

### ENGLISH AND FOREIGN.

The war cloud is rising and its dread thunder may be heard at any moment, causing all Europe to tremble as if shaken by a mighty earthquake. The Conference we fear has done little more than to hold back the belligerent parties for a short period, giving them time to take breath and to gather strength for a more determined contest. In the Upper House Earl Ellenborough, asked the Foreign Secretary whether the British fleet was in a condition at once to blockade the German ports, and to protect the Danish islands, Earl Russell replied "Her Majesty's fleet is fully prepared for any service it may be called upon to render."

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are legion, and woe be to the people that subject themselves to their terrible power; but English statesmen justly feel that war is alike opposed to the genius of civilization and to the spirit of christianity, they are therefore putting forth their best efforts amid the upheavings of other nations to keep the peace. God grant they may succeed in so doing.

**UNITED STATES.**

THE DEATH OF JOHN QUINCY, Sen., at his country residence in Braintree, at the advanced age of upwards of ninety-two years, is spoken of in terms indicating profound respect for the departed worthy. Mr. Quincy was a member of Congress nearly thirty years, filled other important offices of trust, and was a voluminous writer. His protracted life extended over American existence in all its phases—Colonial, Revolutionary, Constitutional and Secessional. He was a great man in an age of greatness.

Among the last measures of Congress before adjournment, is the new Enrollment Bill. It provides that "drafts, when any shall become necessary, may be made under this law for one, two, or three years; bounties of \$100, \$200, and \$300 are to be awarded for one, two, and three years' service respectively. Commutation is no more; but every one drafted may serve in person or by substitute, and fifty days' notice must be given before enforcing the draft. Each State is at liberty to obtain substitutes in the States from which

person or by substitute, and fifty days' notice must be given before enforcing the draft. Each State is at liberty to obtain substitutes in the States in insurrection, and have them credited on their quota.

Mr. Wilson, in his place in the Senate not long since, stated that the Federals "raised or recruited since the 17th day of October last, six hundred thousand men, not to count black men, and that within the last year we have put in the field seven hundred thousand men; and that we have spent \$125,000,000 in bounties." Mr. Wilson also said that the country is only about sixty thousand behind on all the old calls, and drafting is now going forward to make up that deficiency. Massachusetts were 4000 behind previous to the late draftings, New York wants 15,000, Pennsylvania about the same, New Jersey 8,000 or 10,000, and Ohio and Kentucky several thousands."

THE RESIGNATION OF MR. CHASE affords ample scope for newspaper remark. The Government organs are striving hard to make the best of what they acknowledge to be a knotty case; while the opposition papers are using their best skill to make the impression that the Treasurer resigned because he lost all hope in the speedy success of the Federal arms. The New York World thus discourses on this subject:—

If the war breaks down, it will not be from want of men, but by derangement of the finances. Mr. Chase resigned because, in his judgment, the condition of the Treasury was becoming desperate. He is a man of intellect and ambition, and he is not to be disappointed, he has been an aspirant for the highest office in the Government. He is still too young to renounce Presidential hopes on the score of age; and had seen any reasonable chance of supplying resources up to the triumphant conclusion of the

war, he would have clung to the reputation of so significant a figure. He resigned, to seek shelter from the coming deluge, in the only place of refuge and evidence of integrity; his estimate of the situation should be received with the deductions proper in the case of any judgment formed under the influence of fear, an infirmity which never staidies the intellect. But still, the bearing of so noteworthy an event as his resignation on the general situation cannot well be ignored, and it is not to be taken for granted that matters from his standpoint. Had the Government successfully at any time between its commencement and Mr. Chase's resignation, he supposed he would come off with flying colours. Great as is the public debt, a definitive and honorable peace would give great value to its value. As soon as capitalists had been furnished with a prospect of a return on their debt, they would have transacting data for the relief the solvency of the Government. The public revenues could then be made sufficient to meet the public expenditures without the present alarming deficit; and the general joy at the return of peace would exert an invigorating effect on public credit. Mr. Chase's resignation, therefore, was an expectation that the military campaigns which opened in the autumn would result in such successes as would insure an early termination of the war. This he regarded as the last card in the financial game he has been playing.

ing; in its estimation, it has been played and lost. The game will still go on, but the indefinite and focalizable period, the "best calls must wait," is the only additional idea; new expenses must ensue; and a proportional augmentation of a debt already so large as to occasion great disquietude. Mr. Chase recoiled before the prospect. So far as his judgment was founded on his knowledge instead of his fears, his successor must confront the same discouragements."

The successor of Mr. Chase, Senator Fessenden, of Maine, is a gentleman of high reputation in matters of finance. The responsibilities he assumes on his acceptance of the office are of the gravest character.

THE President has issued a proclamation suspending the *habeas corpus* in Kentucky, and declaring martial law in that State.

**THE SEAT OF WAR.**

Early in the opening of the spring campaign in Virginia the ardent friends of the North freely ex-

pected, from the nature of the telegrams published, that in a few days the Federal flag would be seen waving in triumph over the defiant citadels of Richmond. Many weeks have passed, and the rebel capital throws out her signals of rebellion as proudly and as impudently as ever. Indeed the advocates of the North now begin to speak of this spring campaign as a failure in both South and West. In fact, present appearances would seem to indicate that while Grant is thundering away at Petersburg, *en route* to Richmond, Lee is about making a start for Washington; which General will be the first in the race remains to be seen. The loud call for volunteers, and the additional 500,000 troops to replenish the Federal army, indicate a state of things far from encouraging to the North. But it is impossible to tell how soon important and vital changes may occur.

The Cincinnati *Engineer*, a Government opposition paper, speaking of Hunter's recent terrible defeat says:—

This gallant veteran regiment came down from the Kanawha country on the Allen Collier yesterday. They are about to be mustered out of service. This regiment was with Gen. Hunter in his late Lynchburg campaign, and are inferior by gentlemen who conversed with the officers and the men, to the best of what they declare that Gen. Hunter would have taken Lynchburg if he had made the attack the day he got there. He deferred until the next day, and