

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE.

PARIS, July 25.—There is still a hope left that the Russian Government will abate something of its pretensions, and listen to perhaps the last appeal of the three Powers on behalf of Poland. The impression produced on these Governments and on the public by the last Russian notes was, as you are aware, the worst that can possibly be imagined. Prince Gortschakoff's sarcasm was the more keenly felt from its polish. The oftener one reads these despatches the more one admits that so far as style is concerned they are masterpieces. Diplomatic literature has not for a long time shown anything like them; and, as a writer well remarks, if the Emperor of Russia be ill served by those who manage the internal affairs of his Empire, he may at all events be proud of the literary talents of his agents. It certainly required equal courage and ability to completely to displace, as the Prince has done in his note to France, the question raised by the Powers. It required more than ordinary cleverness and boldness to explain the insurrection in Poland, not by its abnormal condition, or its misgovernment by Russia, but by the encouragement given to the Polish emigrants in Paris, who employ their resources, their influence, and their close relations with exalted personages in perpetuating revolution among the subjects of the Czar; and to invite the French Government, instead of troubling itself with giving advice to the Cabinet of St. Petersburg, to take the lead in suppressing the cause of the disorders it deplures. The coolness with which Prince Gortschakoff considers the pending negotiations as merely an interchange of ideas binding upon no one, is only surpassed when he proposes, as the last remaining remedy for the evils of Poland, a conference in which Russia and Prussia would be in the majority, and whose decisions would, as a matter of courtesy, be communicated to England and France just as the Congress of the five great Powers at Vienna kindly communicated their decisions to the secondary States of Europe. This and more of the same kind, expressed in language which every one has admired, could only proceed from a Government placing itself infinitely higher than the three Powers together, and fully persuaded not only of the justice of its cause, but of its power to maintain it.

The *Courrier du Dimanche* says:—"According to reports in circulation, which we reproduce with all reserve, France and England are not far from addressing a reply to St. Petersburg, which by its character as well as in the method of its transmission will imply the abandonment of negotiations. Austria, upon the other hand, does not think it her duty at present to close the door to diplomatic negotiations."

The *Memorial Diplomatique* still hopes that Russia will terminate by yielding, in presence of the unalterable agreement of Austria with the Western Powers, to replace Poland in the conditions of solid and durable peace. Even upon learning the bad effect produced by the last Note Prince Gortschakoff has already informed the representatives of France, England, and Austria that his Government was disposed to accept the six points of the programme as the basis of future conferences.

The same paper continues:—"The exchange of communication between the Three Powers will permit the drawing up of a definitive Note by Tuesday next. Although the identical Note which it is intended to despatch to St. Petersburg will not be an ultimatum, the three Courts will not fail to declare that in it they intend to close all future discussion with Russia, and that they will henceforth be mindful only of the interests of Europe, so seriously compromised by the prolongation of the troubles in Poland. In this interval the Cabinets of Paris, London, and Vienna will agree upon the nature and bearing of the diplomatic act intended to give the definitive expression of their union and irrevocable will."

The *Memorial* further hopes that Russia, having already consented to accept the six points will be all the more strongly disposed to complete agreement, in view of the energetic and firmly resolute attitude of the Three Powers. The *France* of this evening publishes an article headed "Diplomacy and Poland," in which it expresses a hope that diplomacy has not said its last word in the affairs of Poland. "But," continues the writer,—"Even should diplomacy fail, the result already obtained is immense. For a century the Polish question has found sympathy in France alone, and has been the knot of the coalitions against France. Now the knot is cut. Those who were against us are with us. Russia may see in her isolated position the certain triumph of the great interests placed under the guardianship of Europe."

The *Journal des Debats* says:—"Probably Austria and her Cabinet hold at this moment in their hands peace or war. Whatever may be in reality the dispositions of the Cabinet of the Tuilleries and of the English Ministry, it cannot be doubted that the designs conceived at Paris and London must be greatly modified according as it is believed that dependence may be placed either on the absolute neutrality or the effective co-operation of Austria. So far, public opinion at Vienna declares itself energetically against Russia. The two journals which exercise the greatest influence at Vienna—one among the high-class public men, the other among the middle class and the small tradesmen, the *Ost Deutsche Post* and *Presse*—are strongly in favor of drawing closer the alliance between Austria and our country. The skilful conduct and the known views of M. Drouyn de Lhuys have contributed in no small degree to strengthen these new sentiments at Vienna. It is known that this statesman has never favored sentiments contrary to the maintenance of the Austrian Empire, and he is now gathering the fruit of his prudent policy."

