THE WAR IN THE STATES.

THE MISSISSIPPI OPEN TO COMMERCE —TRADE BETWEEN ST. LOUIS AND NEW ORLEANS RESUMED.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., July 28.—The steamer Imperial, the first boat from New Orleans, arrived this morning. A large crowd of merchants and other citizens greeted her arrival, and a salute was fired in honor of the opening of the Mississippi river.

The steamer Albert Pierce sailed this evening for New Orleans, with a large load of private freight and a long passenger list. The Continental left yesterday for the same port, heavily laden with Government stores.

FROM THE SOUTH.

THE LATE BATTLE AT CHARLESTON—ATLANTA PREPARING FOR DEFENCE AGAINST ROSECRANS—MATTERS IN THE SOUTHWEST.

NEW YORK, July 29.—The Charleston *Mercury's* account of the late attack on Fort Wagner admits that our forces held a portion of the fort over an hour under the most galling fire. The rebels captured over 200 prisoners, including a few negro troops, and buried over 600 of our dead. The rebel loss is estimated at 100. Col. Shaw was killed on the parapet of the fort; the major and one of the captains of the 54th were also killed; the lieutenant colonel surrendered to the rebel colonel Gaillard. Dr. Locke, surgeon of the navy, and an adjutant of a Connecticut regiment, were captured.

The rebels state that the bombardment was terrific, but their men were amply protected by bomb-proofs.

Atlanta (Ga.) correspondence of the 23rd states that that city is preparing to defend itself from an anticipated attack by Gen. Rosecrans.

A rebel despatch, dated Morton, July 21, says there is no change in affairs to-day. The enemy is busily engaged in tearing up the track between Brandon and Jackson. They burned the depot at the latter place last night. Gen. Grant is preparing to fall back, as there is no water in his front. Our army has gone into permanent camp at Strong River.

Gen. Grant is reported to be massing troops down the Mississippi, for the purpose of attacking Mobile.

Lieut. Gen. Hardee has arrived, and takes command under Gen. Joe Johnston.

Pemberton's Corps will be re-organized immediately, and placed in the field.

THE SITUATION IN VIRGINIA.

THE UNION ARMY ON THE NORTH BANK OF THE RAPPAHANNOCK—LEE GOING TO FREDERICKSBURG.

NEW YORK, July 29.—The following is from the *Herald:*

On the Rappahannock, July 27.—A Union force now occupies the north bank of the Rappahannock river, near the Station. The fortifications erected by Gen. Pope serve to screen our pickets from the enemy's observation. Their (rebel) pickets, mounted and dismounted, are in plain view, and cavalry patrol their beats within a short carbine range. One of them to-day came within easy pistol range, but none of our men even pointed a weapon toward him, and he retired.

The river at this point is not now fordable for a large force, although it would be possible for a small body of cavalry to cross.

It is stated by rebel prisoners that Stuart has no longer command of the rebel cavalry, but has been assigned to an infantry corps, and has been succeeded in the cavalry by Fitz Hugh Lee.

The *Herald's* Washington dispatch says it is stated by secession sympathizers in this city, usually well informed in regard to rebel movements, that Gen. Lee's army is to re-occupy its former position south of the Rappahannock at Fredericksburg. There is reason to believe that the Government anticipated such a movement of the rebel forces. The destruction of what remained of the wharves and buildings at Aquia Creek a few days ago by the rebels is another evidence of their determination, as it was evidently intended to embarrass as much as possible the re-establishment of the base of supplies at that place.

The *World's* Washington dispatch states that advices from the front to-day, say that the greater portion of the rebel army has arrived below Culpepper and is concentrating at that point. The Rappidan river will probably be the rebel line of defense for a while at least, thus protecting the Virginia Central Railroad. A retreat may go on even to the Gordonsville and Alexandria and Virginia Central roads.

A WASHINGTON RUMOR.

ENGLAND MUST QUIT SUPPLYING THE REBELS WITH VESSELS OR FIGHT.

NEW YORK, July 29.—The *Herald's* Washington dispatch says Earl Russel has ere this been informed that the United States will not permit the fitting out of vessels of war in the British ports to prey upon our commerce, and if it is allowed to proceed we shall not hesitate to go into British ports and capture such vessels. If this be war England must make the best of it. Uncle Sam is tired of British policy, and feels strong enough to crush the rebellion and give John Bull a lively turn at the same time.

In a little while all the principal ports from Virginia to Texas will be garrisoned with Union troops, and our whole navy, except what may be required to keep open the navigation of the Mississippi, will be at liberty for operations against a foreign foe.

There are indications that the British Government will take a sensible view of the course and avoid any collision with us, but if she should not we shall unquestionably have a foreign war upon our hands without delay.

FROM JACKSON, MISS.

THE CAPTURE OF THE CITY—DESTRUCTION OF PROPERTY BY REBEL AND FEDERAL TROOPS.

