FOR BIGN INTELLIGENCE FRANCE as no military on the

Paris; Sept. 10. The second Lagueronniere letter. The Interest of France in the Italian Question," is twice as long as the first, but not at all more conclusive or convincing. It says many French writers argue the Italian question as ith they were Italians, but M. de Lagueronniere remembers he is a Frenchman, and slands up for the interests for and what he considers the rights of his country. His notion of the latter may seem to many rather exaggerated, but doubtless he is of opinion that one loses nothing by asking. He begins, however, by reverting to the alternative set forth in his former letter, "Italion unity will either absorb or proscribe the French Government is about to take in consequence Papacy." If she absorbs it, a Roman empire, realizing at Roune the alliance of the sceptre and the tiara, will deprive France of the preponderance she has exercised as a Catbolic Power since the days of Charlemagne. That preponderance will then go to the Kingdom of Italy. "The French democratic press," in which M. de Laguerouniere apparently comprises all those very numerous journals that oppose his views on the Italian question, are blindly labouring to do this that is to say, to give to Italy what properly case the Government should decide on nutting an belongs to France. The departure of the Pope immediate end to the occupation. That note, withfrom Rome on the approach of Victor Emmanuel is however, considered by M. de Lagueronniere the only admissible hypothesis, because "the Pope who should consent to exercise his Pontificate by the side of the King of Italy, without | 2. A digitalmentic desp-ten will be transmitted offi any possible guarantee of independence, would no longer be the Pope. He would be at most the Patriarch of Rome. The traumph of Italian unity would leave, then, to the Chief of the over the party of action. 3 A copy of the said Church, no other refuge but exile. That would be one of those great and painful events which profoundly affect the human conscience."-France, according to M. de Lagueronniere, could not remain neuter under such circumstances; she must either resist or adhere, must support either the Pope or what the letter writer calls " the revolution." If she resisted, it would be a rupture with Italy; if she adhered, she would be Italy's accomplice. What if, ofter having broken the oppression which chained Italy to Austria, France had to fight a second Solfermo, this time against the Italians themselves, in the cause of order against anarchy? Were it permissable to suppose, after receiving the assurance Temps, copy him. There is but one objection to to the contrary of so very candid a person as M. de Lagueronniere, that his letters represent the views of one greater even than himself, the second part of the epistle now before me would) have importance, since it plainly maists on what is here known as the policy of compensation, the meaning of which is that it any neighbour of France increases in strength, a compensating aggrandizement of French territory is to take place:-

" Not only our moral grandeur is incompatible with Italian unity; our national interest equally repels it. The equilibrium of the world is based on the good distribution of the forces composing it. That equilibrium had been falsified by the treaties of 1815. It is to re-establish it that the heir of the glorious vanquished of Waterloo has justly applied himself. To drive back Austria, to enfranchise Italy, to create a great Italian federation, such was the programme of our policy before the war, and it was to realize it that the Emperor made peace.31

The Semane 's unciere gives the following account of the effect produced in financial circles by the de-

feat of General Garibaldi : ~ "The affair of Aspromonte, which brought Garibald's enterprise to a conclusion, has produced, as was natural to expect, a sudden change in the moral situation of the various money-markets throughout Europe. The insurrection attempted by Garibaldi created a perplexity in political circles which produced a serious effect on all transactions. It was generally feared that civil war throughout Italy would have been the result. The worst consequence apprehended was a collision with our troops in Rome.

But, setting aside that extremity, had Garibaldi established himself in the mountains in the heart of the kingdom of Naples, the kingdom of Italy must have fallen a prey to an agitation of which it would have been impossible to anticipate the conclusion. The revolutionary state of the Peninsula might have induced a disturbance throughout Europe. The state of Italy does not affect political questions alone. It interferes with the financial interests of France, through the milroads and loans with which French interests are identified. The Paris money-market must have been profoundly affected by a civil war which would have disrurbed the order of things created heyond the Alps by the events of 1859 and 1860. The check experienced by Garibald: cut short the period of uneasiness. This is not the place to pronounce an opinion on the political and moral character of that sudden movement. We can only say that the victory gained by the Italian Government at Aspromoute, though it does not resolve every problem connected with the Italian destinies, and though it leaves the most complicated and the most serious questions unsettled, nevertheless puts an end to the crisis which was tormenting the public. A long chranic malady may perhaps ensue, but we can at least follow its course and anticipate its variations. We have time before us, and we are not absolutely forbidden to count upon a regular solution. Such is the difference between our present and our late position. Though it does not justify a complete confidence, it is sufficient to explain the improvement

