

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE.

The *Memorial Diplomatique*, of June 21, in an article upon the Polish question, says:—

"The three Notes which will be presented to Prince Gortschakoff in a few days, are, of course couched in the courteous and friendly terms which distinguished the Russian reply. They commence by congratulating Russia upon having understood that the best method of settling the Polish complications in a pacific and lasting manner was to submit them to the calm and equitable examination of the European Council. For this purpose the three Courts propose the meeting of a conference composed of the Powers which signed the final treaty of Vienna. Through Prince Gortschakoff, the Emperor Alexander II. invited the three Courts which signed the Notes of the 10th of April to lend Russia their assistance in accelerating the realization of the wish which they had expressed in the name of humanity and of the permanent interests of Europe. The preliminary bases of negotiations have been drawn up by the Cabinets of Paris, London, and Vienna, in order to respond to this overture. The development and application of these bases, entrusted to the care of an European conference, would suffice to replace Poland in a condition of lasting peace. The Notes of the Powers contain the six points agreed upon by the three Courts, and offer them to Prince Gortschakoff as the preliminary bases of negotiations, reserving their ulterior development to the subsequent Congress. The respective Notes also touch upon the question of a suspension of hostilities between Russia and the insurgent Poles."

WAR PREPARATIONS IN FRANCE.—The Paris correspondent of the *London Morning Herald* says:—"The preparations for war are being carried out with great despatch, and the papers have been invited to avoid the subject. From additional information which has reached me it would appear that what is in contemplation is a *corps de débarquement* of about 25,000 men, the means of transporting which are being quietly accumulated at Brest and Cherbourg, but especially at the latter port. The expeditionary corps is to consist of 18 battalions of infantry, and a large proportion of artillery and cavalry."

Bulliers' Correspondence says:—"Uneasiness on the subject of Poland continues. The fears entertained are, no doubt, vague, nobody sees very clearly what precise turn affairs will take, nobody knows exactly in what way war will break out, and it would be very difficult to say who will take the initiative of it, but, in spite of all these uncertainties, the general feeling is that war is a fatal necessity, from which there is no escape."

The *Pays* again protest that the war in Mexico has not been, is not, and will not be, of any account whatever in the Emperor's plans with regard to Poland, which stand entirely on their own merits. But while the *Pays* declares so vehemently that "if there shall be war with Russia, the event will in no way have been hastened by the fall of Puebla, it is careful not to deny that war may possibly be imminent."

PARIS, June 22.—The *Constitutionnel* of this evening publishes an article on the Polish question signed by M. Lemaire, who, in reply to those who assert that England ought not to proceed beyond diplomatic action, says:—"It should be understood that as the question is a European one it must be resolved by the action of Europe. Should the assertion above alluded to mean that England (if by some mischance and against all probability the intervention of the three cabinets should remain without result) would refuse to proceed further even if the two other Powers were prepared to march with her, then we must lower the praises given to a false enthusiasm the consequence of which was to drive the unfortunate Poles to certain death."

The article concludes as follows:—"We are convinced that England will dispel equivocation, her honor and the interests of Europe and humanity demand it."

The *Pays* of this morning, in an article signed by its editorial secretary, censures some statements made in the Vienna correspondence of the *Journal des Debats*. The article asserts that France, far from wishing to treat directly with Russia, is more than ever determined to make the Polish question a European one.

The Archbishops and Bishops declared only the other day, "Whatever may be done in Italy nothing will be done without the permission of France; and what France says to Italy depends upon the opinion which the country is about to express by means of the press and by means of the elections."

It is impossible to read these words without anxiously remembering that the only party which has gained by the late elections is precisely the party most hostile to the Church in all its relations, among others to the temporal dominion of the Holy Father. As far as the late elections do show the opinion of France, the desire to withdraw from him the protection of France against the invasions of Piedmont, must be admitted to have gained ground.

There are accordingly many who believe (what one would say the French Prelates expected when they wrote the lines I have quoted) that the late elections are likely to lead to the abandonment by France of the defence of the Holy Father.