NEW YORK, July 29.—The *Herald's* correspondent at Jackson, Miss., writing on the 18th, says the Mississippi campaign is ended by the recent flight of Johnston from Jackson. He states that on the afternoon of the 16th, the left wing of Smith's corps, under Major Gen. Parke, had a severe battle in obtaining a point near Jackson, successfully driving the rebels—the latter leaving hundreds of their dead and wounded on the field. Our troops then rested for the night. On the following morning the rebel pickets were found to have been withdrawn and the city evacuated.

The rebels burned some sixty buildings fronting the capitol when they evacuated, and the whole city bears evidence of destructive havoc made by its occupation by both armies. The city was surrounded with excellent earthworks, rifle pits, &c. one line of earthworks being constructed over 2000 bales of cotton covered with earth, and over two miles in extent. The place could have been defended easily. After occupation detachments were sent out, and all the rebel railroads, bridges, culverts, water tanks, &c., within a radius of fifteen miles were destroyed.

Rebel prisoners by hundreds from Johnston's army are coming in and giving themselves up as prisoners of war; they state that the Confederacy is a failure, and the rebel leaders a clique of ambitious, intriguing knaves. They declare that the war was inaugurated by a few selfish politicians, and that the people were drawn into it.

They state that the Union sentiment is in the minds of many of the people of the South, but they dare not express it and are biding their time, hoping and praying that they may soon be liberated from the heavy yoke of Jeff. Davis and his powers.

The rebels, on retreating took all their artillery, but left considerable cannon and musket ammunition, the latter of English manufacture.

The damage done to the rebels by our destruction of railroads and bridges will reach over $2,000,000; the rebels cannot replace them, as they have no stock.

THE ATTACK ON CHARLESTON.—From an editorial in the Richmond *Dispatch* on the "situation" we make the following extracts:

"The fall of Charleston involves consequences which we shudder to contemplate. With her capture the whole State would soon be at the mercy of the foe, and the great cause of Southern independence would be put in fearful jeopardy. Nothing but a guerilla warfare for the southern and south western portion of the Confederacy, if not for its whole extent, would then be left us, in manifestation of our undying and unconquerable determination never to submit to Yankee rule. Let us, then, resolve to defend our beloved and time-honored city to the last extremity. First, let us make every possible human effort to wrest the adjacent islands from the enemy, and enable Sumter and our other harbor fortresses, with our steam rams, to keep the vandals at bay.

"Failing in this, and even should Sumter become untenable, then let us resolve on a Saragossa defence of our city, manning and defending every wharf—fighting from street to street and house to house—and, if failing to achieve success, yielding nothing but smoking ruins and mangled bodies as the spoil of the ruthless conqueror. Should Charleston fall, life will be no longer worth having; let us then freely peril in her defence, and resolutely devote her to destruction sooner than yield her undemolished, as a trophy and flourishing seaport, to the accursed foe. We once advocated a different policy—we were once for capitulation, in preference to self-sought or self-inflicted desolation. But we then mistakenly thought we had to encounter an enemy bound by the rules of civilized warfare. The mask is now thrown aside; New Orleans, Nashville and Memphis have taught us what we have to expect from the tender mercies of our unprincipled foe, and we know that our subjugation involves submission to a vile and atrocious despotism, to worse than savage barbarities, to degradation and insult, (sparing neither age, sex nor condition,) and to the galling infamy of servile domination.—Let us, then, bid destruction and extermination welcome, sooner than succumb to Yankee dominion and all its nameless enormities; and if Charleston must fall, let her, although in ruin, yet live as the most glorious monument of self-defence ever recorded in history, covering her defenders with immortal glory, and her vandal conquerors with undying infamy."

REBEL BARBARITIES IN TENNESSEE.—The Nashville Union of the 22nd inst. narrates the following:

"Mr. Bell, living eighteen miles from Clarksville, was robbed one night last week of one thousand dollars, by a party of Confederate soldiers. Learning that he had two thousand dollars in gold in addition, they dragged him from his house into the woods, and bending a small sapling, they fastened a rope around his neck and tied the other end to the bending sapling, then let the young tree swing upwards and dangle the victim, writhing in pain, between heaven and earth. After a few moments hanging they let him down again, and asked him if he would tell where the gold was secreted. He answered as before, that he could not, as he had never had it. They pretended to doubt his earnest assertion, and hung him no less than seven times. When he was let down the last time he was so near dead that the devils thought longer torture would be useless, and taking the one thousand dollars left him to his fate.

He was found in a helpless and almost dying condition, and carried to the house by his friends. His recovery is thoght to be doubtful.

This is the fruit of the infamous guerilla warfare encouraged and supported by fashionable rebel families."

NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

AUG. 4 (morning).

Kentucky elections passed off quietly yesterday, resulting in triumph of Union candidates by over 20,000 majority.

Scott's raid into Kentucky has been broken up; 400 prisoners belonging to it went to Louisville yesterday—300 escaped across Cumberland river.

Two companies in Kansas in quest of guerillas encountered each other by mistake. Several were killed and wounded before the mistake was discovered.

