

low-countrymen, and the English Consul wished the Methodist missionaries to take a similar course, but they did not respond to his invitation. The King, having again refused to revoke the law, the people, slaves, and soldiers assembled in the public places to search for the thirty three individuals belonging to the King's court who had been prescribed by the conspirators. Eleven were killed by the multitude. While this was going on negotiations were entered into with the King, who asked mercy for the unfortunate men remaining, who, he promised, should be exiled for life. This was refused by the conspirators, who demanded that the guilty should undergo perpetual imprisonment in chains. The King would not at first comply with this demand, but, after much parleying, ended by accepting it. The following day the King was assassinated, and the council proclaimed Queen Robodo, announcing that the King, disconsolate at the loss of his friends, had committed suicide. The Queen accepted the constitution, which stipulates among other things that "she shall not drink strong liquors," and that the right over life and death belongs to the council. It also abolishes the Tanquin, and maintains religious liberty.

#### AMERICAN INTELLIGENCE.

The following summary has been compiled principally from despatches to a portion of the city Press:

106 violent deaths occurred in New York during the riot.

Richmond papers report the landing of a considerable Federal force at Beaudon on the James River.

A New Orleans paper announces the unconditional surrender of Port Hudson on the 9th inst.

A list of killed and wounded of the Federal army in the battles of Gettysburg occupies nearly three columns of the Philadelphia Inquirer.

It is stated in a Boston paper that hundreds who have been drafted, on hearing the fact left the city, chiefly in the direction of St. John and Halifax.

The Boston Post intimates that the carriage of President Lincoln is constantly preceded and followed by a force of horsemen much larger than the average body-guard of a commanding-general actually in the field. The object of this escort is personal safety.

An appropriation of \$2,500,000 has been proposed by the New York City government, to exempt men who are unwilling to enter the ranks, which it is thought will tend to soften the opposition to the draft.

The Express says:—A Democratic Convention was recently held in New Hampshire—at which 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 that the only hope of reconstruction of the Union was to be found in moral power. Bloodshed only tended to separation.

The N. Y. Evening Post says that a messenger of the rebel government, recently captured was found in possession of a correspondence between four of the principal military chiefs of the rebellion—Beauregard, Lee, Bragg, and Adjutant General Cooper. According to the plan as at first formed, Lee was to enter Pennsylvania with a strong force, and keep the army of Hooker fully occupied; secondly, Beauregard and Bragg were to send a picked force and capture Washington; thirdly, while these things were going on, the agents of the rebellion in New York were to get up a riot, and stop the progress of the draft. But the first failure was on the part of Beauregard, who wrote that the Federal forces near him were not diminished, and he could not spare a man. Bragg wrote that he had just sent to Johnston all that he could spare. Then came Lee's failure, which was the most unexpected of all, because he had with him the very flower of the rebel army, in abundant force, as was thought. The fate of the riots we all know.

The telegrams report fighting going on at Charleston on Friday last. The Herald's despatch says that the Government will enforce the draft in New York; the conduct of the rioters rendering the measure inoperative. The Brooklyn Common Council recommend an appropriation of half a million to secure the exemption of drafted men with dependent families. The wall of the station house in New York, burnt by a mob, fell on the 21st, burying 30 or 40 persons, mostly children; 11 bodies were recovered up to the 22nd, four of them alive.

The Reporter's despatch of the 23d inst. states that an expedition from Tullahoma returned from six days' operations, bringing in 800 horses, 250 negroes, 80 head of cattle, 10 guerrillas. They killed 50 officers and captured 50 privates. The New York Express gives a rumor that a test case as to the constitutionality of the conscription is to be immediately brought before the Court of Common Pleas and carried to Court of Appeals.

Matters in New York, at present, are quiet, but there is little doubt if any attempt to renew the draft will lead to fresh disturbance. The Fire Marshal reports as the loss by the conflagrations in New York during the riots: on Monday, the 13th, 24 buildings were destroyed involving a loss estimated at \$358,100; on Tuesday, 12 buildings and a bell-tower all valued at \$72,000; on Wednesday, 3 houses and a lumber yard, at an estimated loss of \$17,000;—making the total

loss by conflagrations alone \$447,000. The coroners have held nearly sixty inquests on the bodies of rioters in New York, and over a hundred cases of gunshot and other wounds have been treated at the hospitals.—*h. porter.*

St. John, July 25.—An expedition up the Kanawha valley successfully cut the Virginia and Tennessee railroad at Wytheville, capturing the latter place after a severe fight, with 100 prisoners, 2 pieces of artillery, and 700 stand of arms. The Federals lost 65 killed and wounded, and the enemy 95 killed. The town was nearly destroyed in retaliation for firing from the houses. The Richmond Whig says that the loss of rolling stock of several railroads left in the hands of the Federals, by the evacuation of Jackson, is incalculable and irreparable, and that nothing goes well in the South West. It also mentions the destruction of a railroad bridge over the Meuse river by a Federal cavalry raid from Newbern, cutting off communication for several weeks. The steamer Imperial, from St. Louis, arrived at New Orleans on the 18th, without annoyance or obstruction. A despatch has been received at Newbern on the 20th, stating that the Federals had obtained total possession of Morris Island.

St. John, July 25, evening.—Capture of Huntsville, (Ala.) and 800 prisoners confirmed. One hundred and forty more of Morgan's men arrived in Cincinnati last night. 2,800 have arrived altogether.

July 27, morning.—General Morgan and the balance of his command (Confederates) were captured yesterday. Confederates attempted to drive Federals from Lowe's Island, on the 19th, repulsed with great slaughter. Bombardment of Fort Wagner resumed 22d. Federal charge was repulsed with severe loss. The whole of the Federal loss since the 10th has been 1,000. Federal cavalry captured 1200 head of cattle at Chester Gap. On Thursday all the Gaps were in possession of Federal forces. The Washington Republican says that Gen. Lee has been delaying on the Upper Potomac to secure his plunder, and is now moving towards Richmond, with immense trains of supplies. Gen. Blunt attacked the Confederates near Fort Gibson, Arkansas, routing them, capturing many prisoners. The Confederates left 60 dead on the field.

July 27, evening.—Council of notabilities at Mexico, proclaim Mexico an Empire, and Maximilian, of Austria, Emperor. Should he decline, they implore Napoleon to select one. Immense conflagration at Havana on the 22d, destroying four million dollars worth of sugar.—Jeff. Davis's library was captured at Jackson, with papers showing full history of secession. Reported that leading citizens of Mississippi are despairing of Confederacy, and desire state to return to the Union.