

this all, for they have notoriously received assistance from individuals in this country which, right or wrong, could not have been tolerated by the law without giving the United States a fair ground of complaint against us, and which, though not so tolerated and furnished with the utmost secrecy, has brought us to the very verge of war. But these obligations, great as they are, fail to win us the gratitude of the Confederates, so long as the one coveted boon—the boon of recognition—is withheld by our government. Now, this plea for recognition, though the most cogent of all to the mind of a Southerner is precisely that which an English statesman is bound to criticize with the greatest jealousy. The theory of recognition is, that the fact recognized should be a *fait accompli*, and in no degree brought about by the recognition itself. It is one thing to say that the Confederate States ought to be independent, and that it would be better for the future peace of America if they were so; it is another to say that this independence is achieved. The two propositions at that stage of the conflict seemed almost equivalent; but the sequel has shown that Lord Russell could not have treated them as such without violating the usage, if not the law of nations. Meanwhile, we have scrupulously abstained from encouraging false hopes. The reception of Mr. Slidell by the French Emperor at Compiègne last autumn, and the recent statement about the Florida in the *Monitor*, may possibly have been open to misconstruction; but, with one exception, no unguarded word has fallen from an English minister, and in that case it was speedily corrected.

The truth is that bare recognition, not accompanied or followed by anything in the shape of intervention, would not produce the effects anticipated from it. It is possible that if England and France had recognized the South at a much earlier period it would have added strength to the Confederate cause, because so exceptional and questionable a measure have been interpreted, not without reason, as the proof of an intention to interfere. It is possible that recognition at a later period, when the civil war shall have "burnt itself out," may give weight and stability to the ultimate settlement. But recognition—that is, simple recognition—now would probably be almost fruitless. It is due to the valor and patriotism of the South to confess that they no longer need any prestige which a foreign power could confer upon them. It is due to the recent success of the North to admit that the time for declaring the seceding States to have established their independence has not yet arrived.

[From the Liverpool Courier, September 23.]

Next best to pleasing two contending parties is to displease them both. It was, perhaps, impossible for any set of statesmen to satisfy the very exigent claimants upon our support and sympathy who are doing their best to exterminate each other and to ruin half a hemisphere. We may, therefore, be pretty well content to learn that we have displeased them both. The same papers tell us that Mr. Mason has informed Earl Russell of his intention to leave England, and that Mr. Charles Sumner has been making a violent speech against England, which was very warmly received. Mr. Mason is angry because we don't give his clients more aid: Mr. Sumner is equally angry because we have given them so much. The fact is, that if we were to add up the two accounts we should find a very near approach to a balance, or at all events, we should have done so before Earl Russell first took it into his head to stop the building of vessels for the Confederates. In doing this it is probable that the foreign secretary looks further ahead than his critics imagine. He is more likely influenced by his regard for his own country than he is for either half of the disunited states. He sees that the license to a neutral to build war ships for a belligerent state would be a very awkward thing for England in case she should be engaged in hostilities with any leading power. He is anxious, therefore, to establish a precedent, by which the Washington rulers shall be bound in times to come. He may out of the extremity of their perplexity extract a concession which they certainly would not have granted under less urgent circumstances.

DOUBTFUL OF FRANCE.

The London Telegraph noticing the withdrawal of Mason from London and adoption of Paris for future residence, hints strongly at the probability of Napoleon's alliance with the South:

"It is not to be denied that the reserves of England have been equally offensive to both the belligerents, and equally advantageous to both. Certainly it is not for the Confederates to complain that in action they have profited more by the power which is said to be so hospitable to Mr. Slidell—who could, indeed, never have reached his destination to test that hospitality, but for the firmness with which her Majesty's officers vindicated at once the laws of nations and the freedom of that eminent diplomat from arrest while under the British flag. We have never disguised the fact that our nearest ally has manifested some impatience with the restraining dictates of international usage, and we are not prepared to deny that, had the counsels of Paris prevailed, we might already have been committed to recognition. Nay, it is probable that the very extraordinary nomination of an Austrian Prince to a Mexican throne by a French Emperor may seem to