Charleston despatches to Richmond mention that the Ironsides and two Monitors cannonaded Cummings Point—fired five hours on 30th and withdrew; also that Fort Wagner bombarded Federal works on Morris Island, 31st, no result.

Gen. Beauregard visited works on James' Island.

Havana fire destroyed sixteen warehouses.

Tribune's Washington despatch says an impression prevails that reinforcements sent to Gen. Gillmore only halt what they should be. Herald's despatch says that secessionists at the Capital are happy over a report that Prest. Davis designs raising an army of negroes on promise of freedom, but slaveholders don't believe he will venture to trust the blacks.

Capt. Semmes of the Alabama said to have taken command of a new 17 gun frigate just from England.

Richmond Whig announces the death of Wm. L. Yancey, also that John P. Floyd lies at the point of death.

Two more cotton laden vessels captured.

Ten persons died from sun-stroke in New York yesterday.

AUG. 5 (morning).

A collision occurred in Keokuk County, Iowa, on Saturday, between Copperheads and Union citizens. Copperhead leaders and several others killed. Reported 1500 Copperheads gathered, and were increasing.

Southern despatches claim repulse of Federal cavalry in North Carolina. Federal accounts say the expedition met enemy in large force near Weldon, driving back their advance. Loss only 2 killed and 3 wounded.

Scouts report that nearly whole of Alabamians in Bragg's army have deserted with their arms.

Johnston with balance of his army reported ordered to Mobile.

Richmond paper says Dick Taylor routed Bank's forces in Lousiana, capturing 600.

Flour 5 to 10 cents lower. Gold 1284.

BANGOR, August 5.

Main body of Lee's army fallen back towards Fredericksburgh and Gordonsville.—Mosby's guerillas continue their depredations between Washington and Warrington. It is estimated that they have captured in all a million dollars worth of goods.

Japan advices *via* San Francisco report that although Japanese paid four hundred thousand dollars indemnity, England and France demanded the surrender of the murderers of Richardson, and further indemnity for outrages on foreign merchants. Should Japan accede, civil war would ensue. American Minister and Consul with families left Yedo fearing assassination.

Invalid soldiers tore down Vallandigham flag at Columbia, Ohio. Vallandighamists rallied and replaced flag. Further trouble apprehended. Ninety cases of sun-stroke, mostly fatal, at New York thus far.

Flour 5 cents higher.

BANGOR, August 6 (morning).

Steamer Suthwith, having eight paymasters, two and a half millions of dollars, and four hundred tons commissariat stores on board, for Grant's army, burnt. All was lost. Thirty persons perished. Fire is believed the work of incendiary in the interest of Confederate Government.

Atlanta "Appeal" says Confederate War Department determined to stop navigation of the Mississippi by well organized guerilla warfare.

Newbern advices report that the fall of Vicksburg was fast obliterating secessionism in North Carolina. The Conscription Proclamation causes great anxiety, and thousands were escaping to the mountains.

English prize steamer "Kate," with 1500 bales of cotton, arrived at Fort Monroe.

New York rioters are passing through courts to State Prison.

National Thanksgiving to-day—no more despatches until to-morrow night.

CANADA.

A SHOCKING STORY.—Some months since a separation took place between a man and his wife, resident in Kingston, in consequence of domestic troubles, and the woman shortly afterwards proceeded to Toronto, taking with her a daughter and a son, the former 18 years of age, and the latter between 15 and 16. The mother still resides in Toronto, but a few weeks since the boy and girl returned to the father, and it is alleged that since their arrival they have made several attempts to poison him! The man states that, having several times been seized with sudden and dangerous illness, he applied for relief to a physician, who, on examination, declared that his sickness had been produced by some poisonous drug. Suspicion falling on his children, they were closely questioned, and the boy, after some hesitation, made the shocking revelation that he and his sister had been furnished with poison by the mother in Toronto, and sent back to Kingston expressly to take away the life of their father and that of a woman with whom he had been living on too intimate terms, and that he had attempted at various times to carry out his mother's diabolical commands by mixing the poison in his father's tea and coffee! Having told his dreadful story, the lad expressed deep sorrow for what he had done, and earnestly begged his parent's forgiveness. The man refuses to prosecute the guilty parties, and it is, therefore, improbable that any further particulars of this horrible affair than we now give will find their way to the public ear, at least for some time to come.—*Kingston Daily News.*

THE POWER OF MAGNETISM.—We are informed that Mr. Desmarteau, St. Mary street, was magnetised on Friday night last, without his knowledge or permission, by a party unknown who had entered his store to purchase a glass of liquor. The latter then caused his victim to follow him to a shed near the furnaces in this locality, and next made him lie down on a heap of straw, when he quickly eased Desmarteau's pocket of all its pecuniary contents. But unfortunately for the hero of the magnet, several of Desmarteau's friends had been also attracted to the spot, though in this case by curiosity or suspicion, when they quickly divined the object of the stranger's scientific operation, on which they seized him and forced him to disgorge his ill-gotten gains. Mr. Desmarteau soon regained consciousness, when he declared himself totally unaware of anything having occurred. The charmer, however, was wise enough to beat a hasty retreat.—*Montreal Gazette.*