The *France* press appear to attach some significance to the fact that, in the warning just given to the *Sicile*, the cause of Poland is

spoken of by the French Minister as "the great cause."

To reconstitute Poland as the Poles themselves understand it, France would have to make war on, not only Russia, but Austria and Prussia, if these two Powers do not voluntarily give up the provinces that fell to them by the partition. But supposing that the first were the only enemy France had to deal with, the difficulties of an invasion by Russia are made too light of, but are far greater than those encountered in that last war, when Constantinople was saved by the invasion of the Crimea and the destruction of Sebastopol. An expedition into Poland is not so easy as the war party suppose. Napoleon I. commenced the war of 1812 with an army of 600,000 men, of whom 180,000 kept his communications open between the Rhine and the Nicomen, and he entered the Russian territory with 420,000. Marches, battles, sickness want of food, or bad food, destroyed many; detached corps diminished the rest, and he reached Moscow with only 80,000. The Grand Army on its return from that expedition numbered but from 30,000 to 40,000 men. The others had perished by cold, famine, or the enemy.

The Emperor Napoleon III. has, no doubt, able commanders at his disposal; but, however great the merits of such men as M. Mahon, Niel, Pelissier, Canrobert, Forey, and others, nobody will set them above Berthier, chief of the staff of the Grand Army, Murat who commanded the cavalry, Davoust and Ney, who commanded the infantry; and flattery itself will hardly say that Napoleon III. is a more consummate captain than his uncle. The uncle, moreover, had, willingly or not, all Germany with him; it is not likely that the nephew would have the same advantage. To get at the Russians it would be requisite to traverse the Prussian territory; and considering that one of the results of the present war, supposing it to be successful, would be the loss of Posen, it is not likely that the Prussians would remain quiet. It is even probable that they would resist if the French proceeded to occupy Dantzig, for instance. The French would doubtless take the Rhine Provinces, and the consequence is that the liberators of Poland would soon have the whole German Confederation on their hands as well as Russia. The Army of Poland, blocked up by the ice of the Confederation, and deprived of reinforcements and communications for half the year, would be in no very enviable condition.

If it were possible that Austria consented to remain neutral during this war, the Poles themselves would not allow of her doing so. The Poles, as we know, will be content with nothing less than the Poland of 1772,—that is Galicia as well as the rest, and it would be black ingratitude towards the Galicians, who give arms and men to the insurgents, to condemn them to remain separate from reconstituted Poland. Mere neutrality is not the only thing Austria should contribute to the great cause. She should begin by abandoning Galicia. If she refused to do so the Poles and their liberators would compel her, and France would count Austria, as well as Russia and Prussia, among her enemies. But Poland is not the only nationality that claims to be reconstituted. Hungary and Venetia have views that way, and would, as well as the Christian subjects of the Porte, expect the same service from France. In fact, the more one feels bewildered and dismayed at the complications and dangers that surround it. They are so great as to justify the surmise that those who clamor for war at any cost are actuated by other motives than the stability of the Imperial Government of France.—*Times Cor.*

PARIS, July 30.—The *France* of this evening asserts that the difference upon the Polish question hitherto existing between Lord Palmerston and Sir Russell has terminated, and that both are now completely agreed to support energetically the common action of the three Powers. The *France* says that communication to this effect have been made to the Cabinets of Paris and Vienna.

The late Census, which is taken at the end of every five years, shows that the population of the 89 French departments amounts to 37,382,225 inhabitants, to which are to be added 90,000 troops employed in foreign countries. The previous Census set down the population for the 86 departments of which France was then composed, at 36,039,364 inhabitants. Deducting 669,052 inhabitants for the provinces annexed to the Empire, the increase of the population since the previous Census is 673,802 inhabitants, or 1.86 per cent. The increase from 1846 to 1851 was only 382,684, or 1.8 per cent. This may be accounted for by the revolution of 1848, which produced an unfavorable effect on the general prosperity of the country. The deficient harvests likewise during that period were unfavorable to the increase of population. The greatest increase in the population is remarked in the departments of the Seine, the Nord, the Rhone, the Bouches du Rhone, the Seine-et-Oise, the Gironde, the Loire Inferieure, the Finistere, the Seine Inferieure, the Haut-Rhine, the Marne, and Corsica.

