korsuth lives near Turin, poor and wan, and his wife in a consumption.

All the hotels in New York are full up to their sky parlors.

A house was set on fire in Bangor, the other day, by rats carrying matches between the floor and nibbling them. The varmints are very fond of the phosphorous with which the matches are covered.

A man in New Jersey died recently from the bite of a rat. The case baffled the best physicians.

The *accouchement* of the Princess of Wales is expected to take place in the middle of December.

Mr. George Peabody has endowed Yale College with a new geological cabinet, at a cost of $25,000.

The American army has already exhausted one hundred million dollars worth of clothes and wants more.

The City of Belfast has been suffering from want of water to such an extent that clean linen is said to be an article of luxury.

A marriage is reported to be in contemplation between Prince Humbert, heir apparent to the throne of Italy, and a Princess of Portugal.

King George, the new ruler of Greece, has renounced his right to the succession of the Danish throne, in favour of his younger brother and heirs.

A small quantity of vinegar will generally destroy any insect that may find its way into the stomach, and a little salad oil will kill any insect that may enter the ear.

THE WAR IN THE STATES.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Oct. 6.—The Journal has received a special despatch from Knoxville, which is considered perfectly reliable, that Gen. Burnside held the country south from Knoxville to Calhoun on the Hawassee river and the Western and Atlantic Railroad, and only twenty-five miles distant from Kingston, the junction of the Western and Atlantic and Rome Railroads, east of Knoxville as far as Greenville on the East Tennessee and Virginia Railroad. He also possesses all the passes into North Carolina. His right wing is in communication with Gen. Rosecrans and his position is all that could be desired. His army is in good health and spirits.

CINCINNATI, Oct. 6.—Private advices from Chattanooga up to the 1st, represent the army in fine spirits, and its position impregnable.

A special dispatch to the Commercial from Knoxville dated the 5th says, our forces below have pressed to the Hawassee River, the enemy retiring. The rebels have also fallen back above Greenville to-night.

The papers by the Boston boat which arrived at a late hour last night contain no intelligence of importance; we make the following extracts:—

NEW YORK, Oct. 7.—The steamer Cosal which cleared at this port yesterday for Havana, was seized last night in the bay on suspicion of having been intended to run the blockade of the Southern ports.

A letter from Pocahontas, Tenn., 30th ult. says it is no longer a secret that the 16th army corps so long kept idle, is actually going to take the field. Leaves of absence and furloughs are strictly prohibited. New Springfield rifles have been given to the Ohio soldiers. The sick and wounded belonging to each regiment are going to the General Hospital at Memphis. Any amount of ammunition and supplies of all kinds for man and beast, have been shipped. Extra trains have been brought into requisition. The cars are running day and night, and all are heavily freighted with army stores. The object of the projected expedition is, as yet, unrevealed. The troops from behind are continually arriving, and as they are from Major Gen. Sherman's corps, it is thought that that General will have the command.

The Herald's Washington despatch says there is still no arrangements made for the release of the officers held by the rebels as prisoners of war at Richmond, the numbers of whom by the recent captures in battles in Chattanooga have increased to 1000, who are all crowded into the filthy Libby prison. While the rebels are declaring every one of their officers and men exchanged and putting them into the field again, they still hold on to our officers and many of the privates as well as civilians.

The Herald's special from Nashville is as follows:—Everything is of a highly encouraging character. The railroad and telegraph lines are not materially injured. The former will be opened to-morrow night The design of the raid was to prevent reinforcements, but has signally failed. A small party of rebels crossed the pike near Murfresboro', this morning. Wilder's Union cavalry forced them to retreat in short order.

Col. McCook, in his recent raid, took one Colonel, two Majors, nine line officers, and seven privates, prisoners.

The Tribune's Washington despatch says the Navy Department is about increasing the Navy. A whole fleet of fast wooden vessels is about to be constructed at the navy yards with all possible despatch. Orders have been sent to New York and Portsmouth for the commencement of the vessels. Three are to be built at Portsmouth, three at New York and three at Boston. These vessels are to be as fast as the ingenuity of the country can make them. Their armaments are to be very heavy.

BALTIMORE, Oct. 7.—The extract from the Richmond papers of the 3d, copied generally by the newspapers of yesterday morning, stating that Imboden had recently made a descent upon the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, is entirely incorrect

No interruption of the regular freight or passenger business has occurred since the reopening in August last, nor is such a contingency probable. The temporary large movement for the Government lately has been fully and satisfactorily accomplished, and the consequent return from the service of empty cars, together with those loaded with produce bound east, insures for the westward transit prompt despatch.