in monetary transactions." PARIS, September 9th .- Events have of late progressed with a rapidity which renders detailed correspondence well nigh impossible. Between each letter so many startling events have had their turn in public attention and been in turn forgotten, that a passing silence only can be given to them collectivelily. But a week ago we appeared on the eve of an Italian '93, yet we are to day calmly looking forward to a Turinese Cæsarism. Garibaldi's defeat appears to me a timely retribution; but I fear the Pope will suffer in consequence: A change in the French Episcopate has been announced. The Archbishop of Aix has been named Goadjutor to the Archbishop of monte. The report states that the instructions given Lyo: s, while the Bishop of Versailles goes to Aix to Colonel Pallavieno were to pursue Garibaldi unyielding his See to the Bishop of Montpelier, who has remittingly if he sought to fly, to attack him if he

already left that town. The success of the Confederates affords great delight to the Constitutionnel, and has caused a renewal of the project of intervention in American affairs, with which the Mexican expedition has been considered to be closely connected. A member of the official world is said to have exclaimed, "Another battle lost by the North; when General Forey lands, in Mexico, the same day will witness the recognition of the Republic by France." Many motives may be found leading the Government to such a coursemost of all the prolonged conimercial crisis and the classes. Already the increased price increased

The State of the Miles

The sail of Landau Land South Control of the Contro

ber. Amongst the men of the hast MM. Tiffers. Dufaure, and Fulloux are the only candidates whose election is sale. Reller appears in e at his re-elre-1100 for Alsace, but the Viscomte Lemergier line but little chance, and M. de Flavigny has odne in Ton-raine. There is, I fear, too much reason to expect that the future Chambers will be "red," very unti-English, and advocates for evacuating Rome. - Cor.

of Weekly Register. THE COUNCIL OF MINISTRES AT ST. "OLOUD -The Esprit Public makes the following pompons pretension to exclusive information : "Public opinion is justly preoccupied with the attitude which the of the late events in Italy. We think ourselves prepared to make known the decisions come to at the Council of Ministers held at St. Cloud, on the eve of the departure of the Emperor for Biarritz. At that meeting, at which, independently of all the Ministers now in Paris, some members of the Privy Council, among them Cardinal Morlot, were present, the official intelligence received from Italy was first made known, meluding the affair at Aspromonte. The question as to whether France should change her atitude was afterwards warmly discussed. The Minister of Foreign Affairs had it is said, prepared a out being absolutely rejected, was considered un timely, and its despatch postponed. The following resolutions were come to: 1. The status quo is to be prolonged some time longer at Rome, and no modification to be introduced in the military occupation. cially to Turin, to the French Minister, with orders to leave a copy of it with General Darando. That despatch will contain congratulations to the Government of Turin for the triumph it has just obtained despatch will be also sent to Rome to be privately communicated to the Pontifical Government. The Cabinet of Turin was to be informed on Monday of those different resolutions, which were neceded to by all the Ministers, and has rendered nunecessary any remodelling of the Freuch O diane. We are also assured that in the negotiations which are to be actively resumed with the Court of Rome, endeavours will be made to prepare the Papacy for the necessity within a fixed detay of no longer relying on the pro tection of France, and of providing for its own defence." The bubble is thus dissipated by the Courrier du Dimanche: - "A weekly journal (L'Esprit Public) gives, with great parade, circumstantial details on what is said to have been decided relative to the Roman question at the last Council of Ministers. Some evening journals, among others the communicated, and that is, that the Roman question was not even started at the Council. No Minister entered on it or proposed to treat it ex professo."