ITALY. PIEDMONT.—The definitive issue of the 'Aunio's affair is yet published. The Piedmontese authorities have delivered up the five Reactionists to the French, but the Piedmontese newspapers boast that an agreement has been made that Napoleon III., shall detain them until a demand be made for their extradition, and shall then surrender them to the Piedmontese with a request that their lives may be spared.

The Piedmontese journals are notorious for their falsehoods, and any such bargain would be an infamy on the part of the French Government, so that it is best to wait and see.

The *Times* correspondent gives the following which we copy as illustrative of what Liberals mean by "religious liberty":—"The parish priest Mariani was tried on the 14th for having refused to administer the Sacrament to Monsignore Caputi, the Royal Chaplain, when at the point of death. He was ably defended by the advocate Casella, and acquitted on the ground that his refusal did not arise from political motives, but from an obligation to obey his spiritual superiors. I allude to this case more particularly because it bears much on the present anomalous position of the Italian clergy. Monsignore Caputi was a strong supporter of the Government of Victor Emmanuel, and was therefore excommunicated, and I know not what else. Had Mariani assisted him he would have been in the same difficulties. The ultimate cause of all that took place, therefore, was political; and so long as there are two masters in Italy necessarily antagonistic, so long we shall have discord and dissension."

TURIN, July 30.—The Chamber of Deputies, after a discussion of several days' duration, has voted the law for a levy of 55,000 men by a large majority. The squadron of Admiral Provana, consisting of eight frigates and one dispatch boat, is about to assemble off Cagliari, and will visit the Sicilian and

Neapolitan ports. The Chamber of Deputies has approved the levy of 55,000 conscripts of the first category, and the armament of the National Guards of Italy. The French police at Rome has made a search at the residence of the Tuscan Minister. In consequence of this visit the Papal Government has delivered his passports to the representative of the Grand Duke.

ROME.—We continue to receive good accounts of the health of the Sovereign Pontiff. The French Ambassador, Prince Latour d'Auvergne, made his departure from Rome on Monday. An impression prevails that his absence will extend to a lengthened period, owing to the state of his health; though to judge from his appearance, I should not imagine his malady to be of a grave character. He joins the Emperor at Vichy.

KINGDOM OF NAPLES.—July 26.—You will give no heed to reports of political disorder in Naples; and, indeed, I question the possibility of getting any up. Of course there is much grumbling, and so there always has been and always will be. It results from the temperance of the South, and if not exactly a sign of health, like an ulcer it preserves the social body in comparative health, and must not be stopped. Thus do Neapolitans grumble when nothing is done, and still more if anything is done; while if anything is done by orders from Turin they become outrageous that it was not done by themselves, who probably would have talked half a century and have done nothing at all. Those who understand the Neapolitans will never be under any apprehension for the peace of the city. Let them eat, drink, and be merry; give them their *sorbettes* and fireworks, and they may assemble, as they do, by thousands and thousands and order will reign. It is not so, however, in the provinces, for the reports which arrive from various parts are most distressing.

Though we have five courts of assize at present in Naples, the hands of the judges will be fully occupied for some time to come. The trial of the Princess Sclaria will now come on, I believe, certainly at the beginning of next month, and will create much interest. As regards the Camorristi who were in confinement, and whose cases have been examined by a special commission, they have now almost all been disposed of—those against whom no sufficient grounds of detention appeared have been liberated, and the others left for trial. The sad story of brigandage continues as it did, and I regret to say that there are many complaints from Calabria Citra. Many communes in that province are getting up petitions to the Government for the reappointment of Major Fumel, who was removed from his command in consequence of the protests of the short-sighted humanitarians. While in command he kept the country quiet, but since his removal crime has reappeared on a large scale, and humanity has had real cause to weep.