An immense Union Mass Meeting was held in Cooper Institute, New York, on Wednesday evening. Hon. E. D. Morgan presided, assisted by three hundred vice-presidents and a great number of Secretaries. Patriotic speeches were made by Mr. Hamlin, Vice President of the United States, General John Cochrane, and others, and a series of resolutions, presented by E. Dalafield Smith, Esq., were adopted. Of these resolutions the two following may be noticed in connection with some recent discussions:—

"*Resolved*, That we are in favor of peace at the earliest moment, when it can be restored consistently with the national honor, the integrity of the Union, and the supremacy of the Constitution over every foot of the national domain; and that, inasmuch as such peace can be secured in no other way, we urge a vigorous and determined prosecution of the war, and pledge ourselves to sustain the Government in whatever measures it may find necessary for the reinforcement of the Union armies and the final triumph of the Union cause.

"*Resolved*, That we concur most heartily in the declaration of Congress and of the Executive, that this war is waged solely for the suppression of the rebellion and the restoration of the Union and the Constitution, and that when these objects shall have been accomplished it ought to cease; and that we approve, as just and necessary means for their accomplishment, of the Confiscation act, the act of Emancipation, the act authorizing the suspension of the habeas corpus, and the enrolment of the national forces; and, in the main, without regard to minute details, of the action of all departments of the Government in the measures they have adopted for the prompt and permanent restoration of the authority of the National Constitution."

FAILURE OF THE CONSCRIPTION AND ITS CONSEQUENCES IN THE NORTH.—The Newburyport *Herald*, a thorough paced Administration paper, thus discourses on the Conscription:

"The Conscription has proved a failure. We are sorry for this, since we believe it to be the best and fairest mode of raising men; and further we regret it, because now, more than any other time since the war began, we need the men. Our armies have never been as strong as were needed; and this has prolonged the war and led to useless expenditures of blood and treasure. If at the outset a half million of men had been called, instead of 75,000, the rebellion would have been crushed within six months; or if afterwards a million had been raised instead of 300,000, it would not have continued one year. Now we have had two and a half years of fighting, and in less than three months it will be three years since South Carolina declared herself free from the United States, and still the same evil cripples us as at first—want of men. Nothing could have been more discouraging to the soldiers on the field than the universal shirking of the draft; and nothing could have done more for the enemy. The army felt its weakness at every point, and saw no hope of reinforcements; and the South said—they can get no more men, and the time of these is fast running out, we will fight on Now Meade is short of men or he would pluck Richmond like a ripe apple from the tree; Foster is short of men, or North Carolina with its strong Union proclivities, could be saved at once; Gilmore is short of men, or he would have Savannah and Charleston long ago; Rosecrans is short of men, or he would have crushed Bragg, and holding the key of the Confederacy as he does at Chattanooga, he would turn the key and open rebeldom to the bottom; Grant is short of men, or he would move on Mobile to-day, left without defence, and trembling for its safety. If the 300,000 men last called for by the President were had to-day, victory would follow victory wherever a rebel corps could be found, and the new year would see the insurrection everywhere suppressed. We hope the Government will take immediate measures to reinforce the army, and press rebellion at every point."

COLONIAL NEWS.

CANADA.

FIRE—EIGHT PERSONS BURNED TO DEATH.—One of those heart-rending accidents, the simple recital of which is enough to make the hearer shudder and his blood run cold, occurred on the night of Sunday last, in a parish scarcely a day's walk from the city, we allude to St. Henedine, in the County of Dorchester, Canada East. On that night, the dwelling-house of a respectable and well-to-do farmer, Mr. Theotime Couture, was totally destroyed by fire, and in its midst, with the exception of the proprietor himself, perished eight of a family of nine persons. Attracted by the glare of the devastating element, the inhabitants of the surrounding country congregated in large numbers at the scene of destruction for the purpose of rendering assistance, but alas! their efforts were destined to be of no avail. The sight which awaited their arrival was agonizing in the extreme. Writhing in the midst of the burning pile were the aged grandfather, the helpless wife, and her more helpless children—eight persons in all—whom to extricate from their dreadful torture, a helping hand could not be raised. The unfortunate father of the family—the proprietor himself—was found lying at the door of his stable in an insensible condition, with his faithful dog standing over him. It is impossible to describe the heart-rending anguish of the poor man on learning the extent of his misfortune. In a single stroke death has snatched from him his most cherished objects, his aged father, the wife of his bosom, and his six children. The following are the names of the victims: Jean Bte. Couture, aged 74 years; Emilie Dacquet, *dite* Lamontagne, wife of Theotime Couture, aged 35 years; Theotime Couture, aged 12; Michael, aged 11; Marie Obeline, 8; Joseph, 3; Louis 2; and Marie Couture, aged three months. Their charred bones were gathered, and after a solemn service, interred in the Cemetery of the parish, amid the tears and sobs of the friends and acquaintances, and of large numbers from the adjoining parishes.—*Quebec Mercury.*