A BRUTE.—Yesterday morning, about nine o'clock, a repulsive looking fellow was walking in St. Helen street, when a little child, seemingly four years old, ran up to him and clasped him round the leg, looking up in his face laughingly. Thereupon the man lifted his fist, and striking the child a violent blow on the head, felled it to the ground. The blood at once spouted from the nose, eyes and mouth of the child, the brute kicking it as it lay. A rush was instantly made at the man by several bystanders, and it would have gone hard with him, so incensed were they, had not some soldiers, who were on duty outside St. Patrick's church, rescued him. Holding him in custody till the congregation dispersed, the officer in command, upon learning the facts, caused him to be marched off to the police station. It is to be hoped that the presiding magistrate will not be too lenient with him.

GOLD DIGGING—GREAT EXCITEMENT.—It will scarcely be credited that we have a California almost at our doors; yet it is nevertheless a fact that in the Seigniory of Vaudreuil and on the tributaries of the River Chaudiere, about fifty miles from Quebec, gold is found in abundance. One nugget of pure gold, worth $18 per ounce, and weighing a pound and a quarter, was picked up in the bed of one of those streams, which at this season of the year is almost dry. Another nugget weighing nine ounces, and also pure, from the same region, was disposed of in town this week. It is said that $20,000 worth of gold has been gathered there this season. One man residing near the locality has in his possession a gallon full of the precious metal, in pieces of all sizes. Since the golden news has leaked out people have been flocking to the diggings in crowds, and no doubt many will realize handsome sums.—*Quebec Mercury.*

The Hamilton *Times*, supposed to be well informed respecting the policy of the Canadian Ministry, says:—

"It is reported, on pretty good authority, that at the close of the coming session of Parliament the seat of Government will be removed to Toronto, to remain there until the Ottawa buildings are completed. The Torontonians claim that the moral atmosphere of the metropolis of Canada West is purer than that of the ancient city of rocks."

The Examiner.

Charlottetown, August 10th, 1863.

ARRIVAL OF THE ENGLISH MAIL.

THE R. M. Steamer *Arabia* arrived at Halifax on Monday evening last; and, the Steamer *Heather Belle* having been despatched for it to Pictou, the Mail for this Island arrived here on Tuesday night late. Latest dates are to the 25th ult. The affairs of Poland form the most engrossing topic of intelligence. It will be seen, by reference to the detailed news here given, that Russia has practically rejected the diplomacy of England, France and Austria, and that she is determined to put down the Polish insurrection, without any regard for the feelings or opinions of those great Powers. European journals are divided in opinion as to whether this attitude of Russia will lead to a war with France and England. Austria seems well disposed to avoid it; and England will not, if she can help it, rush into war from mere sympathy for the Poles. We see nothing for it but an undisturbed continuance in the barbarous and excessively cruel method by which Russia invariably tramples out rebellion, and, at least, a total extinguishment of the patriotic aspirations of the Poles.

The Polish question is exciting great interest just now. The reply of Russia to France is so haughty that the Emperor winces under it, and indeed the replies to England and Austria require a good deal of equanimity to digest; but France stands in an exceptional position, and the Emperor knows it. From the first, the English Cabinet appears to have made up its mind not to fight; and Austria is in the position of a man called upon to reprimand a thief, having previously been the recipient of some of his ill-gotten gains. But France is altogether in a different case; and being so, she is treated in the Russian reply in a way that cannot fail to hurt the pride of the people, and no ruler in France can afford to have the national pride wounded. It is evident that the Three Powers, when they presented the joint note, calculated on a more favourable reception; but the obstinacy of the Czars is proverbial, and the obstinacy that marked the character of Nicholas evidently survives in his son.

It is understood that the King of Prussia is using great exertions to break up the understanding between the three Powers on the Polish question.

From the latest and most reliable papers we compile the following summary of news:—

An erroneous report (which originated in the metropolis) of Lord Clyde's death was circulated on Tuesday, and caused general regret. The latest accounts of the condition of the noble soldier's health are slightly favourable, but he is still in a precarious condition.

A public demonstration in favour of Poland was held in London on Wednesday night. A proposition was adopted, deprecating all negotiation with Russia respecting Poland, except upon a basis of cessation of hostilities, the withdrawal of the Russian troops from every part of Poland, and the establishment of a separate and independent Polish State; and urging that if an armed intervention was requisite the English people would cheerfully bear the responsibility. A deputation was appointed to lay this proposition before Earl Russell.

The proceedings of the National Rifle Association at Wimbledon was brought to a close on Saturday, when the Duke of Cambridge reviewed upwards of 12,000 Volunteers.

Mr. Farnall reports that during the week which ended on the 11th inst., there was a decrease of 5464 in the number of persons receiving relief in the distressed districts under his inspection. So steady has been the improvement during the last seven months, that the number of persons dependent upon the parochial rates in December last is reduced to one-half. To meet future demands, the Central Relief Committee estimate that they have about £539,000.