RECOGNITION OF THE SOUTHERN CONFEDERACY.—The Paris correspondent of the *New York World* writing from Paris, under date of June 23rd, says:

"There is great excitement among the Americans in Paris to-day, growing out of the rumor that the Emperor is again moving for mediation; and that he has held a council of ministers for the special purpose of making a third, and final proposition to England for co-operation. Messrs. Roebuck and Lindsay were sent for by the Emperor, and they have had a long interview with his majesty at Fontainebleau. I have seen and talked with one of these gentlemen, and am authorized by him to state that the Emperor is strongly urging England to join him in the

recognition of the independence of the southern confederacy. He urges this in the name and for the sake of humanity at large and from no hostile motive to the North. He has made his final appeal to the British Government in the matter, and authorizes Messrs. Roebuck and Lindsay to proclaim his views in their forthcoming speeches on the recognition motion, which is soon to be discussed in Parliament. It is more than intimated that, in the event of England's refusal on "the third time of asking," the Emperor will invite Spain to join him in the important movement. Mr. Slidell will be immediately received as the ambassador of the new republic. Spain, I am advised, is ready and eager to act with France; and if England holds back, it is predicted in high quarters here in Paris that the Russell ministry will be overthrown. The programme of the Emperor is deep and far reaching. The South is bare of what France is lush, and France is suffering for what the South produces. Hence the great commercial and political necessities which impel the government to interfere in behalf of peace."

Mr. Lindsay and Mr. Roebuck came over to Paris on Monday morning. They proceeded forthwith to Fontainebleau. Mr. Lindsay asked for an audience for himself and Mr. Roebuck. It was instantly granted, and both gentlemen were received by his Majesty most graciously. The conversation lasted some time, and the Emperor declared in the most formal manner that he entertained the same views as before with respect to the civil war in America; that he was desirous again to interpose his good offices, and equally desirous that England should join him; that he believed the joint intervention of France and England would be attended with good results; and that, in again proposing to England to act with him, he was moved by no unfriendly feeling towards the North—quite the contrary. His only motive was to put a stop to the horrible carnage in America, the more so as it was productive of no results; and the more to be deplored as there was no chance of restoring the Union.

A statement made many months ago to the effect that the Emperor had proposed to England to join him in mediation between the belligerents was contradicted, and, if I am not mistaken, in Parliament. I may now mention that the Emperor, in his conversation with the two gentlemen yesterday, completely corroborated that statement. He declared that he did propose mediation at the time specified; and, perhaps, I am not going too far in saying that Mr. Lindsay and Mr. Roebuck have his authority for declaring in Parliament that what was then stated, respecting the offer of mediation, was perfectly correct, and that he felt much regret it was not acted upon. Such is, I have reason to believe, the substance of the conversation that took place yesterday at Fontainebleau.

In the event of the present overtures of the English Government being attended with no practical result, I should not be surprised if the Imperial Government addressed itself to Spain. Spain, as everybody knows, is, or rather was, in the receipt of a large revenue from the island of Cuba—almost the last that remains of her magnificent possessions beyond the Atlantic—and, until this unhappy war broke out, the trade between Cuba and the United States was most flourishing. The "Stars and Stripes" outnumbered the flags of any two other nations of the globe in Cuban waters, and exceeded that of Spain herself. North and South Carolina, New Orleans, and New York, in particular, sent in abundance of their products, natural and artificial, to the Cubans. Their very ferries, boats, and their carts, were American, and men that worked them generally American. All this is gone. A short time after hostilities broke out hardly a dozen craft were seen where they were previously counted by hundreds. Spain has felt this state of things severely, and would gladly see it at an end. She has been repeatedly urged to do something—that something being to declare her recognition of the Southern Confederacy. This she has not ventured to do. She was alone, and she did not care to bring down upon her the vengeance of the North. But as her necessities are great, and the position of her rich colony most critical, I would not affirm that she will turn a deaf ear to solicitations coming from France, particularly when France proposes to act with her. Mr. Rest, the Confederate delegate to Madrid, has been in Paris for the last eight or ten days.—*Times Cor.*

ITALY.