TERRIBLE TRAGEDY IN CANADA.—A tragedy arising from conjugal jealousy, occurred in the township of Bayham, Elgin county, Canada, last week, which has created intense sensation in and about the locality of its enactment. The facts, so far as we can learn, are as follows:—A small cottage and farm of 12 acres, one mile and a half from Vienna, is occupied by a man named Ward, who is a retired navy captain. He has been, though many years married, a confirmed libertine. Domestic broils have been the consequences His wife, as high-toned as himself, charged him with infidelity to her; he retorted with upbraidings for jealousy and lack of confidence in him. Recently while Ward was at Toronto, Mrs. Ward received an anonymous communication assuring her that her husband had sold the property, and had made arrangements to leave for England, accompanied by his paramour, leaving herself and daughter destitute, and that it was his intention to come back from Toronto in a day or two, take what plate and valuables she might possess, and leave in the night She at once determined on a woman's revenge. Procuring a revolver, she loaded three of the barrels with ball and secreted it in her bed room, her husband being expected home the next day. She next went to Vienna and purchased half a pound of arsenic, saying it was to poison rats, which she placed in her bed room. Matters had proceeded thus, and her husband returned as expected, when Mrs. Ward rushed into his presence, and asked him why he was going to desert the family. He replied evasively, and to the effect that "he would go where she would not follow him." The words scarce came out of his mouth, when she drew the revolver, taking aim at his shoulder. The ball passed through the flesh, lodging in the opposite wall. She fired the other two barrels in rapid succession, but missed; and although felled to the ground by the first shot, Ward quickly escaped out of the house. The enraged woman, having flung down the pistol, rushed up stairs and swallowed the arsenic, which she had previously mixed in a tumbler of water, and placed at her bedside. She expired in four hours after, in the greatest agony. Ward never came back to the house till after his wife was buried, and is said to express satisfaction to get rid of her.—*Toronto Leader.*

ROCK OIL IN GASPE.—It has long been known that there were indications of Mineral Oil in Gaspe. Indeed Sir Wm. Logan described these indications in his Geological Reports, twenty years ago, long before the value of Coal Oil was known. After the discoveries of Oil in Pennsylvania and Enniskillen, the attention of some enterprising gentlemen was drawn to these Reports, and a Company has been boring for Oil for some time near Gaspe Basin. We have now the important intelligence to communicate that Oil has been struck at a depth of 560 feet. The Oil is of a pale greenish brown color, and, even in its crude state, less offensive than some of the refined Oil of Enniskillen. The well is said to be a flowing one, but no particulars are given The Limestone Rock which produces this Oil is found under conditions similar to that of Pennsylvania, and is three or four times the thickness of that of Enniskillen. The Oil in this latter place has been flowing for many centuries, and man has only struck, as it were, the remainder, whereas the Oil at Gaspe seems to have been more securely confined to its beds, as the stratum in which it is found scarcely crops out anywhere.—*Montreal Witness.*

The Canadian Minister of Finance announces that he is six millions short this year—a sum of money equal to two-thirds of the net revenue of the Province. To make it up he will have to borrow in England.

NO-CONFIDENCE MOTION LOST.—Mr. Galt's motion of want-of-confidence in the Ministry was lost in the Canadian Legislature on Thursday night, 8th inst. There were 61 in favor of it, and 64 against, leaving a majority of 3 in favor of the Ministry.

NEW BRUNSWICK.

The Government papers announce that Nova Scotia refuses to accept the engineer named by New Brunswick to assist on the part of the Lower Provinces in the contemplated survey of the line for the Intercolonial Railroad, and that it offers either to agree that Mr. Sandford Fleming, the Canadian Engineer, shall have the sole management of the survey, or itself to name an Engineer for the approval of New Brunswick. Our Government is so anxious to have the survey made, to have something or anything done to amuse its greedy supporters, that it will probably agree to one of these proposals.