offer a new opportunity for Confederate advances and tenders of alliance. We have anticipated that very combination, which has indeed been actually proposed by Federal bombast, in suggesting an expedition from New York to drive the French out of the land of the Montezumas, and re-establish the Monroe doctrine in all its integrity. Napoleon III. certainly does not intend to be driven anywhere, and he may perceive certain capable advantage in accepting the aid of the bordering confederacy as a very convenient, inexpensive and ready set off to the Northern threats; for, if President Lincoln thought of adopting that outrageous violation of the principle of non-intervention, the mere prospect of seeing the South recognized, and perhaps some day occupied by a contingent of Gallican auxiliaries, should make him pause. With all such combinations this country has nought to do. They form no part of her plans, and she will be content to deal with them when they arise as external circumstances. Meanwhile our course is plain, and nothing that has happened will alter it. We have already declared that our duty is to abide by the public law, and to enforce it whenever and wherever it may be infringed to the detriment of our honor or the injury of our material interests; and that which we have declared to be our duty, it is our intention to fulfil."

CONFEDERATES IN ABUNDANT POSSESSION OF MUNITIONS.

The Richmond Special Correspondent of the London Times in his latest letter writes of the Confederacy in excellent condition for continuing the war:—

"Never, from the moment when the fall of Fort Sumter inaugurated, in April, 1861, this colossal civil war up to the present hour, were the spirit and temper of Southern resistance more keen and exasperated than at this moment. There have been times during the progress of the struggle when, for various reasons, apprehension has weighed heavily upon the minds of the great rebellion's pilots. No one is now ignorant, for instance, that during the first six or eight months of the conflict, there was not enough gunpowder at any of the southern ports to have supplied the demands of a single battery for three hours. At present what is the case? Without entering into minute particulars, it will be enough to state that there are three powder-mills actively at work in the confederacy, and that the daily supply of powder exacted for the confederate armies in the field and for the sea-ports, which are defensively occupied, is fully furnished by two of these mills, whereas the third and largest has been for many months past engaged in manufacturing superfluous powder, which has now grown into a large reserved stock, and is being daily and rapidly increased. Take another item. There have been moments when the supply of small arms has been much less than the demand, and the consequent inconvenience has been great. It will be remembered by your readers that in the first half of July prisoners of war at Vicksburg, Port Hudson, and Gettysburg, were captured by the Federals to the extent of nearly 50,000 men. It is true that at Gettysburg at least as many Federals were captured by the Confederates as Confederates by the Federals; but, so far as the present argument is concerned, this fact is *nihil ad rem*. There were lost to the Confederates in the first half of July no less than 50,000 muskets. The reader will be surprised to learn that fully this amount of muskets has during the last seven weeks been successfully introduced through the blockade, to say nothing of cannon and multitudinous other supplies of all kinds. It may be conceived what are the chances of subduing a rebellion in a country which not only possesses all the resources of the Confederacy, but also sucks in supplies to any extent from beyond the sea. Nor does the possibility of the fall of Charleston (which, though little believed in at this moment at Richmond, is still a possibility) affect the question. In the first place, Wilmington, Mobile, Savannah, and Galveston have still to be reduced; and it is believed that two out of these four places will defy the utmost malice of the Federals. Secondly, along the whole southern coast, from the capes of the Chesapeake to the Rio Grande, there are altogether 189 ports and inlets, of which only an infinitesimal proportion has fallen into the hands of the Federals. What chance is there of such a country being effectually and altogether cut off from receiving the slender supplies which she requires to keep her alive, and supply all that is requisite for her resistance? Let those who have misgivings about the future, in case Wilmington and Charleston should fall, attend one of the large auction sales of blockade goods which take place every morning in his city, and examine how much weaker for resistance the Confederate States would be if the supply of such goods were permanently cut off. It is not for a moment denied that some communication with the exterior world is vitally necessary for the Confederacy; but such communication need only be slender and unfrequent, and from such communication it is impossible that secession can be cut off."

TELEGRAPHIC.—Before going to press yesterday, we got a huge pile of telegraphic news and published it as usual; but there was so little in it beyond keeping us in the current of events, that we deemed our selected matter more interesting and have given it preference in our columns.

THE CONFEDERATE SECRET AGENT IN EUROPE.