The Directors of the Atlantic Telegraph Company have invited tenders for the laying of a cable between the coast of Ireland and Newfoundland, so that there is a good prospect of telegraphic communication being shortly established between Europe and North America.

In the House of Lords, on Monday, Earl Granville, in reply to Lord Lyveden, expressed regret that the Canadians had not yet made any provision for the defence of that colony, and stated that in the event of war it would be impossible for England to help them unless they were willing to help themselves.

In the House of Commons Lord Palmerston stated, in reply to Mr. S. Fitzgerald, that Earl Russel remonstrated with the Federal Government respecting the practice of Federal consuls to refuse clearances to British vessels without a bond that no part of the cargo was destined for the use of the Confederates. This practice was clearly contrary to international law, and the Federal Government had promised to put a stop to it. That promise had not been fulfilled, but he trusted that when the remonstrance was repeated Mr. Seward would take effectual steps to carry out the order forbidding the consuls to indulge in the illegal practice.

The Spanish Government contradicts the report which led many persons to believe that Queen Isabella has made up her mind to recognize the Southern Confederacy. It appears that Spain never meditated taking such a step alone. On the contrary, the Cabinet of Madrid have long resolved to follow, as far as America is concerned, the policy of France and England.

THE POLISH QUESTION.—The *Siecle* says that every Frenchman feels himself insulted by the Russian reply.

The correspondent of the *Globe* asserts that the Emperor Napoleon is attentively observing the ripening process which marks the maturity of the public mind for a bold and daring measure. In well-informed circles there is an anticipation of a swift-handed blow, dealt at the very heart of the Polish question; as the *Peopleiz Gazette*, of Berlin, in an article on the Polish war from a Prussian point of view, says, if a war is to be waged, it should be done now, and that France has every motive for striking now, and not waiting the doubtful situation of next spring.

PARIS, July 24.—The semi-official Constitutionnel declares that the Russian reply is everywhere considered unsatisfactory. The Constitutionnel, in conclusion says:—"We regret that the Russian reply is not more satisfactory; but it is not necessary to stir up excitement as some journals have done. The Government of the Emperor does not require to be urged on. Its wisdom guarantees it from precipitancy, as its patriotism preserves from flattering. The Patrie, of this evening, says that the draft of the American reply to Prince Gortschakoff's despatch on the Polish question has arrived in Paris. The most perfect accord, says the Patrie, continues to exist between the respective views of the three Powers. The *Pays* says, the exchange communications between the Courts of Paris, London and Vienna continues, and they attest the complete harmony of their views and sentiments.

The Siecle has received a second warning, for an article recommending a plebiscite of the whole French people, to vote for or against a war for Poland.

THE POLISH INSURRECTION.—*Cracow, July 24.*—Intelligence from Warsaw states that by order of General Berg, the judges and civil assistants in legal examinations have been replaced by military officers. The knout is employed to extort admissions from prisoners confined in the citadel.

ITALY.—*Turin, July 24.*—The Turin journals of to-day publish intelligence to the effect that Garibaldi's health is almost completely restored.

GREECE.—*Paris, July 24.*—Letters received here from Athens to the 19th, assert that the battalion commanded by Leotzakas, which recently left the capital, has taken possession of the citadel of Nauplia. The same authority states that the Trafalgar (English man-of-war) has left for Nauplia.

THE MEXICAN EXPEDITION.—It is stated from Vera Cruz that only one-half of the Abysinian soldiery carried off by the French from Egypt last autumn has survived a climate for which their fitness was urged to justify French abduction.

LATEST *VIA* QUEENSTOWN.

THE POLISH QUESTION.

PARIS, 25th July.—*La France* of this evening publishes an article headed "Diplomacy and Poland," in which it expresses a hope that diplomacy has not said its last words in the affairs of Poland, but, continues *La France*, even should diplomacy fail, the result already obtained is immense. For a century the Polish question has found sympathy in France alone, and has been the knot of the coalitions against France. Now the knot is cut, those who were against us are with us. Russia may see, in her isolated position, the triumph of the great interest placed under the guardianship of Europe.

The *Pays* confirms the news of a forced loan of 300,000 roubles, having been decreed by the National Government of Poland.

The same paper announces the arrest in Hungary of three Russian emissaries, who were endeavouring to foment disturbances.

The Russian Government has made considerable purchase of provisions of all kinds. It has already prohibited exportation of corn, flour and cattle.

AUSTRIA AND RUSSIA.—The Globe, in a leader, extols the firmness of Austrian Council on Polish question, and hints Russia may reverse her policy when she is convinced of the unity of the remonstrances.

The Post's Paris correspondent says public opinion is prepared for war, and that the Czar and his advisers think war probable.

The Globe's Paris correspondent says no one at Paris can discover any issue but immediate war.

The French Debats considers that probably at this moment the Cabinet of Vienna hold in their hands peace or war. It is certain that the draft of the French answer to Russia has been sent to London and Vienna.