We have heard it stated that an offer was made not very long ago on behalf of a company said to be possessed of ample means to build a road from the Woodstock terminus of the St. Andrews Road to Canada, and also a road from St. John to the United States frontier, if the Government would give them a comparatively small annual grant in aid; and that the Government, or the Provincial Secretary, who is the Government, replied to this proposition that the Government could not entertain it because they were pledged to Canada to assist in building the great Intercolonial Railroad.—*St. John Freeman.*

MELANCHOLY OCCURRENCE.—We are informed that about three weeks ago, a young and accomplished English Gentleman, named Beckett, entered the woods in the neighbourhood of Fredericton, intending to reach a place where certain friends of his, of the Beckwith family, were encamped on lumbering business, and that the unfortunate young gentleman has never since been heard of. Scouring parties have for some time past been searching the forest in every direction in quest of him, but unsuccessfully, and it is feared that long ere this he must have died from starvation.—*Courier.*

NOVA SCOTIA.

A rumor is afloat in this city that the Channel Fleet has been ordered to the B. N. American station. It is also said that the Rifle Brigade, now in Canada, has been ordered to New Brunswick.—*Hx. paper.*

We learn from the Halifax *Sun* of yesterday that the Confederate steamer *Robert E. Lee* arrived at Halifax on Tuesday from Wilmington. She is a large and swift iron paddle-wheel steamer, and has a valuable cargo of cotton, turpentine and tobacco. On coming out of Wilmington she had a narrow escape,—a shell from one of the Federal gunboats struck her forward, seriously wounding three of her crew, and doing considerable damage.—*Pictou Chronicle*

The Examiner.

Charlottetown, October 19th, 1863.

THE MONTGOMERY ESTATE.

IT will be seen that the Commissioner of Public Lands has addressed an advertisement to the tenantry of Sir Graham Montgomery, calling upon them to come in and arrange with the Government for the purchese of their farms. There is no doubt that this advertisement was prompted by the article which appeared in our last paper touching the dilatoriness of the Government in the Montgomery estate, and thus a striking example is afforded of the beneficial influence exercised by an Opposition press in stirring up an Administration to the performance of its duties. But after all, this notice from the Land Office is not a substantial thing—it is still a bubble. We do not believe it is yet in the power of the Land Office to grant a deed of a farm to any tenant on the Graham Montgomery estate, because the purchase of it has not been fully completed, let the advocates and apologists of the Government say what they like to the contrary. It is not likely that Sir Graham would dispossess himself of his property without being paid for it; and we know that a great part of the payment was to be made in cash. The cash was to be borrowed on local debentures. Will the Government party venture to assert that the debentures have been disposed of? *It is not a week since they were offered and rejected in a certain quarter*, and we doubt very much if they have been accepted anywhere else.

In the course of the debates in the House of Assembly, on the Imperial Loan question, Col. Gray, swelling with dignity and pomposity, frequently exclaimed:—"There is no necessity for an Imperial Loan. Whenever proprietary lands are offered to be sold to the Government on advantageous terms, money will be readily found in abundance to buy them." The impression left on the minds of those who heard him was, that the Militia Colonel would, himself, advance the cash. It has now come to pass that this was an empty boast, like many other boasts of his. When Lord Stanley was Colonial Minister the Island Government could have obtained money in the English market to the extent of £100,000 sterling at 4 per cent., if the land agents in the Colony, with a few small proprietors, had not supported the Tory party in the most violent opposition to, and misrepresentation of, the measure. The House of Commons was besieged by them—the minds of Members of Parliament were poisoned on the subject, and Lord Stanley withdrew the Loan Bill after making a powerful speech in its behalf. Now the Government, led by the Militia Colonel, are trying to effect a Loan in the Colony at six per cent., and it appears they cannot accomplish their purpose. Whose policy was the wisest and the best for the country—that of the Liberal Government, who could have borrowed money at four per cent., if let alone; or that of the present Government, who, with all their boasted influence and wealth, cannot borrow a comparatively small amount at six per cent., without a particle of opposition on this matter from their political adversaries?