It is only by severe and just measures that the evil can be put down, and some of the greatest ferocities that have been committed are due perhaps to a false humanity. The Reactionary process of Montemilet, has ended by the condemnation to death of 9 and to the galleys of 42 of the accused; the jury asked 11,400 questions before arriving at this desirable result. The party of action and their organ, the *Diritto*, denounce in the strongest terms the conduct of Government in Sicilies, and reluctantly admit "that it must be confessed this country was better ruled under the Bourbons"—a valuable addition to the cloud of witnesses who have risen up among the frogs to cry for King Log, whom it was the fashion to represent as King Stork, till Naples got the real article, and knew by unpleasant experience what sort of a fowl he was. The *Borsa* says that the waters of Vichy are to bring forth a solution of the Italian question. One is very glad to hear it; but we have had so many 'solutions' announced and gathered into the land of oblivion, and 'fasci solenne,' that we are like the boy and the wolf when we hear of a coming crisis. It does, however, look more like one; and if it is to be one one by which peace is to be attained in the South it must be to the cry of 'Fuori il Straniero.' There are worse strangers than the 'Croans in Milan,' as the Sicilies at least have discovered. Autonomy and a restoration of her old line of Kings, are the only panacea for the ills of Naples; and if the Whigs know of a better, they are very unkind not to have imparted the prescription to La Marmora long ago, and so saved that gallant soldier the stain upon his name, and the weight upon his soul of 12,000 Catholic royalists murdered for the furtherance of an idea. France went to war for one—Piedmont will do more—she makes her territory a desert, a prison, or a slaughter-house, or all three, to carry out her programme. If the solution be at hand, it must be one either slavish in face of the Revolution, giving all its clamours for, and doing its dirty work, or an honest return to the Federal institutions of Villafranca—no middle course is possible much longer, and this an additional obligation and responsibility on the heads of Catholics at large.

AUSTRIA. VIENNA, July 25.—In a letter which was yesterday received from a Russian of high rank and standing, it is said that Prince Gortschakoff would not have rejected the propositions of Austria, France, and England, had he not been positively assured that the Emperor Francis Joseph and the majority of his Ministers were inclined to treat separately with Russia and Prussia. M. de Dalabine's name is not mentioned in the letter in question, but it does not admit of a doubt that it was he who so egregiously misled his Government. M. von Balabine was very frequently in the company of Austrian military men of high rank and family, and it is probable that they induced him to believe that the Emperor Francis Joseph and Count Rechberg were more inclined to go with Russia and Prussia than with England and France. When in conversation with the other members of the Diplomatic Corps, the Russian Minister at this Court rarely failed to express his approval of the measures of the Imperial authorities in Galicia, and his conviction that, in as far as their Polish possessions were concerned, the interests of Russia and Austria were the same. While the Russian despatch of the 13th inst. was being read to the Austrian Minister for Foreign Affairs he managed to keep his temper, but as M. de Dalabine had left him he gave free expression to his indignation. On the same day that Prince Gortschakoff's note was presented Count Rechberg informed Count Guido Thun, by electric telegraph, that he was astonished and hurt that such an interpretation had been given to his last despatch, as it was calculated to excite the suspicions of the Western Powers that Austria was not acting in a straightforward manner. On the 20th inst. M. de Dalabine received orders to leave for St. Petersburg immediately; and he did so after having informed Count Rechberg that Baron Knorring, a Councillor of the Russian Legation in this city, would act as Charge d'Affaires ad interim. The sudden departure of the Russian Minister has caused a slight panic on 'Change, but no dispassionate person of my acquaintance is inclined to think that the peace of Europe will be disturbed. It was yesterday stated that the Austrian furlough men had received orders to join their respective regiments, and that three army corps are to be posted in Galicia; but persons connected with the War-office have given me the assurance that there is no truth whatever in the current report. As has already been stated, there is a great dearth of hay and corn in some of the districts on the Thissis, and for that reason five cavalry regiments will be removed from Hungary to Galicia.

In the last-mentioned Austrian province the political excitement is increasing rather than diminishing, and a few days ago the Imperial authorities obtained positive proofs that several Galicians of high standing and great influence aim at the restoration of the ancient kingdom of Poland. How the thing is to be managed I know not, for neither Austria nor Prussia will voluntarily relinquish their Polish possessions. A few days ago a Galician nobleman with whom I have long been on intimate terms came from Oranow

to this city, and he, to my great surprise, told me that 'almost all his Polish peasants' were hostile to the insurgents. 'Great excitement,' said he, 'prevails in very many of the villages inhabited by people of Polish origin, but the Ruthenes or Russians in the eastern part of Galicia remain passive.' On my inquiring why the Polish peasants were so ill at ease, I was informed that unprincipled political emissaries had made them believe that if the Kingdom of Poland should be reconstituted the nobles would at once again regain their ancient rights and privileges. Considerable bodies of Russian troops are now posted on the frontiers of Galicia, but they are not so powerful as to excite either the suspicions or the fears of the Austrian Government. Count Mouraviev's war contribution of 8 per cent is levied in the most arbitrary and merciless way. Detachments of troops are sent from village to village, and if money is not to be had, corn, horned cattle, sheep, and horses are seized and sold to the highest bidders, who in nine cases out of ten are Russian officers.