A Cabinet Council was held in London on yesterday afternoon.

In London Exchange yesterday, P.M., Consols closed 92 11-16 and 13-16—firm.

TRIESTE, July 25.—According to telegraphic advices received here from Copenhagen, the Danish Government has no intention of requesting a foreign military occupation of Greece.

THE POLISH INSURRECTION.

POLITICAL EXECUTIONS IN POLAND.

The following are the executions which have taken place in the month of June alone. They are duly recorded in Russian official documents:—June 3—The Abbe Iszora, hanged at Wilna. 5—Abbe Liemiacki and Albert Laskowicz, shot at Wilna. 8—Count Leon Plater and Abbe Rozgo, shot at Dunaburg. 9—Boleslas Kalysko, hanged at Wilna. 10—Biolozas, a rich landed proprietor, shot at Kowno. 12—Konarski, a Capuchin, and Henry Abicht, hanged at Warsaw. 13—Zielinski and Baraniecki, shot at Kieff; Czardziewicki, shot at Minsk. 15—Constantine Micewiecz and Alexander Czarnecki, shot at Siedlce. 16—Leo Frankowski, hanged at Lublin. 18—Ancypa, Korsak, and the brothers Macewicz, shot at Mohilew. 20—Bonkiewicz, hanged at Piotrkow. 21—Lesniewski, shot at Wilna. 22—Abbe Falkowski, shot at Lida. 27—Count Sierakowski, hanged at Wilna.

Wismowski, the commandant of the National Gendarmerie, has been condemned to death by the Russians.

The severity of the measures taken by the Russians in Galicia is increasing. Great atrocities were committed by the Russians at Janow on the 7th inst. The whole town, with the exception of three houses, was burnt down. It is asserted that 20 Jews and several wounded persons met their deaths in the flames.

A protest against the arrest of Archbishop Felinski was read on Sunday in all the churches of Warsaw. Monsignior Rzewaski, the Archbishop's representative, has voluntarily resigned his office. Orders have been issued that all the churches throughout the kingdom are to be draped with black, and that no bells are to be rung. Arrests of several clergymen took place on Sunday night.

The Russians have arrested many landowners in the Kingdom of Poland. They have also hung M. Gaczowski at Kielce, and M. Wisniewski at Radom, with seven others. An order has been issued prohibiting persons from travelling from one village to another without a passport.

The arrest of the young Prince Sapieha for complicity in the Polish insurrection is an event of no small importance. The prisoner is the son of the Land marshal of Galicia, is himself a member of the Galician Diet, and belongs to one of the first Polish families.

The *Wilna Courier* publishes a long proclamation of General Mouravieff in its official portion. The Governor-General reminds the peasants of the benefits for which they are indebted to the Czar, complains that they have not yet joined the troops, and endeavours to exasperate them against the landowners and insurgents. "The rebellion only," pursues General Mauravieff, "hinders the development of the well-being of the rural populations." The proclamation, therefore, calls upon the peasants to unite their action with that of the Government, and assures them of the constant protection of Russia.

General Mouravieff issued a decree on the 7th inst., ordering that all moneys taken by the insurgents from the state or communal treasuries shall be refunded within ten days by the Polish land proprietors in each district. Forced sales will take place on the estates of those who refuse to comply with this order.

The Russian army in Poland numbers 125,000 men.

A letter from Warsaw states that the bonds and imperials abstracted from the Treasury of Warsaw had not been recovered from an agent of the National Government, as previously reported. The sum actually taken from the agent was an amount of 36,000 roubles.

A sanguinary engagement has taken place at Nonawies, in the district of Kalisch. The insurgent leader Waver has also had desperate conflicts with the Russians at Sapockiny, in the district of Augustowo. An engagement has also occurred at Walewice. A numerous band of insurgents is collecting near Dubno, in Volhynia.

An engagement between a flying corps of insurgent cavalry and a body of Russian infantry took place on the 5th at Kaski, in which the insurgents were successful. Another engagement has taken place at Malawa.

The *Breslau Gazette* publishes the following decree of the National Government:—"1. Functionaries dismissed by the Russians will be supported by the National Government. No Pole is permitted to accept the post from which any such person has been discharged. 2. Acceptance or purchase of goods sequestered by the Russians declared high treason, and will be punished accordingly. 3. The mayors of towns and villages are to constitute guards of safety, and to watch over the execution of the orders of the National Government."

The revolutionary town captain has issued several fresh orders. One of these declares that although the Russian Government has ordered the collection of the taxes by execution, the prohibition of the National Government is in no way modified. All Poles who pay taxes will, as hitherto, be brought before a revolutionary tribunal. The town captain hopes that the inhabitants of Warsaw will give fresh proof of their obedience to the National Government. Another order forbids house-owners to lease their property to the Russian Government, for the purpose of lodging the officials of the district police. A third order forbids the collection of contributions for the assistance of sufferers from the insurrection, as a secret organisation of ladies, authorised by the National Government, exists for that purpose. The town captain has also announced that the late Russian nobleman, Fortunal Jerliez, has been punished with death, by sentence of the revolutionary tribunal, for having forged the seal of the National Government, and collected money on his own personal authority.