We tearn from the Trace' Paris correspondent ' that 9,000 men have been shipped from Cherbourg, 8,000 from Toulon, and not less than 10,000 from Algerian ports, for the French West India Islands; so that the expedition for Mexico will be, as originally stated, not less than 30,000 strong. Although, owing to the distance and to the season, the same writer remarks some weeks must still clause before the landing in Mexico, and commencement of the campaign, the scale of the preparations begins to increase the attention granted to it even in Paris. In the press, La France especially seems disposed to allot to it a large share of space, and to exait, if not to exagge-rate, its importance. We were lately informed of reports of a supposed intention, on the part of the Emperor, to offer Mexico for annexation to the Confederare States La Pruace is of opinion that if the Central American Republics are not rescued from the state of chronic anarchy in which they have so long writhed and struggled ther will, sooner or later, fall an easy pray to the great Confederations of North America.

Lu Patrie has the following in prominent type :-"We believe that we are correct in stating that the Emperor has received a letter from President Junez. that letter the President of the Mexican Republic complains that he cannot establish a strong and durable Government precisely because he has the French Expedition against him. He, consequently, nsists upon an arrangement which would separate he French troops from the party which has rallied to France, and which would establish between the troops and what he calls the National party a valuable understanding for the welfare of the country."

The London Post is informed that in the circles of extrume Italian revolutionists language has lately been employed, threats have been used, and plots have been durkly hinted at, akin to the threats and the plots that foreshadowed and were realized by the conspiracy of Orsici

The harvest is now gathered in throughout France. On the western coast, where the corn crops are latest to ripen, the last sheaves were safely housed last week. Although some difference of opinion exists with respect to the produce, and one authority asserts that there is a deficiency of 10,000,000 hecto-litres of wheat, the general belief among those who have made the subject their study is that the crop, when threshed, will be found to be equal to a tair average. The price obtained at the late markets confirm this belief; they have almost everywhere shown a downward tendency.

THE PARISIANS, BY ONE OF THEM. - M. Pelletan, who has lately expirted in goal the offence of baving published an article in the Courier du Dimanche, expressing a wish that the French press might enjoy the same amount of freedom as the press of Austria. has just given to the world a book, entitled "La Novelie Babylone," purporting to give a sketch of modern Paris by un vieux provincial, who revisits it after an absence of thirty years. M. Pelletan deacribes his countrymen as a degenerate race, caring for nothing but the gross material enjoyments that wealth and excess of civilisation can procure, squandering on dinners at the Cafe Anglais, and in ministering to the voracity of courtesans, money won at the lottery of the Bourse-caring for no literature save the prurient novels of M. Flaubert and M. Feydeau - careless of their personal dignity, and think ing politics a nuisance. He represents the fair Parisiennes as undutiful daughters, bad mothers, and worse wives; luxury and dress as the great business of their lives. He does not merely hint, but roundly asserts, even still more grave charges M. Pelletan also dwells upon the position of the press, which he considers as another symptom of the degeneracy of modera Frenchmen.

ITALY. The official Gazette of to-day publishes the report of General Cialdini on the engagement at Asprooffered battle, and to destroy his band. The official Gazette also publishes Colonel Pallavicino's report. according to which his left attacked the Volunteers in front, and after a brisk fire, carried the position they occupied. The rebels were then surrounded on all sides, and ulterior resistance was useless. At this juncture they signailed the Royal troops to stop firing, and Colonel Pallavicino sent an officer of the having its concession ratified. This unfortunately Staff to summon Garibaldi to surrender. Garibaldi ascertained penury of the Italian treasury gives replied that he would never surrender. The Staffofficer was made prisoner, as well as another envoy colate in Turin for the last week to Five hundred. subsequently sent by Octonel Pallavicino. They millions of france (£20,000,000) are spoken of, and,

bore and caused a diminution of work singths said they know nothing of the King a proglamation; ments, and sastern manufactories. The French Some believed that all had been a trapged with the littlern and sastern manufactories a force to cour Government is giving its attention at once to cour Government, while others said that Garibaldi had decided to the same of the same and Missell left Garibaldi. own industrial crisis, and to project for marking ceived them: Nicotera Missori, and Misselli left Gritisher small sympathy with the Cabinet of Washing-baldi on the 28th; probably to propage a movement to in another part of the province. Colonel Pallavicing on learning that Nicotera and Micselli were at Bag. nara, ordered them to be arrested. At Aspromon three flags were found inscribed with the words Italy ! Emmanuel!' but not bearing the cross of Savoy, nor having the blue riband attached. No documents nor money were found