It is here said that though the diplomatists have been hard at work for the last few months they have effected nothing; but such is not the case. It is perfectly true that they have not bettered the condition of the inhabitants of the Kingdom of Poland, but they have put an end to the alliance between Russia, Prussia, and Austria, the real object of which was the suppression of popular freedom in all parts of the Continent. Another result of the recent diplomatic negotiation is that Prince Gortschakoff has clearly proved that in so far as Poland is concerned there is no secret understanding between Russia and France. An ex-diplomatist, a man of great political acumen, this morning asked whether it had occurred to me that in case of war Russia would try to form an offensive and defensive alliance with the United States. The question struck me as being very pertinent; and I cannot refrain from expressing my suspicions that there have already been *pour parlers* between the St. Petersburg and Washington Cabinets on the subject.

Private letters from Warsaw, dated 26th, state that a proclamation of the National Government was published there on the preceding day announcing the appointment of citizen Ladislaus Casztoricki as the general diplomatic agent at London and Paris. The proclamation states that the National Government had received sufficient guarantees that his negotiations would be conducted on the basis of the unimpairment of a nation fighting for liberty, equality, and independence. LONDON, July 23.—There still seems to be some doubt in England as to whether the concessions proposed by the Western Powers to Russia on behalf of the Poles will, if Russia consents to make them, be accepted by the Poles. Not only the insurgents, but the men who direct the insurrection, and even the very few who look on and disapprove it, and who have whispered from the beginning that no good could come of such a movement,—all agree in saying that no measures based on the Six Points will ever satisfy or even tranquillize Poland. The Poles may, and in the absence of an intervention doubtless will, be shot and sabred into submission; but the Six Points will not, cannot, and ought not to have any effect whatever upon their resolutions; for they possessed quite as much as is now asked for them before the insurrection began, and they know that they could have it all again, with a great deal more added, if they would only lay down their arms of their own accord, and for once admit the right of Russia to govern them. The Pope declares that all the evils from which the Poles suffer arise from the persecution of the Catholic Church by the Russian Government; and it is at least certain that this persecution has injured and weakened Poland as a nation to a considerable extent. Thus, since the first partition, Poland has lost some eight or nine million Poles through forced conversions, and it still loses a certain number every year, for wherever a marriage takes place between a Catholic and a Russo-Greek the children have to be brought up as Russo-Greeks. Perhaps Protestants are not aware that this rule applies also to the issue of marriages between Protestants and members of the Russian Church. The fact that such is the case induces the Poles to hope that the first time Russia can be got into a conference she may be requested by the European Powers to introduce religious liberty into the Russian Empire in general. In this question other nations are interested as well as the Poles; but it is nevertheless in the Russo-Polish provinces alone where members of the Western and Eastern churches live side by side, that it possesses any very great practical importance. In the Kingdom of Poland, where the immense majority of the population are Catholics, the unjust law on the subject of mixed marriages also exists, but it can scarcely be said that in this part of the ancient Polish Republic the Catholic religion is persecuted. The Russians suffered a defeat on the 24th instant near Pionkef. The reinforcements they had demanded from Skierniewice arrived too late to take part in the engagement.