Piedmont.—Murder for men and slander for women are the weapons of Italian Unity under the special patronage of the "Hero of Piedmont," the Re Galan-tuono, the descendant of Victor Amadeus. It is well that he has sold to a foreigner the cloister of Alta Comba, where lie the ashes of his chivalrous fathers. If the flag of France waves over their tombs it will not cast such a shadow of dishonor upon those stainless graves as the Tricolor of Italian Unity; and certainly, if there is one land in Europe which has a right to congratulate itself on the consequence of the Revolution, that land is Catholic Savoy, severed as it is from the responsibility of crime and treachery which it abhorred out could not arrest. Catholic Savoy is richer in the gallant memories of a race of Christian heroes, of whom its mountains were the cradle and the grave, prouder in the privilege, which it owed to its change of masters, of sending its Episcopate to the Great Catholic Congress of June 8, happier in its free allegiance to the Holy See than it ever could have been as answerable for the robbery and treason of Turin, and for the public and private demoralization which the rule of Piedmont has every where brought with it.—*Tablet.*

Rome.—June 13.—The curtain has just fallen, as my last letter informed you, on the first part of the Fausti trial, that for political offences. What singular disclosures we may expect when it again rises, and the scene opens for the next investigation into the criminal charges may be imagined from the fact that the various counts in the indictment occupy 500 pages of closely written foolscap. In the meantime some extraordinary facts in anticipation of the forthcoming drama have reached me, the truth of which will well be questioned, if it had not been for the assurance given me by one of the highest official sources of the unimpeachable character of the evidence by which they are established. In order the better to appropriate the case of Fausti, and to comprehend the full extent of his guilt, of which hypocrisy would appear to be the chief element, I would take you and your readers back to the events of 1830, when the elder branch of the Bourbon line, and the Citizen King became enthroned in Paris. At that period the revolutionary spirit extended to Italy; Secret Societies were formed all over the Peninsula, including the Papal States, and amongst others the Society of the Carbonari, in which Fausti, already a young man, got enrolled, and of which was for a time one of the most active members.

intrigues and violence of these parties, for some months kept the country in a ferment, but the active interference of Austria ultimately succeeded in re-establishing order, and frustrating the guilty designs of the conspirators, some of whom were expatriated, others undergoing various periods of imprisonment. Amongst the former was one whose previously very common-place antecedents could have scarcely shadowed the brilliant role he was subsequently destined to play in the history of Europe, and whose present disingenuous and unprincipled policy towards the Holy See, while it reveals his sympathies with his former associates, implies at the same time the basest ingratitude to Pius IX., who, at the period to which I allude, being Bishop of Imola, contributed by his purse and his influence to effect the escape of this personage. Fausti, with some others (not too deeply compromised), to escape punishment, seeing the hopelessness of their cause, came to Rome soon after, and settled down as a quiet citizen. By some fortunate combinations, and an introduction to the Antonelli family, he succeeded in obtaining employment, and subsequently, by his display of ability and zeal in the cause of the Pope, he acquired the friendship of the Cardinal Minister. Possessed of some administrative capacity, he rose through the gradations of preferment until he became Apostolic Prothonotary in the department of the Dataria. To ingratiate himself still more into the confidence of his Cardinal patron, he made a more than ordinary profession of piety; he had a private chapel in his house, in which a room was also set apart for the "Via Crucis" or Stations of the Passion, and his family and household assembled every evening to recite the Rosary. His external demeanor, moreover, accorded with his private devotional practices; and, in fact, for years a very general impression existed as to the almost saintly character of the man. Such was his position here till 1860, when the invasion of the Papal States, joined to the events disastrous to the interests of the Holy See having occurred, some of his old associates having come to Rome, reminded him of his former engagements, to which he was bound by oath, and urged him to become again an active partizan. It would appear that he lent a very willing ear and soon agreed to their seductive proposals, as abundant proof is forthcoming that he immediately began to act as the agent of the Revolutionary Committee, promoting their views by every means which his confidential position afforded, corresponding with them, receiving their money, which he freely disbursed in bribery, &c., &c., some of the items of expenditure being of the most nefarious character, as his letters prove, as for instance, 100 Scudi for the production of the obscene photographs of the Queen of Naples. This infamy, which nothing short of saintly sanctity could have devised, is further confirmed by the evidence of the wretched woman who was employed for that nefarious purpose, and who has since become an approver. How Fausti first came to be suspected I am not in a position to say; but about a year since, his porter having been brought over by the police, Fausti very soon became unmasked. The letters which he was in the habit of writing to the Secret Committee at Turin, on being consigned to the porter for posting, were by the latter immediately handed to the police, who instantly opened and read them. Photographic copies were then taken and replaced in the envelope, which was forwarded to its destination, the originals remaining here. His correspondence was suffered to go on in this way for several months in order to obtain a more complete knowledge of the conspiracy.—*Cor. of Weekly Register.*