STATEMENT OF GARBALDI. - The following letter from Garibaldi, relating to the unhappy conflict at Aspromonte, will be read with interest: -

"On board the Duke of Genoa, Sept. 1. "They thirsted for blood, and I wished to spare it. Not the poor soldier who obeyed, but the men of the clique who cannot forgive the revolution for being the revolution - it is that which disturbs their Conservative digestion - and for having contributed to the re establishment of our Italian family.

"Yes, they thirsted for blood; I perceived it with sorrow, and I endeavoured in consequence to the utmost to prevent that of our assailants from being.

ebed. "I ran to the front of our line, crying out to them not to fire, and from the centre to the left, where my voice and those of my sides-de-camp could be heard, not a trigger was pulled. It was not thus on the attacking side. Having arrived at a distance of 200 meters, they began a tremendous fire, and the party of Bersaglieri, who were in front of me directing. their shots against me, struck me with two balls, one in the left thigh, not serious, the other in the ankle of the right foot, making r serious would.

" As all this happened at the opening of the conflict, and I was carried to the skirt of the wood after being wounded. I could see nothing more, a thick crowd having formed sround me while my wound was being dressed. I feel certain, however, that up to the end of the line which was at my litter, and to that of my aides de camp, not a single musket was fired As there was no firing on our side, it was easy for the troops to approach and mingle with ours, and, when I was told that they wished to disarm us, I replied that the men might disarm themselves. The intentions of my companions were however, so little hostile that I only by this disarmed in the crowd some officers and regular soldiers.

"It was not so on our right. The Picciotti, at-

tacked by the regular troops, replied by a fire upon the whole line, and, although the trumpets sounded to cease firing, there was at that spot a smart fusilade, which lasted not more than a quarter of an bour.

"My wounds led to some confusion in our line .-Our soldiers, nor seeing me, began to retreat into the wood, so that little by little the crowd round me broke up, and the most faithful alone remained. At this moment I learned that my staff and Colonel Pallavicino, who commanded the regular troops, were negotiating upon the following considerations: First, that I should be free with my Staff to withdraw where I pleased. [[replied, 'On board an English vessel']; second, that, having arrived at the sea-shore, the rest of my companions should be set at liberty. Colonel Pallavicino conducted himself as a valorous and intelligent chief in all his military movements, and he has not been wanting in respect or courtesy towards me and my people. He showed his grief in having to shed Italian blood, but he had received peremptory orders and had to obey them .-My arrangements bud been purely defensive, and l had hoped to avoid a conflict, seeing the very strong position that I occupied, and entertaining the hopethat the regular troops had received orders less sanguinary. If I had not been wounded at the outset, and if my people had not received the order under all circumstances to avoid any collision whatscever with the regular troops, the contest between men of the same race would have been terrible. However, far better as it is. Whatever may be the result of my wounds, whatever fate the Government prepares for me, I have the consciousness of having done my duty; and the sacrifice of my life is a very little thing if it has contributed to save that of a great number of my fellow countrymen.

"In the hazardous enterprise in which I and my companions had thrown ourselves, with heads bent I hoped nothing good from the Government of Rattazzi. But why should I not have hoped for less rigour on the part of the King, having altered in nothing the old programme, and having decided not to alter it any price? What afflicts me most is this fatul distrust, which contributes not a little to the incompletion of national unity. However it may be, once again present to Italy a serene front, assured of having done my duty. Once more, my unimportant life and the more precious ones of so many generous young men have been offered as a holocaust to the boliest of causes - pure from ail vile and personal interests.

" G GARIRALDI."

There were rumours that Victor Emmanuel will soon visit France. It is said he will escort his daughter, the future Queen of Portugal, who will pass through France, and will be afterwards pre ect at the baptism of his grandchild, Prince Napoleon's son.