At times facts and fiction get so mixed up in this wire-pulling generation that it is hard to give credence to even well-told tales. With that preface we transfer from the columns of the New York Herald an interesting letter on the operations of the Confederates in Europe. We see nothing incredible in the letter and strongly suspect that it is written by a paid pen in the service of the very agent it professes to expose. As it is, we give it:

LIVERPOOL, Sep. 19, 1863.

RECALL OF MR. MASON—THE MOVEMENT A REBEL SHAM—MASON OF NO ACCOUNT IN THE REBEL ORGANIZATION IN ENGLAND—EXPOSURE OF ITS MACHINERY—THE REAL MOVER OF THE REBEL WIRE—A BLIND OPERATOR, BUT ALL-SEEING AND VIGILANT—CURIOUS ACCOUNT OF HIS MANOEUVRES—HOW THE ENGLISH PRESS IS SOLD, ETC.

The Index, the rebel organ in London contains an article in regard to Mr. Mason, which means much more than appears on its face. It is intended to serve as a feeler of public opinion, and to prepare for the announcement of a fact which will be public here before this letter reaches you. Mr. Mason is certainly recalled. He will address his adieu to Earl Russell within a few days, and then take his departure. Imagine no that this will make any change in the rebel plans here. It is intended only as a piece of bravado, and to show how independent is the Southern Confederacy of English help. But the rebel intrigues will go on just the same. They have a regular government in Europe, which needs not to wait for instructions from Richmond, and which acts promptly and effectively on all great occasions. It is composed as follows:

Commander J. D. Bullock, Secretary of Marine.
Captain M. F. Maury, High Admiral.
Major Huse, Minister of War.
Major Ferguson, Quartermaster General.
C. J. McRae, Finance Minister.

Each of these acts independently in his department. Mr. Mason was merely a sort of ornamental headpiece, and did all the dining and the wineing with the politicians and the *grande monde* generally.

When he goes it will be given out that the rebel agents have resigned all idea of working here. But this is not so. They will be more active than ever. The real agent of Jeff. Davis was not Mr. Mason at all. The man who is set to watch all the others is a Swiss, nearly blind, who can read and write only through the help of an amanuensis, but who is one of the smartest conspirators living. On his report the rebel government transacts all its business on this side of the Atlantic. He was sent over about two years ago, but he has been to Richmond several times since, as he has as great a talent for disguising himself as Mazzini, and can speak like a native almost every language. It is he who concerted the signals by which vessels with government cargoes get help from shore to go in, and in October 1861, he conveyed across the Potomac information of the destination of the Port Royal expedition, when for ten days nobody could cross the river, and this saved Charleston or Savannah from Gen. Sherman's forces. He has a credit of £10,000 sterling a year on Frazer, Trenholm & Co. for secret service money, with which he bribes the English press. In fact the Index newspaper, which was established by him, is only an organization for bribing the press. He employs the best writers of all the papers, at extravagant salaries, for the Index, and in this way gets them to write as he wishes for the other journals. There is not a paper worth bribing—not even excepting the *Daily News*, which is generally sound and strong—on which he has not one or more writers in his pay. He has correspondents in Paris, Italy and Germany, also in many parts of America, but more especially in New York and New Orleans, some of whom do not write for the Index, but who get pay all the same.

The name of this person is Hotze. He is quite young and nearly blind, was once editor of the *Mobile Register*, and also secretary of legation at Holland or Brussels. He is too ambitious to be vain, and generally keeps in the background, unlike the other rebel agents, though he goes into the best society, belongs to two of the most fashionable clubs—the Reform and St. James—and sometimes dines with the ministers, though never at their own houses. He is bland and open in his manners, affects very modest pretensions, and no one ever suspects him to be more than he represents himself to be—a commercial agent of the rebels, waiting for recognition to become consul. Though he is nearly blind, he works day and night. He wrote or dictated the late French pamphlet, which was got out by Eir-langer to prop up the loan, and which professed to be official. When the rebels order ships here, he collects and pays the crews who are waiting, and he scatters them up all over the country, keeping them in ignorance of each other and of their destination, even the officers not knowing to which vessel they are assigned until all is ready.