RUSSIA. LA FRANCE announces that the number of workmen employed on the fortifications of Cronstadt has been increased from 15,000 to 18,000. ST. PETERSBURG, July 20.—The following is a statement of the existing naval forces of Russia. It should be understood that this list includes only those vessels are seaworthy and fit for active service. The Russian fleet comprises six divisions, as follows:—1, the Baltic fleet; 2, the Black Sea fleet; 3, the naval force stationed in the Amour; 4, the fleet in the Caspian Sea; 5, the naval force on the lake of Aral. This last force is, of course the smallest of all, and consists, indeed, of only two small steamers of respectively 40 and 12-horse power; the fleet in the White Sea is somewhat more powerful, since it includes two war steamers carrying eight guns each, and fitted with engines of 240 and 150-horse power respectively, and three small steamers. The next most important fleet is that in the Caspian, comprising two steamers of 850-horse power, and ten small transports, four of which latter are armed with eight guns and the other six with six guns each. The naval force in the Amour river is at the present time rather large. It is composed of six corvettes, mounting 11 guns each 7 each, six of six guns each, and the other carrying 4 guns; and 11 steam transports, 3 of them armoured, and carrying collectively 37 guns. The fleet of the Black Sea is of course much more powerful than those just mentioned. The Black Sea fleet is composed of 42 war steamers, 6 of which carry 11 guns each, 3 carry 9 guns each, and the remainder 2 or 4 guns. The Baltic fleet includes no less than 9 ships of the line of 135, 131, 111, and 84 guns; 3 of 83, 78 and 68 guns; 14 frigates, one of which mounts 70 guns, and four other carrying from 45 to 60 guns; 6 corvettes armed with 11 to 17 guns each; two gunboats of 3 guns each; nine steamers of various sizes, carrying together 68 guns; nineteen smaller steamers and five transports; making a total of sixty-four sail. The greater number of these vessels were built in England and fitted with English engines between the years 1851 and 1861. This list does not include the recently built iron-clads.

A letter received in Paris from St. Petersburg states that the defensive measures commanded by the Russian Government are being rapidly executed. The Emperor Alexander proposes at the end of the month to visit Cronstadt, Sveaborg, Revel, and other parts of the coast of the Baltic and of the Gulf of Finland. The Emperor is to embark on board the Imperial yacht Alexander, and to be escorted by the steam frigates Dmitri Donskoi, the High Admiral, and the steam corvette Sereina. Great importance is attached to this visit at St. Petersburg. The writer of the letter adds that the report of the special commissioners who were sent along the coast to select the points where fortifications should be erected to prevent the landing of an invading army has been approved by the Government, and the new works are to be completed with all possible despatch. The *Wilna* papers

publish a letter of General Mouraviev's thanking the peasants in the rural districts for their vigorous action against the insurgents. He tells them that, as an encouragement to pursue and exterminate the rebels, the Government will pay them a reward of three roubles for every insurgent disarmed, and five roubles for every insurgent captured with arms in his hands, to whatever social class he may belong. 2,000 roubles have been appropriated from the tax of ten per cent imposed on landed proprietors to be handed to General Bertram for distribution among the peasants in order to increase their zeal. DENMARK. WARLIKE PREPARATIONS.—Denmark appears to be preparing energetically for the war with which Germany threatens her on the question of the duchies. Royal decrees are renewing the arrangement with regard to military quarters, 'because circumstances might render the application necessary'; and the Minister of Marine invites the captains of merchant vessels to enter the naval service of the state as lieutenants. SPAIN. Old Catholic Spain is shaking off her lethargy, and is taking the first rank in the nations of the earth. It is the intention of the Spanish Government to form forty regiments of three battalions with six companies each. Five of these regiments are to consist of chasseur. The provincial militia is to form 26 regiments of three battalions of four companies each. Thus 260,000 men are always to be in active service. The Spanish newspapers contain descriptions of the new steamship Principe Alfonso, of two thousand tons and four hundred horse power nominal, lately built, under special inspection of Lloyd's and Veritas for Messrs. A. Lopez and Co.'s Royal mail line between Cadix and Havana, by Messrs. William Denny and Brothers of Dumbarton; and of a banquet given on board at Alicante to the Minister of Marine and other authorities. A sister ship, the Infanta Isabel, is being completed; and it is stated that the Spanish Government are disposed to extend Messrs. Lopez's line to Venezuela, New Grenada and Mexico, for which six more new steamers would be required by that line in addition to the nine now on the line.