Turin despatches state that Garibaldi's bealth has mproved, but we very much question the reliability of news coming from Turin on the subject. We were assured from Turin that the utmost possible attentions were being lavished by the Italian Government upon the prisoner of Spezzia; but a letter written by General Bixio, who visited Garibaldi, testi-fies to a condition of things entirely different. Bixio, be it remembered, although an old companion in arms of Garibaldi, disapproved entirely of the late enterprise and stoutly opposed it. He is therefore not likely to have falsified facts for the mere sake of denouncing the Government; and his simple description of the condition of Garibalda's prison is the severest denunciation which could be uttered against Rattazzi. But, as the Brustels Independance sarcastically remarks, Rattazzi must be excused. He had more important business to attend to than the care of Garibaldi. He had to prepare and despatch the geperal's commission wherewithal to reward Garibaldi's captor-and we may add he had also to reply

to the complimentary' telegram from the Tuilleries. The Independance publishes the following from a Paris correspondent :- " The present position of the Piedmontese Government is no longer tenable, for it is no longer tenable, for it is now aggravated by the whole pressure of an imminent financial crisis. For instance, the Ministry thinking itself sure of obtaining the ratification of its concession of the southern railways to Messrs. Rothschild and Talabot, had ordered from these gentlemen 20,000 tons of rails to be placed on the railways already prepared by the state engineers Naturally the Rothschild Company came to be credited for these 20,000 tons on having the railways conceded to it: but now, when 10,000 tons had been bought in England, and that three fourths of these rails have been delivered, while the other fourth is on the way, it is the Government which is responsible for them. It has to pay, and unfortunately the state coffers are empty. There remains one chance, and that is the five millions of deposit which the Bostoggi Company has to pay to the state. But the payment is not yet made, and the Ministry is considerably puzzled in presence of the claim of the sellers, who can, however, only expect payment firm is protected, relatively to them, by a clause; inserted in the contract; to provide for the case of the Rothschild Company; of which it formed a part, not strong consistency to the reports of loans which cir-

poesible? No certainly. The state of intolerable incertainty of imminent disorganisation, which cher policy of the French | Government ing the Roman question creates for Italy, will drive of all the finen-ciers who have shown themselves so eager in other circumstances

promotion as if they had been "on leave" during the

of a celebrated picture by Signol, at the Luxembourg; Garibaldi, with his arms crossed, is waiting the decision of the Ministers, when Oavour re-appears and exclaims to the latter :- Let him among you who is without sin throw the first stone.

The Armonia relates that a parish priest in the Ounton of Ticino having refused to admit as godfather at a baptism a man whom the ritual and the sixth diocesan Synod declare unfit for that office, the father of the child to be baptised, who had been requested to avoid this inconvenient, arrangement, denonneed the parish parish to the Council of State of the canton, and the Council of State wanted to compel the parish priest to baptise the child, and accept as godfather the person se unfitted. But the parish priest refusing, he was fined 50 francs, and moreover the Government withdrew the placel, and obliged him to leave the parish. It a preceding case, in every way similar, the Government had sent back the plaintiffs to the ecclesiastical authority; but in the recent case, the Government has been pleased to perform its work!

Roxe. - The Holy Father has commissioned the celebrated German priest, Augustin Theiner, member of the Congregation of the Oratory, and Prefect of the Secret Archives of the Vatican, to draw up a report on the work of Dr. Pollinger, Canon of Munich; entitled ". Ohurch and Churches," which created such a sensation, especially in the part of the work relating to the administration of the Pontifical States. A letter from Rome, addressed to the Correspon-

dencia of Madrid, and quoted in the Monde, says :-His Holiness is perfectly calm, and contemplates no political proceedings of an unusual character'so long as the Piedmontese do not invade the present Pontifical States; so long as official orders are not issued to the Turinese army to occupy the whole or any part of the Roman States. If either of these things should be done, we believe that His Roliness would at once quit Rome, and take refuge in Spain."