KINGDOM OF NAPLES.—The cipher of assassinations in the Southern provinces has now reached 8,000, and is daily receiving an addition. Four reactionaries were shot on the 29th, namely, Francesco Palmisano, of Luogo Rotondi; Felice Varallo, of Montello; Giuseppe Sidoni, of Castel Vecchio; and Vincenzo Napoli, of San Marco. Arrests are going on unchecked, 10 persons being arrested a day or two since in Naples for "reaction" on the Piazza dei Greci, and 80 shipped off to the galleys of Ischia. Such are the blessings of emancipation from "Priestly rule." The blessings are becoming even more evident in the island of Sicily, where the state of the country beggars description—murders, robberies, and every sort of disorder and crime are the natural results of the military and police being ceaselessly engaged in suppressing Reaction, which leaves the dangerous classes free scope for exercising their trade, which it must be confessed they do to their hearts content. In Sicily, trade, agriculture, travelling, and all the avocations of peaceful life, are at a standstill, and nothing takes place but crime and terrorism. The civil power is so crippled by disaffection that it cannot act vigorously, and, indeed, the military can only stir a little war from their garisons. The prisons are swarming with Reactionaries and Anarchists, who are shut up in a state of starvation, filth, and misery unutterable with the vilest and most desperate criminals. There seems some idea that the 7th of June may be the occasion of a partial amnesty, and surely it is time some measure of the kind was called for, but I give little credit to at least a spontaneous display of clemency on the part of Piedmont, and the marked absence of any announcement of ameliorative treatment of Naples in the Royal speech, is a poor augury for the future prospects of so many miserable Neapolitans. The truth is, the measure would be a dangerous one, because the plebeian would be a scandalous fraud, discredited from nine-tenths of the population. "We call necessity the tyrant's plea," says a distinguished living statesman, "and such it is, but it is not a plea only, it is a reason. It is a hard and cruel task-mistress, and the wilful abuse of our high faculty of choice for the purposes of evil, soon brings about a state of things in which common volition is well superseded, and a resolution almost heroic is required to arrest the fatal course."

There has been a general increase, or rather maintenance, of the Reaction everywhere, south and east of Naples, and encounters have been daily occurring, as escapes from the prisons and desperate fights among the detenuis. At the Vicaria a terrible fray took place on the 30th, and two men were killed. Another happened at the Barenzia, in which four sailors and a carpenter were killed. A band of 170 Reactionaries, armed and mounted, has appeared in Villa Rosa, and demanded large sums from the authorities. One of 40,000 lire was paid (under protest), but no injury was done to the inhabitants, who seem to have been very quiescent spectators of this spoiling of the Egyptians.

June 13th.—The rumour of a partial amnesty in the Neapolitan provinces gains ground, and should it be so there is little doubt it will be mainly owing to those who had the courage to denounce the iniquities of Piedmont in the English House of Commons on the 9th. The report is in several well informed French papers, but no reliance can be placed on its certainty till the *Gazzetta di Turin* itself announces it. It seems Prince Humbert greatly offended and scandalized the Italianists of Ancona by refusing to break the Church fast, sending the meat away from his table, and telling those round him it was the custom of his house to keep "maigre" on the Ember days!—*Tablet.*

AUSTRIA.

VIENNA, June 20.—In the evening of Friday, the 19th inst., the despatch containing the Austrian propositions relative to Poland were forwarded from this city to St. Petersburg. The *Presse*, and some other papers published in this city, assert that the proposals made by the Western Powers to Russia are exactly the same as those made by Austria; but such is not the case. The British and French Governments declined to make the alterations recommended by Count Rechberg, and that statesman would not allow himself to be persuaded to insist on the immediate suspension of hostilities. The English despatch, says a well-informed person of my acquaintance:—

"Is much more precise than the French; but the contains one or two passages which will not

fail to give offence to Prince Gortschakoff, who is more sensitive than ever. As is natural, the Austrian despatch is the tamest of the three, but you may be assured that Count Rechberg has strongly advised the Russian Government to put a stop to such a terrible and fruitless effusion of human blood."