The *Czas*, in a leading article on the notes of the three Powers, says:—"The six points do not even guarantee Poland against Russian tyranny, much less do they assure her a durable peace. Moreover, it is not the six points that are of importance to Poland, but rather the conference in which they are to be discussed and the armistice which is to precede the conference." The *Czas* thinks that the conference will demonstrate the impossibility of enlarging the six points in such a manner as to meet the wants of the Polish nation and the exigencies of the situation, and likewise the impossibility of applying them under the Russian rule, notwithstanding their thorough insignificance. "Poland," says the *Czas*, "neither fears nor rejects the conferences."

The *Patrie* publishes an article signed M. Dreolle, upon the Polish question. The writer considers that the notes of the three Powers to Russia are no longer suited to the actual state of affairs. "Poland," he says, "does not wish for reconciliation with Russia, but desires independence. There can be no doubt that Russia will consent to negociate on the basis of the six points, as the negociation will permit of her pursuing the work of destroying Poland." M. Guerroult, in the *Opinion Nationale*, believes that no good results are to be expected in the Polish question from the efforts of the diplomacy, which will only succeed in establishing its impotence.

The intended journey of the Empress of Russia has been postponed for political reasons. Her Majesty, it is said, will await the result of the Russian reply to the notes of the three Powers.

AUSTRIA'S REPLY TO PRINCE GORTSCHAKOFF—THE RUSSIAN PROPOSALS REJECTED.

Austria has despatched a preliminary note to Russia in reply to the despatch of Prince Gortschakoff on the Polish question. This note announces that Austria cannot abandon the line of conduct she has pursued up to the present. She rejects the proposal of a conference of Russia, Prussia and Austria, maintains the six points, and declares that in any further steps she may take, she will protect her own interests only. Notes have been simultaneously despatched by the Austrian Government to the Western Powers, declaring that Austria will continue to act in concert with them, and will firmly maintain the six points.

FRANCE.

THE GOVERNMENT ON THE POLISH QUESTION.

La France states that the reply of Russia is not acceptable; but it hardly sees any considerable differences separating the Cabinet of St. Petersburgh from the Three Powers. The *France* urges the public to await the resolution of the French Government, which will be prudent but firm, and says:—"Let us place confidence in the loyal understanding of the Three Great Powers, which is irresistible and do not let us despair of seeing the Cabinet of St. Petersburg return to a path of conciliation." The *Pays* and the *Patrie* declare that the replies of Russia are unsatisfactory. The same papers state that "a good understanding exists between the Three Powers, who in a few days, without drawing up any fresh propositions, will refute the arguments put forward by Russia, and will again appeal to the conciliatory sentiments of the Russian Government." M. de Balabine, the Russian ambassador, is about to proceed to St. Petersburg for the purpose of obtaining fresh instructions.

THE NOTES OF THE THREE POWERS.

The notes of the three Powers to Russia are published simultaneously in the *Moniteur*. They certainly do not bear out the assertions that they were in entire harmony. On the contrary, they differ notably not only in the wording but in spirit, and this difference offers Russia a splendid opening for sending dilatory answers. The English note is the most categorical of the three, and tenders a pretty clear alternative of an acceptance or a refusal. That of France merely speaks of the treaties which England considers positively binding as a possible basis for negotiations. Austria leaves the whole question open to almost any suggestion, and no doubt Russia will find in the vagueness of the Austrian despatch a good reason to prefer it to the others. The *Opinion Nationale* says, tersely, "The English despatch is firm; that of France is conciliatory; the Austrian is ambiguous." The *France*, anticipating events, contradicts various journals which have spoken of Paris, London, and even Warsaw as likely to be the seat of the conference on the Polish question, and pretends to know that Brussels is the locality fixed upon.

The *Presse* says that three thousand men are to be embarked at Toulon for Madagascar.

The Empress has given a splendid *fete* at her residence of Villeneuve l'Etang, close to St. Cloud, in "honour of the fall of Mexico." Prince Napoleon and Princess Clotilde were present.

A genealogist in the department of the Herault has just discovered that the Empress is descended from Saint Louis, through his daughter Blanche, who married Ferdinand de la Cerda of Castille, whose great granddaughter, Marie de la Cerda, married Pedro Nunez de Guzman, the Empress's paternal ancestor. This is a discovery which, in the time of D'Hozier, would certainly have made the fortune of the author. It shows that the Imperial Prince is the blood of the Capets, and has a right to call himself a son of Saint Louis—a title of which the legitimate dynasty was so proud.

The public may not have forgotten the case of Rosalie Doise, whose condemnation to death for parricide, of which she was innocent, but to which she pleaded "guilty" rather than undergo the horrors of imprisonment, excited so much interest last year. It will be remembered that she was saved from the guillotine only by the confession of the real murderer, who was tried and executed. Some benevolent persons, of whom M. Odillon Barrot was the first, organised a subscription for her benefit, as some compensation for the terrible ordeal she had passed through. The amount realised was not very great, but it was enough to purchase a small cottage, worth from £80 to £100, and an annuity of about £14.