SERGT. MAJOR BACON, lately connected with the Volunteers, of whom we gave a favourable notice in our last No., has written us a long letter in which he expresses his gratitude for the service we have rendered him, and in which also he further explains his views touching the uselessness of the Volunteer movement. It is pleasant to see that this gallant soldier appreciates our good opinions, and we assure him that we mean to do him justice in spite of the malevolent attacks made upon him by the *Monitor* and all the small fry connected with the War Department of our Government, all of whom are envious of the great military reputation of the Sergt. Major—we should rather say, with all respect, Captain Bacon, for he has been, we believe, raised to that rank by the local authorities; and that is a proof that he is a man of mark. We shall reconsider his letter, and will most probably give it a place in our next No.

THE accident which happened to the Steamship *Arabia*, on the coast of Newfoundland, has unfortunately deprived us of our English papers in time for this week's issue. The news which she brought has, however, to some extent, been sent over the wires, and will be found in another column. We understand that the Mails will, in all probability, arrive here to-morrow morning, when we shall learn further particulars as to the extent of the damage sustained by the gallant ship.

THE news from the States is very meagre. Indeed, the world generally, so far as we know anything about it, seems to be in a lamentable state of dulness. Here, in Charlottetown, the people are all nodding, "nid, nid, nodding," but we hope they will be excused, seeing that they inhabit a place which has been always known by the name of "Sleepy Hollow;" and while all the world is asleep, how can they help yawning?

ST. DUNSTAN'S COLLEGE PIC-NIC.

On Thursday morning last, at a few minutes before six o'clock, the dull monotony of our *then* sleeping city was suddenly broken by sweet melodious strains of exquisite music—a thing very unusual in Charlottetown at such an early hour. Such was the consternation which this circumstance caused to the citizens generally, and particularly to those who take an interest in military affairs, that numbers of nervous old ladies were to be seen jutting their ambrosial curls through their windows, vainly endeavouring to see what strange visitor had come to take possession of our Island's capital; and brave military gentlemen were busily employed buckling on their spurs, evidently preparing for a speedy flight to some distant part of the country; while others, who were rather indifferent, remembering the little incident of last week in reference to the U. S. frigates, were inclined to believe that the *Ethan Allan* and *George Mangham* had returned to take summary vengeance for the manner in which they were sent out of port in consequence of having been visited by the awful presence of the Deputy Colonial Secretary; and as an everlasting trophy of their victory, had determined to place "our hearths, our homes, our sweethearts and our wives" under the protecting wing of the American Eagle. But, doubtless, to the great satisfaction of the town in general and the "plume and feather" gentry in particular, it turned out to be merely a quiet party, composed of the students of St. Dunstan's College *en route* for St. Andrew's, on a pic-nic excursion. According to a previous arrangement with Mr. Burke, the *Heather Belle* was to convey the company to the place of their destination; but the stormy state of the previous day prevented her returning from Shediac in time, so that the party were under the necessity of taking quadruped conveyance instead of steam. This difficulty, however, was soon remedied, and after an exhilarating drive the Students, their Professors, and a number of friends, arrived at the pleasantly situated and tastefully kept residence of the Rev. Mr. McPhee, the zealous and indefatigable Parish Priest of St. Andrew's, at whose expense the party were entertained. After an address, suitable to the occasion, was rendered to the Rev. Mr. McPhee by one of the Students, and an appropriate and eloquent reply, and creature comforts from the Rev. Gentleman, the party entered into various games and amusements, which were interspersed at intervals with music from the College Band, and well sustained through the efficiency of the good things so freely and abundantly dispersed by the Rev. Mr. McPhee, in praise of whose hospitality it is unnecessary to say one word, as it is so well known and so often afforded to his numerous friends in every section of the Island. After the party had enjoyed themselves to their satisfaction, and just before "the golden evening fell," they left the pleasant grounds of their Rev. and kind host for Charlottetown, calling on their way at Tracadie, the residence of the Rev. Thomas Phelan, who sumptuously entertained them during their stay, and to whom all I have said concerning the hospitality of the Rev. Mr. McPhee is truly applicable. The day being now nearly closed, the party took their departure for Charlottetown, evidently well pleased with their excursion to St. Andrew's.

Throughout the whole entertainment one thing was very observable, namely, the orderly manner in which the College Students conducted themselves. This of itself is sufficiently indicative of the education and training imparted at St. Dunstan's, and of the watchful care taken of the morals and general conduct of the Students by the Rev. and learned gentleman at the head of the Institution and his assistant professors.

In this place I cannot help referring particularly to the excellent manner in which several beautiful pieces of music were played by the Band during the day, which reflects much credit on the performers and their accomplished Professor, the Rev. A. Trudelle.

W. W. S.

THE PLAGIARIST OF THE *PROTESTANT*

TO THE EDITOR OF THE EXAMINER.