UNITED STATES. TROUBLES OF THE DRAFT OFFICERS.—It is reported that the deputy provost marshals who have charge of the enrollment and drafting in each district in this city, have found it impossible to find offices to rent to transact their business in place of those that were destroyed during the late disturbance in this city. The property holders seem unwilling to run the risk of having their property destroyed and look upon the drafting officers as a contraband or dangerous material to have in their buildings just now—probably something in the same light that the insurance companies do gasp under. The officer in charge of the Ninth Congressional district was so anxious to commence drafting first that he made but one copy of his enrolling list; this was destroyed by the fire, and he is unable to proceed until a new enrollment is made. The enrolling officers do not feel inclined to repeat the operation of going from house to house after the recent scenes, and he is in a bad dilemma. His position is still another proof that haste makes waste. We understand that the books of the different wards have not been compared, and the chances are that a large number of our citizens are down on the enrolling list in the ward where they reside as well as in the ward where their place of business is located. This not only increases the liability to be drafted, and as the quota is arranged according to the fighting population, increase the number that is required from the city. This matter is all wrong, and should be corrected at once.—*N. Y. Herald.*

THE BOSTON EXEMPTS.—So numerous are the exemptions in Boston that the government has recently sent one or more inspectors to that city to ascertain, if possible, the cause of the excessive disability prevailing there. FREEDOM OF ELECTOR.—The Administration journals in the United States are boasting of the triumph of the Union Candidates in the late Kentucky elections. The polling places throughout the States were taken possession of by Federal soldiers, or by Loyal Leagues, acting under military authority; martial law was proclaimed, an order issued by Gen. Burnside to all the poll-clerks forbidding them to receive the votes of disloyal persons, 'disloyal' meaning persons opposed to the Administration, and in some districts the poll clerks were forbidden by the Military authorities to receive votes for Democratic Candidates. Persons called 'spotters' were stationed at the polls to point out those likely to vote against the Administration candidates, and those thus 'spotted' were arrested and sent to prison. In Covington a vote after it was recorded was struck off by an election judge, because the voter in reply to a question, declared himself opposed to voting any more supplies by men or money to carry on the war. In other places cannon ready for action were posted in the vicinity of the polling places. Throughout the whole State the elections were worse than a farce; counties containing hundreds of voters did not poll as many tens, and these elected candidates selected by the Federal military authorities.—*Commercial Advertiser.*

JOSH BILLINGS TAKES A RISK.—I kum to the conclusion lately, that life was so uncertain that the only way for me to stand a fair chance with other folks, was to get my life insured, and so I called on the Agent of the 'Garlen Angel, Life Insurance Co,' and answered the following questions, which was put to me, over the top of a pair of gold spectacles, by a slick little fat old feller, with a little round gray head, and as pretty a little belly on him, as any man ever owned:— 1st. Are you mail or femal? if so, state how long you have been so. 2nd. Are you subject to fits, and if so, do you have more than one at a time. 3rd. What is your precise fleeing weight? 4th. Did you ever have any ancestors, and if so, how much? 5th. What is your legal opinion on the constitutionality of the 10 commandments? 6th. Do you ever have any nite marcs? 7th. Are you married and single, or are you a Bachelor? 8th. Do you believe in a future state, if you do, state it? 9th. What are your private sentiments about a rush or rat to the head; can it be did successfully? 10th. Have you ever committed suicide, and if so, how did it seem to affect you? After answering the above questions, like a man, in the affirmative, the slick little fat old feller with goodly spectacles on, ced I was insured for life, and properly wud remain so for a term or years I thanked him, and smiled one of my most pensive smiles.—*The Postgraduate.* HOSTILITY'S BITTERNESS.—If the stomach is wrong all is wrong. It is the balance wheel of body and mind. The dyspeptic is the most miserable of human beings. The first thing necessary to cheerfulness, to healthful sleep, to bodily strength, to cleverness of intellect, to activity, to the enjoyment of life is a sound digestion. If the stomach does not perform its duty, discipline it into regular and healthy action by the use of *Hostetter's Stomach Bitters*, the purest diffusive stimulant ever administered. It is mild and pleasant, it cheers, invigorates, and gives elasticity and energy to the whole system. Its action upon the coats of the stomach is renovating in a wonderful degree. Use it for a week and you will find the sense of oppression after eating, and of emptiness and faintness between meals, which are the distinguishing features of dyspepsia, entirely relieved, the bowels regular, the appetite good, and the pulse firm and even. Agents for Montreal, Devis & Bolton, Lamplough & Campbell, A. G. Davidson, E. Campbell & Co, J. Gardner, J. A. Hurie, H. E. Gray, and Piesall & Son.