On the 29th of August, in the evening, a priest, who is believed to be a prelate, received a dagger wound at the ascent to Monte Cavallo, below the Quirinal palace. On the same day, at nightfall, the venerable Father Guidi, while crossing the plazza of Sant' Andrea della Valle, was also made the victim of an odious ambush. Without any respect for his grey hair and great age, secret society men stationed on his way, threw at his head a very heavy chair The blow was so strong that the worthy priest fell on the pavement in a swoon.

The Opinions of Turin, in a leading article, com-ments on the increasing symptoms of the revival of stiletto warfare in Italy. At Milau, an unermed and peaceful citizen has just failen by the stab of an assassin; at Monza the Delegate of the Police was (as already stated) murdered in the same manuer during the late disturbance there. At Milan several horses of the regiment of the Lancers were stilettoed during the late riot, which confirms the statement of three chests full of poinards having been seized in the same city. In other towns similar facts have occurred, and the Opinione asks with reason: ' Who is it that buys the stilettoes?' and unwillingly hints at the possibility of its being the chiefs of a political

Mr Bishop, the Englishman arrested for conveying Bonrbonist communications between Naples and Rome, has been sentenced to 10 years' imprisonment. The Armonia of the 2nd instant says :- " Twenty-

seven Garibaldians, deserters from the army, were shot yesterday in Catania by order of Olaldini." The Opinione states that "two sergeants of Bersaglieri who were found in their uniforms among the Garibaldian volunteers, were taken and immediately

Garibaldi, it is said, asnetioned drafts to the amount of 380,000 france on the public money of the towns of Sicily. The committees at Milan, Genos, Florence, and Naples sent him 600,000 france, and Catania also furnished a large sum. Banking-houses at London and Liverpool, and English houses in Italy, also forwarded money and stores of all kinds. In Naples 600 arrests took place in three days, and in Sicily a

still larger number. SPAIN.

MADRID, Sept. 9. - The Correspondencia Autografa of to-day states that i. is authorized to deny the assertions of La France and the Pays, that ' the Spanish Government was about to assume a more conciliatory policy towards France for the purpose of constituting real and durable government in Mexico.' - AUSTRALIA

The news from Queensland is that cotton plantations on a large scale are in course of formation -Considerable quantities of cotton had already been

UNITED STATES.

THE EMANCIPATION PROCLAMATION .- President Lincoln has swung loose from the constitutional moorings of his inaugural address and his messages at the opening of the two successive sessions of Congress under his administration. He is fully adrift on the current of radical functicism. We regret for his sake, we lament for the sake of the country, that he has been coerced by the insanity of the radicals, by the denunciation of their presses, by the breats of their governors and sensators that he should resign into a proclamation which on its face violates the Constitution, is contrary to the general current of civilization in the conduct of war as it has run since the Crusades, is in opposition to the solemn declaration made by our government that this was not to be a war of subjugation, and in manifest obstruction of the reunion of these states for which the nation has fought, and is ready to lavish its blood and treasure. We demand to be informed whence the President derives his nower to issue any such proclamation as he has now published? Not from the Constitution surely, for it is in plain violation of some of its lead ing provisions. Not from the laws of war-they tolerare no such proceeding. Not even from the so-called confiscation act, which the President was at one time on the point of vetoing, for the proclamation does not confirm to its provisions. This proclumation is made in pursuance of that higher law that is to say, that open defiance of law-which has distinguished the tribe of pestilent audition agitators from the beginning. Their moral notions are so sub-limated and transcendental that they do not recognize the obligation of a compact, or the binding force of an oath, or the authority of a constitutional law duly enacted. They acknowledge not law but their own unregulated impulses. Sectional hate, party from the Ministry, the real debtor; since the Talabot spirit, political passions inflamed to disbolical furythese are the bigher laws of these wretched zentots, in comparison with which the sacred obligations of the fundamental law of the land, and the public law of nations, are as light, in their estimation, as the feathers of a gossamer's wing - New York Work. nestly boye that