SIR:—Though plagiarism may not be considered or punished as an offence, yet it must be regarded as a contemptible practice, and must therefore be unworthy of any one having the slightest literary attainments. Whilst the world willingly honors literary success, it cannot but despise those who seek that success by improper means. The person who gains a reputation through the low arts of the plagiarist may bask in the smiles of eulogium for a time, but he will eventually cower from the frowns of the indignant. These observations occur to my mind on reading your comments on, and the extract from, the communication in the *Protestant* on the Scottish Bagpipes. You say that in his (the *Protestant* correspondent's) "production there is a *great deal of antiquarian and historical lore displayed*," and that he has "confirmed your view of the case in *the most agreeable and conclusive manner*." You further give the contributor of the *Protestant* credit for being the author of the article by saying that you read it "with zest and profit," and that you will be always glad to hear the writer of the *Protestant* "eloquently discourse on them," (the pipes.) On reading the extract from his letter, I thought I had read some years ago an article in which the very same sentences occurred. I turned to the *Encyclopædia Brittannica*, and found that my surmise was correct. A few sentences in parallel columns will shew that the "eloquent" contributor of the *Protestant* is a rather bare-faced plagiarist:—

From Pennant's Voyage to the Hebrides, cited in the Ency. Brit. p. 329.	*From the Correspondent of the Protestant, Saturday, Oct. 10, 1863.*
"There is now in Rome a most beautiful bas relievo, a Grecian sculpture of the highest antiquity, of a bag-piper playing on his instrument, exactly like a modern Highlander. The Greeks had their *Askaules*, or instrument of a pipe and blown up skin; the Romans in all probability borrowed it from them, and introduced it among their swains, who still use it under the names of *piva* and *cornu musa*."	"There is now in Rome a most beautiful bass Relievo, a Grecian Sculpture of the highest antiquity, of a Bagpiper playing on his instrument, exactly like a modern Highlander. The Romans must have taken it from the Phœnicians or the Greeks, and introduced it among their swains, who still use the instrument under the name of the 'Cornu Musa.'"
"That master of music, Nero, used one, and had not the empire been so suddenly deprived of that great artist, he would have treated the people with a concert, and, among other instruments, would have introduced the *utricularius* or bag-pipe."	"Nero, that master of music, used one, and had he not died, was to have had a grand concert; and among the intruments the Utricularies or Bagpipes was to be introduced."
"Nero perished, but the figure of the instrument is preserved in one of his coins, but highly improved by that great master; it has the bag and two of the vulgar pipes, but was blown with a bellows like an organ, and had on one side a row of nine unequal pipes, resembling the Syrinz of the god Pan. The bagpipe, in the unimproved state, is also represented in an ancient sculpture; and appears to have had two long pipes or drones, and a single short pipe for the fingers."	"Nero perished, but the figure of the instrument is preserved in one of his coins. The Bagpipes, in its improved state, in another ancient sculpture, seems to have had two long pipes or drones, and a short pipe for the fingers."

I need not occupy any more space to shew the plagiarisms of the *Protestant's* contributor, suffice it to say that his entire communication, with the exception of a paragraph or so, is copied from the article in the *Encyclopædia Brittannica*, vol. 3. In conclusion, I rely on your independence and fairness as a journalist to publish this note, in order to naill to the counter the counterfeited "eloquence" and "learning" of this "contributor," who would pass off his mock jewellery and tinkling brass for pure diamonds and unalloyed gold.

Oct. 13, 1863. P. R. S.

[WE are surprised to see that our correspondent has treated his subject with a degree of seriousness quite foreign to the spirit in which we wrote our comments upon the communication in the *Protestant*. We never thought to find *him* in the ranks of the victims to our quiet quiz. We did not say that the contributor to the *Protestant* was really the author of what appeared therein concerning Scotch music. We knew he was not, and that was the reason why we praised the article so lavishly. A great deal may be said about plagiarism, and all that. We shall, some rainy day, perhaps—write an article on the subject, in which we shall prove by the most conclusive evidence that what is called plagiarism is amongst the most venial of offences—that Gospel Ministers are particularly addicted to it—that at least one half the books in the world are directly stolen from the other half—that considerably more than half the newspapers in the world are palpable instances of plagiarism—and that there is not one original newspaper in Charlottetown except the *Examiner*.]