The strength and influence of this agent are derived from the remarkable manner in which he keeps his secrets and the skill with which he covers his tracks. His machinations once exposed, he will be almost harmless. As it is, our people are always watching the wrong man, and he works without being suspected.

I forgot to say that Hotze was raised in Louisiana, but born in Switzerland, and has very powerful connections there who assist him. The rebel government has unbounded confidence in him, but the other agents do not like him, though they are compelled to be civil to him. When he wants to pass through the North he dyes his yellow beard black and then cuts it off, leaving a blue mark on his cheek and chin which quite disguises him. Sometimes he passes for a German, sometimes for a Canadian habitant, and he has several false passports: He is wily, unscrupulous and vindictive.

I have given you this sketch of Hotze because he is the most dangerous man on the rebel side here, and once he is shown up Jeff. Davis can no longer use him as he has done. The London editors will see through the trick that has been so cunningly played on them, and will fight more shy of him in the future. The disclosure of these facts will be like a bomb-shell thrown into the rebel camp.

THE POLISH REVOLUTION.

POLISH NATIONAL GOVERNMENT TO THE YOUTH OF POLAND.—The *Niepodleglosc*, the official organ of the Polish national government, publishes in its number which appeared at Warsaw on the 12th ultimo, the following proclamation to the pupils of the schools:

Young pupils, a new scholastic year is commencing, and with it will return for you the study which is to endow your intelligence with fresh knowledge, while it ennobles your hearts. At the moment when the nation is struggling against the enemy it is well to remind you of your duty to the country.

You have imbibed the love of country from your earliest infancy, and you have carried away from the paternal roof a knowledge of your duties towards it. We will not repeat, therefore, what your fathers have taught you.

Young pupils, you ought to engrave deeply upon your hearts the words we address to you, for they are the echo of the sacred voice of the country which regards you as its future citizens and its future defenders.

Just as it is the duty of your elders to defend the country with arms in their hands, or to deliberate upon public affairs, so it is your duty, children of Poland, to seek to devote all your strength to the development of your intelligence and the elevation of your hearts.

The soldier who sheds his blood on the battle field and the pupil who studies equally accomplish their duty towards their country.

Children of Poland, remember that in a future generation you will reap the fruits of the sanguinary work of the present day. Remember that if your fathers and brothers fall for Poland the hour will come for her to rise again, and then it will be your turn to serve the country and lend it the support of your arms.

You will only be able to serve the country well when your mind is full of lofty thoughts and your hearts of noble sentiments. Young pupils, do not forget, too, that the country disdains its degenerate sons.

Children of Poland, better days than those your fathers have seen await you. You approach a moment in which the fetters will fall from the hands of the mother country. Remember you prove yourselves worthy of serving a free Poland. To your studies, therefore, children of Poland, they are your sole duties—your most sacred duties towards the country.

SOUTH AFRICA.—Elder Miner G. Atwood writes from Graham's Town, Cape of Good Hope, under date July 14:—

"The times here are very hard, owing to the war in America, and a severe drought of three years' duration. In this Colony thousands of cattle, horses and sheep have died, and the fruit is blasted by worms and other insects; where there was a crop, it is poor and unhealthy. Almost a universal bankruptcy has taken place throughout the colony, which has caused much suffering among the people. A company of emigrants, sent out from England to this Colony, to better their condition, were sent back, having their return passage paid by the Colonial Government."

Elder Fotheringham is laboring in Port Elizabeth and vicinity; he is well, and doing a good work.

Elder Dixon is laboring in Natal, the sister colony, and Elder Talbot in Cape Town. So far as I know, the brethren are all well, and are generally engaged in their labors, with the prospect of doing a good work."

THOSE STREETS.—A few nights since we had quite a keen frost which closed up the water courses, and under the benign influence of the rising sun in the mornings, the water rushed across many of the streets. The old adage "for the want of a nail the shoe was lost," etc., etc., should awaken some person whose business it is to save the streets by early attention to the very small beginnings. Very little outlay will prevent—very much won't mend.

MORE TROOPS.—Companies A and B of the Nevada cavalry left Fort Churchill on the 8th inst., for Salt Lake City, via "the Gallagher cut-off."