The New York Tribune says :- By the surrender of Barper's Ferry, the rebels took 14,500 men oraprospect of a probably fearful winter for the working were, however, afterwards released. Garibaldi reprospect of a probably fearful winter for the working were, however, afterwards released. Garibaldi reprospect of a probably fearful winter for the working were, however, afterwards released. Garibaldi reprospect of a probably fearful winter for the working were, however, afterwards released. Garibaldi reprospect of a probably fearful winter for the working were, however, afterwards released. Garibaldi reprospect of a probably fearful winter for the working were, however, afterwards released. Garibaldi reprospect of a probably fearful winter for the working were, however, afterwards released. Garibaldi reprospect of a probably fearful winter for the working were, however, afterwards released. Garibaldi reprospect of a probably fearful winter for the working were, however, afterwards released. Garibaldi reprospect of a probably fearful winter for the working were, however, afterwards released. Garibaldi reprospect of a probably fearful winter for the working were, however, afterwards released. Garibaldi reprospect of a probably fearful winter for the working were the beautiful winter for the working were the tion, 57 guns (sun e of which were the best Phirott's,) six elevenths, seconds sooner, than the other. Re-

STRONG LANGUAGE IN NEW-YORK -- Below-we reproduce from the New Yorks World an extract from a speech delivered at a Democratic meeting in New York, to support the nomination of Mil'Seymour for ciers who have shown themselves so eager in other Governors of the States of New York - Robert C. Governors of the States of New York - Robert C. Hutchings, said the object of the Republican party now was a San Domingo massacre for the Boath and from Italy into Austria, that a special regulation has the dungeon, the prison house, the Bastile, and perheen mide sooneerning them; in virtue of which, haps the scaffold for the Democrats of the North.

Piedmontesse deserters are received into the Austrian. We live under a despotism and usurpation. We Piedmonesse deserters are received into the Austrian We live under a despotism and asurpation. We ranks, after, fulfilling certain formalities, while the want no Union, with citizens imprisoned without Lombards, formerly in the Austrian service who law, and fetters, and closs on the press with a rewere given up to tally by the treaty of Zurich, have production of star chambers and defined trials. We merely to resume their places in their former corps, | want the old Union that is the Union we intend to with it is added, the same seniority and right to light for in this election. The Republican party has promotion as if they had been conserve management and famine, and misery. They note conquert conquert whole time of their absence in Italy,

An illustrated journal of Turin, the Fischielo, has nors before they came into power, as they marched just published a lithograph which has obtained at through our streets, the motto, "Free speech, free just published a lithograph which has obtained at through our streets, the motto, "Free speech! The duntagement throughout Italy. It is an imitation press, free homes, free med." Free speech! The duntagement is and Fort, Warren and the been the forerunner of pestilence and death, of war, geons of Fort Lafayette and Fort Warren and the old capitol prison in Washington answer this shibboleth. Free press! The press of St. Petersburg and Paris is the essence of liberty in comparison with the American press. (Great applause.) Free homes It was the boast of an Englishman that the King of England dare not enter the meanest but in the kingdom without knocking, unless with legal authority. There is no palace in this land and no hut, however mean, where the inmates are not liable to arrest today by the minions of a Kennedy. (Hisses.) Even in despotic France, where the habeas corpus is unknown, the person of the citizen is safer than here, and the greatest malefactors have a safe and speedy and sure trial, with which the Emperor dare not interfere. (Applause.) Can it be believed that here those great guarantees in which we gloried as our inheritance that no citizen shall be detained in prison without a safe and speedy trial, can it be believ. ed that those great rights can be trampled upon with impunity by a Stanton or a Broome street epitome of Fouche? (Applause and domsive laughter.) We have before us a war which we are willing to wage to death for the restoration of the Union. (Applause) But while the people are giving, up their lives to the cause a republican cabinet and a republican Senate coolly calculate how many lives of our brave youths they must sacrifice before they rouse them to the fiendish excitement which shall call for a St. Domingo massacre of one half our people. It rests with the democratic party whether the great principles on which this republic was founded shall be revoked by Stanton or a Kennedy - it rests with it whether its spitaph shall be it it was born, was wretched, and died," or whether it shall come into renewed power and glory. They call us secessivalists. The thonsands of the democratic party that stand by the hegrimmed cannon, and the thousands of unnamed democratic heroes that lie by the great southern rivere, and along her plateaus and on her hills and in her valleys and along her sea coast, answer the base charge. The democratic party is a war party for the restoration of the Union. [Great applause.] We are for peace-after the Union-who does not long for peace? That rule that usurps the Constitution is as much a' rebel as any Southern man in arms. When the people of the South pray to come in under the Constitution that prayer will be heeded. In Seymour are represented the principles that will bring again prosperity, nation-strength, and civil and religious freedom. (Applause.)