The American Cutter "George Mangham," carrying 7 guns and manned by 70 men, arrived at Georgetown on the 1st inst., from a cruise in the Gulf; and on the 3rd inst., while Captain Collins was entertaining a party of friends from the town, the U. S. Sloop of War "Ethan Allen," Commander Pennel, also arrived in port. The "Ethan Allen" is a fine vessel of 550 tons, carries 9 guns and a crew of about 120 men. Both ships saluted the U. S. Consular Agent, Hon. A. A. McDonald, on his arrival on board. They also entertained the good folks of Georgetown in a very handsome manner. The kindness and urbanity of the captains and officers of both ships have made a very favourable impression on the inhabitants of Georgetown, and their visit to our port will be remembered with pleasure by all who made their acquaintance.

Georgetown, Oct. 8, 1863.

THE Barque *Prioress*, owned by Hon. J. C. Pope, arrived here from England on Friday last, with a general cargo of merchandise.

The Steamer *Margaretta Stevenson* arrived here on Wednesday evening last from Newfoundland.

LATEST FROM EUROPE.

The "City of Baltimore" was intercepted off Cape Race on Friday, at 5 a. m.

The Canadian steamer "Peruvian" has been badly damaged by fire.

The Confederate Agent, Mason, has finally quitted London for Paris.

The *Times* city article gives a report received via New York, that Stephens, the Vice President of the Southern Confederacy, had sailed for Europe with full power to make terms with Napoleon, even including emancipation within a reasonable time. It also gives the rumor that a part of California desires to join the Mexican Empire.

The Mexican deputation to offer the crown to Maximillian, was to have been received by the Archduke on the 3rd of October.

There is a probable rumour that England has addressed a note to Austria, propounding that the Powers no longer recognize the title of Russia to Poland, since she has violated the treaties of 1815.

The Chief Rabbi of Warsaw has been arrested.

The Queen of Portugal has given birth to a prince.

The Danish Reichsrath is open. The King's Speech takes firm ground on the Holstein question. New and liberal constitution to be introduced.

ARRIVAL OF THE AFRICA.

ST. JOHN'S, Nfld., Oct. 13.

The Steamship *Africa*, from Liverpool 3rd, arrived at Queenstown on the 4th. She struck near Cape Race at 10 oclock, on Monday night. She arrived safely at St. John's Newfoundland, at 2 p. m., on Tuesday. The vessel is badly damaged. The following is the *Africa's* news:—

VIA LIVERPOOL, evening of 3rd.—Confederate Loan advanced one and a half per cent.

The Daily *News* says, Bragg's victory over Rosecrans's is a striking demonstration of the wisdom of the new military policy of the Confederates in combining their forces to arrest the advance of the Federals. The honors of battle belong to Bragg, but he must do more than he has hitherto done, if Confederate cause is to gain solid advantage by his sword.

The news by the *Scotia* of the defeat of Rosecrans created considerable sensation, and caused a rise of 5 per cent in Confederate Loan, but the advance was not fully sustained. Closed about 25 discount.

The Paris *Siecle* argues that if Stephens visits Paris with the expectation of procuring the recognition of the South, he will return disappointed. The time for that has passed, if it ever existed. The South, by arming negroes, shows that their means of resistance is exhausted.

LATEST, Queenstown 4th.—Paris Bourse heavy, rentes 68 and 75.

Maximilian answered Mexican Deputation—he was ready to accept the throne on free and spontaneous expression of the population by plebiscite to that effect, and guarantees for integrity and independance of that country.

Times thinks Rosecrans was defeated by superior strategy rather than mere fighting. It says it is evident that Federal troops contested the field obstinately, rallied when broken, and formed again and renewed the engagement repeatedly. They seem to have done all that determination and bravery could effect, but great skill of the Confederate Generals in combining the force that made the attack insured them victory.

The *Herald* looks on it as the most decisive battle fought in the Western States.

The Morning *Post* points to contrivance of peculiarity of this great war, that neither belligerents should be permitted for any protracted period to follow the path of victory.

The Army and Navy *Gazette* attempts to show the dangerous position of Rosecrans, but suggests that Federal prospects may be brighter than telegraph makes out. As to Charleston, it remarks that the means of attack being superior to the defence, the place must fall.

Letter from Brest, dated Sept. 20, says that Florida finished repairing in Govt. Dock, and had gone into Mercantile Harbor, where she was refitting. She would go into the Roadstead in about a week, but would not be ready for sea for three weeks or a month.

Federal steamer Kearsage continued at Brest awaiting coals. It is pointed out that 24 hours must elapse after sailing of one vessel before others be allowed to depart.