In a recent number of the *Nord-Deutsche Zeitung*, which is in direct communication with M. von Bismarck, it is said that Russia, Prussia, and Austria have come to an understanding in respect to the concessions to be made to Poland, but that none are possible until after the suppression of the rebellion. The Ministerial General Correspondence avers that the foregoing statement is "mere invention," and you will be disposed to give credit to the assertion when you hear that the Austrian Government has always refused to make known to the Prussian Cabinet the state of the negotiations between the Western Powers and itself. The Austrian papers bitterly complain of the dilatoriness of the diplomatists, and the *Ost-Deutsche Post*, which is the most moderate of them, says that unconsciously England, France, and Austria are playing the game of Russia. "The plan of the St. Petersburg Cabinet," says the above-mentioned paper,—"is very evident. Prince Gortschakoff will endeavour by all means to prolong the diplomatic negotiations until the cold weather renders it impossible for the fleets of the Western Powers to approach the shores of the Baltic. By the spring of the year 1864 Muraviev and Berg, aided by hunger and frost, will have succeeded in putting down the insurrection, and then perhaps things will be allowed to remain as they were six months ago."

It is not improbable that the Emperor Francis Joseph, after all his errors and misfortunes, may leave behind him a name honored in history. Fifteen years ago he ascended the throne a mere boy in age and under the guidance of a Minister, able and resolute, but of the most despotic instincts. He crushed not only open treason, but the most reasonable demands. These few short years have elapsed, and we now find him addressing a message to the great constitutional Council of his Empire, and using the familiar phraseology which all Sovereigns seem to have copied from the Royal Speeches of England.

What revolution can be greater than that a Hapsburg should pronounce such words as these?—"Protected by liberal institutions, the intellectual and material development of Austria is progressing rapidly; her Power and consideration are continually increasing." But, however strange for an Emperor to pen an Archduke to read, they are strictly true. The Emperor announces the happy results of increased freedom and economy. The credit of the Empire and of the paper currency has improved, and the state of the finances is such that the Government will not require the 12,000,000, which were granted for the expected deficit. Alterations in the system of direct taxation will be submitted to the judgment of the Reichsrath. Draughts of other important laws will also be offered for consideration. "A complete code of regulations for the administration of the penal laws will be laid before you. In the Criminal Courts there will be publicity, with oral proceedings and in those provinces in which the thing is feasible juries will be established, to which all the more important cases will be submitted. The proceedings in criminal cases will be simplified and shortened, so that they may be in better keeping with the law for the protection of the liberty of the subject." To this point his improvement advanced in Austria,—"a trial by jury," "liberty of the subject." Let not any one say that the Reichsrath is a deception, or that the Emperor is insincere. No Sovereign who wished to keep despotic power in his own hands would pronounce such words or propose such laws. All may not be done at once, but it is plain that the old Austria has passed away, never to return—that the Emperor knows great changes to be inevitable, and wishes to make them safe.—*Times.*

The *Memorial Diplomatique* states that the Duchess de Grammont, wife of the French Ambassador at Vienna, has become a convert to the Catholic faith. She was a Scotch lady by birth, the daughter (according to the *Memorial*) of W. A. Mackinnon, Esq., M.P.

A letter from a Prelate in Vienna, dated on the 5th inst. says:—"Here on Whit Sunday, I was present at a ceremony which impressed me much. The wife of the Ambassador of France, the Duchess de Grammont, an English woman, as you know, made her abjuration in the hands of the Nuncio, and I was her witness. Then, a moment after, she made her first communion with two of her children. Having been initiated into the whole of this affair, in which the hand of Providence has manifestly shown itself (happily, it has also been forgotten here to subject Providence to the non-interference principle), I would have much pleasure in relating it to you. The Duchess de Grammont will make an exemplary Catholic. In a few weeks she will proceed to England to see her father."

RUSSIA.

The day before yesterday a gentleman of my acquaintance, who has just come from St. Petersburg to this city, informed me that the Russian Government feels "perfectly sure" that England will not draw her sword in behalf of the Poles. "The Russian statesmen," said he:

"Do not believe that there is an *entente cordiale* between England and France, and Austria they laugh it to scorn. The present plan of campaign against the Poles is to put to death every man who is taken with arms in his hands, and in winter, when the insurgents will be obliged to quit the woods they will be hunted down, and slaughtered like wild beasts."