The amount of paper money issued, and for which preparations are making to issue by the Government of the United States, is \$335,000,000.

The draft is meeting with serious opposition in Pennsylvania. In some counties, the Democratic politiciaus have succreded in so working on the pobulace as entirely to prevent an enrollment of the militie. This opposition comes mainly from the Irish, who believe that the draft is intended to apply mostly on the Democratic voters, so as to secure a Republican triumph in the fall elections.

The American Tract Society have expended nearly \$40,000 since the commencement of the war, in furnishing religious reading for the army and navy. The managers state that at least \$30,000 more will be needed.

One of the drafted men in this city paid \$300 for a substitute, and felt easy. But when he came to 'pre-sent his credentials,' with the others, on the campground, on Monday, his friend was non cat - possibly had 'skedaddled.' It subsequently proved, however, that another drafted man bad procued the same substitute, - paying 'a leetle higher' for him !- Hartford Times

A THOROUGH SOUTHERNER. - A Philadelphia pape: gives the following sketch of Gen D. H. Hill, of the Confederate States army, and his violent anti Northern peculiarities :-

Gen. Hill is a South Carolivian in all his feelings, principles, and prejudices, and doubtless rejoices that he is such. He has nursed his hatred to the North to such a degree, that it has become as near to a passion as his cold nature permits. In the year 1860 he delivered a lecture at several places is North Carolina in which he complained bitterly of the injustice which had been done to the South by the Northern bistorians of the revolutionary war; and in which he asserted, in substance, that all the battles gained in the revolution by Northern troops were a series of "Yaukee tricks," and that the real, hard, open fighting had been done by the South So invelerate is this enmity to Northern men and the Northern character in Gen. Hill, that it crops out in unexpected places, and in most remarkable ways. It would puzzle the ingenuity of most men to import sectional feelings and prejudices into the neutral region of pure mathematics; but General Hill has succeeded in conveying covert sneers by algebraical symbols, and insignating disparagement through mathematical problems. In 1837 he published a text-book, called the 'Elements of Algebra,' of which T. J. Jackson' then 'Professor of Natural and Experimental Philosophy in the Virginian Military Institute,' now the famous general, said in a formal recommendation that he 'regarded it as superior to any other work with which I am acquainted on the same branch of science.' In this book we find a number of problems, of which we give the following

as sumples :-' A Yankes mixes a certain number of wooden nutmegs, which cost him one-fourth of a cent a piece, with real nutmegs worth four cents aniece, and sells the whole assortment for \$45, and gains \$3 75 by the fraud. How many wooden natmegs were there? P. 124.

'At the Women's Rights Convention, held at Syracase, New York, composed of one hundred and fifty delegates, the old maids, childless wives, and bedlamites, were to each other, as the numbers 5, 7, and 3. How many were there of each class?" P.

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'A gentleman in Richmond expressed a willing. ness to liberate his slave, valued at \$1,000, upon the receipt of that sum from charitable persons. He teceived contributions from twenty-four persons, and of these there were fourteen nineteenths the fewer from the North than from the South, and the average donation of the former was four-fifths the smaller than that of the latter. What was the entire amount given by the latter ? P. 153.

The year in which the governors of Massachusette and Connecticut sent treasonable messages to their respective legislatures is expressed by four digits. The square root of the sum of the hist and second is equal to 3; the square root of the second and fourth is equal to 4; the first is equal to the third and is one-half of the fourth. Required the year. 317

The field of battle at Buens Vista is six and half miles from Saltillo. Two Indiana volunteen ran away from the field of hattle at the same time one ran half a mile per hour faster, than the other and reached Saltillo five minutes and fifty-four and reserved the special special special special of secretarial properties and confidencial received in the second