PIRACY AND MURDER ON BOARD A BRITISH SHIP.—A shocking case of piracy and murder on board the British ship Beatrice, from London to Hong Kong, has been reported. Four English seamen, named Timothy Driscles, George Bailey, Charles Atkins, and William Hardy, were charged before the Supreme Court of Hong Kong with the murder of Mr. John Adams, the chief officer of the ship. The murder took place on the night of the 10th Feb., when most of the hands were in liquor. Capt. Taylor, the master, was in his cabin, and the deceased officer was in charge of the deck. He was sitting on a hencoop, when one of the prisoners struck him a heavy blow on the head, when Atkins picked him up and threw him overboard. The poor fellow screamed "Murder, help," several times, but no effort was made to save him. The prisoners then went to the cabin and endeavoured to secure the captain and rest of the officers, and, in the affray, the second officer shot one of the mutineers dead on the spot, which had the effect of subduing the violence of the prisoners, and they were then secured and placed in irons.—The jury found Driscles, Hardy, and Bailey, guilty of piracy, and Atkins guilty of murder. The latter prisoner was ordered to be hanged, and the other three prisoners were sentenced to penal servitude.

THE DESPATCH ON THE LAND COMMISSION.

(COPY.)

No. 24. DOWNING STREET, 11th July, 1863.

SIR;

I have received your Despatch No. 34, of the 9th of April, transmitting an Address to Her Majesty from the Legislative Council and Assembly of Prince Edward Island, on the subject of the recent Land Commission.

The Council and Assembly after stating at length the appointment of a Commission to examine into the Land Question, the nature of the recommendation or Award submitted by them to Her Majesty, and the circumstances under which certain Bills, based upon that recommendation, failed to receive Her Majesty's allowance, proceed to observe, that the question whether this Award can, or cannot, be made legally binding on the parties concerned, is one proper for the consideration of Her Majesty's legal tribunals; and they conclude by praying Her Majesty to inform the Proprietors of Land in Prince Edward Island, that unless cause to the contrary be shewn before a legal tribunal to be provided by Her Majesty, a Bill giving effect to the Commissioners' Award will receive the Royal sanction. As I am not aware of any method by which this question could be submitted to any Court of Justice, and as the Council and Assembly have not suggested any such method, I considered that the course most satisfactory to them would be that of ascertaining from the Law Officers of the Crown; first, whether the so called Award were, in itself, liable to any objection, founded upon any principal of law or equity, and next, whether it were possible, by any proceeding in law or equity, to give effect to the wish of the Prince Edward Island Legislature, by enabling the Proprietors or Tenants to show cause why Her Majesty's Assent should or should not be given to the proposed Bill.

I transmit a copy of the answer which I have received to my question.

You will observe that in the opinion of Sir. W. Atherton and Sir R. Palmer, the report of the Commissioners is not properly to be called an Award at all; and in particular, "that a recommendation, that the price to be paid by a Tenant for the purchase of his land should be settled, in each particular instance in which the Landlord and Tenant may differ, about the same by Arbitration, is not either literally or substantially within the scope of the Commissioners' authority."

They further state that an Act for the settlement of this question must be judged of upon its own merits, and "not upon any supposition of an Award legally or morally binding having been made in this case."

I trust that this opinion embracing the legal and moral aspects of the question, and founded on the plainest principle of law and common sense—the principle that a man who has agreed to refer his case to one Tribunal, cannot therefore be forced to submit it to another—will satisfy the Legislature of Prince Edward Island, that the course which they have suggested must be dismissed as impracticable, and will lead them to consider, with patience and moderation, some other means of settling a question, which is at present productive of so much public inconvenience.

The Government of the Colony, acting in the interests of the Tenants, have already rejected a proposal made by the Proprietors that their lessees should be allowed to purchase a fee simple in their holdings, at fifteen years purchase of the reserved rent, the purchase money being paid at once in cash. I can imagine that they may have had good reasons for that refusal, but I cannot help observing that, as the Commissioners have suggested a maximum rate of twenty years purchase, the Proprietors' proposal must, in some instances, have involved a considerable sacrifice on their part, and that its rejection by the Tenantry transfers to them the obligation of suggesting some reasonable basis of compromise.

The ground being thus cleared for a fresh proposal, I think myself bound to bring before the Colonial Government the views which I have been led to form on the subject.

As to the general principles on which this matter ought to be settled, I feel a little difficulty.

In the first place, I dismiss the idea of imposing on the Proprietors, by law, any general rate of commutation.

The enquiries of the Commissioners were pointedly directed to this object, and they have pronounced it unattainable.

I think the objections to a compulsory arbitration are equally insuperable. The expense would probably be so large, and the practical difficulty of securing a fair adjudication, and compelling a Tenant to perform the terms of an unfavorable Award, would, in the present state of public opinion,