General Muraviev II., the Governor of Vilna, Kovno, Grodno, and Minsk, has addressed a letter to M. Kraskinski, the Roman Catholic Bishop of the first mentioned city, in which he boasts of having hanged one priest and sent another to Siberia. "Several other priests," says the barbarous satrap, "are in the hands of the military judges, and they will be proceeded against with all the severity of the law." The same man, a fortnight ago, told a German of his acquaintance that he had been sent to Lithuania to *aufzuheben* (clear away rubbish). In an order of the day which was issued on the 24th of May, General Anzenkoff, the commander in the military district of Kien, informs the troops that corps composed of Cossacks and peasants have been formed. "The booty taken from the rebels," says Anzenkoff,—"shall be thus disposed of. The horses shall be given to the peasants. The cattle and provisions taken are to be divided between the troops and the peasants if the former are in need of supplies, but if not they shall be given to the latter. Money, objects of value, weapons, munitions of war, and prisoners are to be delivered up to the military authorities. When Cossacks co-operate with other troops they are to have all those objects which they themselves have obtained possession of."

After having thus roused the cupidity of the Cossacks and peasants, the Russian General prohibits robbery and depredation.—*Times Cor.*

POLAND.

The news from Poland is most harrowing. We know no parallel in modern history to the atrocities committed by the Russians upon the Poles, except the barbarities perpetrated by the Orangemen and the Hessians in Ireland in 1798. One infamous Russian General sends three Polish prisoners to the slaughter every day by way of striking terror into the people. General Muraviev has ordered that all Polish ladies who shall dare to wear mourning, shall be subjected to the knout—the most brutal punishment known in Russia—and has seized upon a number of married ladies as hostages, whom he threatens with death if their husbands do not surrender to be hanged or shot the next hour.

BELGIUM.

The precise results of the Belgian elections are now known. There were 59 deputies to be named and of the members going out 31 belong to the

Liberal party and 28 to the Catholics. The late returns have given 34 to the latter, and only 25 to the Liberals, so that nine votes have been taken from the Parliamentary majority of the Rogier Ministry. The Government party, computing all its forces, could not previously reckon on a majority of more than 10 or 12 votes. Hence the situation of the Cabinet becomes critical.—*Standard.*

UNITED STATES.

WASHINGTON, July 10.—The *Richmond Dispatch* of July 7th, says, in the Libby prison yesterday, by order of General Winder, the captains among the Yankee prisoners drew lots for two of their number to be shot in retaliation for the shooting of Capt. W. F. Corben and T. J. McGraw by Gen. Burnside at Sandusky, on the 15th of May last. The prisoners were assembled in a room at 12 o'clock, by Capt. Turner, the Commandant of the prison, and after being formed into a hollow-square around a table were informed of the order of Gen. Winder. Slips of paper, each containing the name of one of the officers present, was carefully folded up and deposited on the table. Capt. Turner then informed the men that they might select whom they pleased to draw the names, and the first two names drawn would indicate those to be shot. The lots were drawn by the Rev. Mr. Brown amid silence almost deathlike. The first ballot drawn contained the name of Captain Henry Washington Sawyer, of the first N.Y. cavalry, and the second that of Capt. John Film of the 51st Ind. Volunteers. The day of their execution has not yet been fixed.

ROBT AT BUFFALO.—On Monday afternoon Buffalo was the scene of a terrible riot, which was instigated by some of the long shoremen. It appears that for some time past there has been a growing antipathy between a portion of the Irish laborers and the negroes, the former being unwilling to allow the latter the privileges of working along the wharves. On Monday an altercation took place between a negro named Williams and an Irishman named McLaughlin, the result of which was that the negro drew a pistol and shot McLaughlin in the breast, inflicting a dangerous wound. The news of the transaction spread along the docks, and the workmen started in pursuit of Williams, who was shortly overtaken. He was knocked down and beaten most terribly, and would in all probability have been killed outright, had it not been for the interference of some officers, who succeeded in rescuing him from his assailants, putting him in a wagon and conveying him to the station house. The crowd followed to get possession of the negro, but without success. Through the exertions of the officers the infuriated crowd dispersed for the time.