The Great Eastern was seized under an Admiralty Warrant, by the owners of the ship Jane, which vessel she ran down off the Irish coast. There was an improbable rumor, that the Cunard Company proposed to purchase the Great Eastern, intending to use her for conveying coals to various ports for their vessels. At a general meeting of shareholders held in London on the 2nd, the position of the vessel was referred to a committee, with instructions to report in ten days.

Miss Bateman, actress, made a most triumphant debut at Adelphia, London.

The inundation of Nile destroyed part of the Railway, and would retard shipment of cotton.

POLISH QUESTION.—Paris Journals continue to applaud the declaration of Earl Russell relative to the treaties of 1815, and believe it impossible for other powers to refrain from expressing their sentiments on the attitude of Russia in the abrogation of acts of Vienna Congress.

The Paris *Presse* says we believe France and England have decided to make a declaration to the effect that they consider the Treaties of 1815 were no longer in force, and consequently have ceased to guarantee the possession of Poland to Russia.

Advices from Warsaw state that all the workmen employed on official Russian Journals at Warsaw have left the printing offices. Several persons refused to accept the editorship of the Journals.

A fresh proclamation was issued by the National Military Chief of Warsaw exhorting the inhabitants to have patience, and declaring that the Gendarmes will redouble their vigilance.

Arrests continued to be made in Warsaw.

Count Stanislaus Zamaguoski was arrested at Cracow.

General engagements reported.

FRANCE.—French Journals continue to publish flourishing accounts of the progress of the French intervention in Mexico.

Forey would embark for France on Oct. 5th.

Minister of War issued a circular ordering all soldiers whose term of service expired this year to be immediately struck off the active lists, and enrolled in the reserve.

Mexican deputation arrived at Trieste on the 1st. It would be received at the Palace on the 3rd.

Bourse quiet 67 95.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.—Funds flat, but Consols without material fluctuation.

Active demand for discount at the Bank. Minimum remains at four.

The Daily *News* says that American Federal securities, nearly all kinds, decidedly weaker on the 2nd.

LATEST NEWS BY TELEGRAPH FROM THE SEAT OF WAR IN THE STATES.

BANGOR, Oct. 10.

Wheeler's raid destroyed main line of railroad between Nashville and Stevenson, Ala., in several places. Captured train, 200 wagons, 800 mules; also valuable ammunition train.

McCook dispersed Wheeler's force, recapturing most of the plunder.

Active field operations will probably commence before another raid can be organized.

Sherman and McPherson are en-route for Rosecrans. He now has largest and finest army in the country.

The Coffee and Shelby raid into Central Missouri is probably aimed at Pacific Railroad.

Force moving against them so closely that they can do little damage.

Gen. Franklin's corps is 60 miles beyond Brashaer City, meeting no enemy.

Plantations generally deserted.

Vicksburg despatch reports Gen. Joe Johnston at Canton, Miss., with supposed design to prevent reinforcements going to Rosecrans.

The N. Y. World's New Orleans correspondent says that Herron is 25 miles above Port Hudson and was engaged several days in skirmishing. A number of Regiments sent out to feel the enemy were repulsed with several hundred killed and wounded, and 1,500 taken prisoners. The enemy thereupon assumed the offensive. The gunboats came to Federal assistance.

Gen. Logan threatens Baton Rouge.

Gen. Cook with a brigade of Federal cavalry engaged Wharton's cavalry near Franklin, Tenn., on Thursday, defeating them, killing and wounding 1200, capturing 300, and four pieces of artillery.

A Federal Cavalry Company was ambuscaded by guerillas near Harper's Ferry. The Captain and ten men were killed, and nearly all the rest captured.

BANGOR, Oct. 12.

Some movement in Lee's army. One of Kilpatrick's Federal brigade on reconnoisance were driven back.

A. P. Hill's corps believed passed from left to right to cut off Meade's railroad communication.

Herald's and Mercury's despatches report entire Confederate army fallen back, probably to Richmond, and to reinforce Bragg.

Gen. Blunt had narrow escape in Arkansas. Of hundred escort 78 men were killed. All shot through head evidently after capture.

Large force under Quantrell and Coffee reported marching on Fort Scott.

Five hundred prisoners taken from Herron's command in Louisiana, not 1500 as reported.

Rumored Federals will abandon Morris Island.

Superfine flour, $5.15 a $5.59. Extra, $5.90 a $5.90. Gold, 148½.