The appearance of some other negroes soon after was the signal for another onset, and the crowd, armed with clubs and stones, made a rush for the terrified victims; but the officers succeeded in driving them off, but they continued their demonstrations for some time. Still bent upon bloodshed, the mob turned their attention toward the dock, where it was known some negroes were employed upon different propelled. Reaching the propeller Oswego, lying at the Marine Dock, some of the rioters went on board and attacking one of the colored deck hands, beat him most unmercifully, and would most undoubtedly have killed him, had it not been for the interference of officers, who themselves were very roughly handled in the melee.

Traversing the dock, the rioters obliged the colored men to fly before them; those who were overtaken being beaten and maltreated in a most inhuman manner.

Having driven the negroes from the dock, the mob turned to the tenement known as "Dog's Dive," in which a large number of colored persons resided. And here, again, had it not been for the officers, who took off the terrified negroes back ways, and conveyed them to jail for safety—additional horrors would have been enacted. Several of those who were taken to jail were fearfully beaten.

During this afternoon, Mayor *pro tem.* Beckwith, appeared at the scene and addressed the crowd which had the effect of again dispersing the rioters.

A portion of the crowd then proceeded to the propeller Mary Stuart, a portion of the crew of which were negroes. A negro named Williams endeavored to escape by sliding down one of the ladders to the water, intending to swim across the creek. But his pursuers were too quick for him, and as the poor doomed wretch was clinging to the ladder, pleading piteously for mercy, they kicked and beat him about the head and face, compelling him to lose his hold, and he sank and was drowned. Another man was driven into the creek and drowned.

Some thirty negroes in all were taken to the jail as the only means of preserving their lives. Several of the rioters were arrested.

THE DEMOCRATIC PROTEST AGAINST THE WAR.—At a mass Democratic Convention held in New Hampshire when it was asserted 30,000 people were present—another protest was offered to the arbitrary kind of Government of late in vogue in the Northern States. Ex-President Pierce declared he held the war to be futile and fruitless, and the only hope of reconstruction of the Union was to be found in moral power. Bloodshed only tended to separation. The Hon. Mr. Voorries of Indiana said:—

"Though a free commonwealth be larger than the deck of a ship cut off from either shore, yet under God it is a power and a light in the midst of the earth. The voice of the Messiah cries out too from the fountains of inspiration: 'What will it profit a man if he gain the whole world and lose his own soul?' A voice, too, comes up from the tombs of dead republics of former ages, saying to the American people: 'What shall it profit you if you maintain by the sword your extensive possessions and lose your own liberties?' No, rather a country on board the Mayflower again, rather the narrow limits of Plymouth rock, rather the original homelands of the old thirteen Colonies, with the undisturbed enjoyment of constitutional liberty than the possession of all the lands on which the dew of heaven descends with the unrestrained caprices and unbridled will of one man for my Government. Compared to the breach of Constitution, says Edward Livingston and the establishment of arbitrary power, every other topic is trifling; the preservation of wealth, the increase of commerce, however weighty on other occasions, here lose their importance, when the fundamental principles of freedom are in danger."

And a resolution which was passed affirmed that "the Convention had lost confidence in the ability of this Administration to carry on the war to the only success which patriotism commands or we desire—the preservation of the constitution as it is and the restoration of the Union as it was. Our hope is the quiet but effective power of the people through the ballot-box."

THE VALLANDIGHAM FESLING IN MINNESOTA.—The St. Paul (Minn.) correspondent of the *Chicago Times* says: "Our State Convention will soon be called in a way to show Republicans that they have made the issues and that Abolition and Democratic roads can no longer run side by side. Vallandigham's nomination has sent a current of vigor through real Democratic views which no Lincolnianism can modify or stay, though we are curious to hear Lincoln's reply to the Ohio committee. It is a matter of supreme indifference what course he takes. The result will be all the same."

THE DRAFT—Riot in New York.—Boston, July 13.—We learn from N.Y. that a serious riot in connection with the draft has commenced in that city. The riot is at the corner of Forty-sixth street and Third Avenue. The mob are burning the buildings.

A fire is raging in New York and the firemen are prevented from using their engines to quell it. There are all the particulars we gave at present.