THE STATE OF EUROPE.

From Our Own Correspondent.

TURIN, July 8, 1863.

The news from Poland is monotonous. We have again a series of skirmishes without any strategical importance, a long list of atrocities committed by the Russians, and of executions at Warsaw, Dunaburg and Wilna; rumors of a movement in Little Russia among the Cossacks of the Dnieper, and of an insurrection in the Caucasian provinces around Tiflis and all along the Lesghian country. If we sum up the situation of the Russian Empire, we find that Poland proper, the Poland of 1815, is held exclusively by the sword; everybody obeys the orders of the secret invisible Government; where there is no Russian garrison nobody pays taxes to the Russians; the officials of the bank, of the post-office, of the inland revenue, hand over the money in their keeping to the National Government, and the Grand Duke, the Marquis Wielopolski and General Berg are unable to discover those bold men who govern the country by decrees printed on five-sheets by a clandestine press. The peasantry obey implicitly the behests of that mysterious body; even Wielopolski pays the taxes levied by it. In Lithuania the struggle is by far more sanguinary. Old Murawieff, who got the favor of Czar Nicholas, in 1825, by betraying his own brother, wages a war of extermination against the Polish proprietors. The flower of the nobility is in the prisons; every day some new execution appals the inhabitants; ladies are arrested as hostages for their sons or husbands, others are fined and scourged for wearing mourning. Still, the insurrection cannot be put down; it extends further and further, to Minsk and to the neighborhood of Wrebek and Smolensk. In the south, however, in Volhynia and Podolia, the peasants are decidedly hostile to the Poles; they are Ruthenes, or Red Russians, and natural enemies to their Polish landlords, whose castles and lands they covet. The town of Kieff alone sympathizes with the insurrection. But the endeavors of the insurrectionists to stir up the southern provinces remained until now unsuccessful. Wysocki, one of the oldest Generals of the Poles, who had won his rank in the Hungarian war, made a successful inroad into that country, from Brody, on the Austrian frontier, and cut his way through the Russians toward the Dnieper. It is to be seen whether his expedition, too, is to come to an untimely end. The insurgents understand their position sufficiently; not trusting their own own force, they know that it is diplomacy which has to bring the Polish question to a settlement; and since Poland has no natural frontiers, they endeavor to carry the revolution into all the old provinces of Poland, that they may not be left out from the final settlement. The Russians, on the other hand, feel this danger, and try to put down the insurrection in Lithuania and in the Ruthenian provinces by stirring up the peasantry against the proprietors, and waging a war of extermination. In the old provinces of Russia proper the Government works upon the imagination and prejudices of the people, and by fair or foul means gets up addresses of loyalty, petitioning the Czar not to allow the integrity of the Empire to be jeoparded. Finland, however, proving stubborn and unwilling to be coaxed or bullied into such politics, is now treated with the greatest regard. Her Constitution was guaranteed by Czar Alexander in 1809, when she was conquered by Russia; but for half a century no elections were held, no Diet was called together. Now at last, under the pressure of circumstances, their grievances are to be taken into consideration, and their Provincial Parliament is summoned for the 15th of September. Prince Gortchakoff has not yet given any reply to the Western Powers. Russia tries to get time by negotiating until the season for war shall have passed, in order to crush the insurrection during the Winter, fully satisfied that diplomacy always gives up a lost case. But while the papers friendly to Russia continue to inform us that the Czar is ready to take the six points of the Western Powers into consideration, as a basis of further negotiations, the English, and even the Austrian papers, become more and more warlike, though Napoleon seems not yet to have made up his mind. The Italian Ministers strongly believe in war and already prepare for it by contracting for transport ships, but the Lackeys does not take the possibility of a war into account. The latest news we have from Poland is the order of the Secret Government, suspending any railway communication with Russia—we are curious to see how far such an order can be carried—and the dismissal of the Marquis Wielopolski, even he having fallen under the suspicion of favoring the insurrection. Several generals have refused to serve under Muravieff, declaring that they are always ready to serve the Czar, but not a hangman. The Grand Duke Constantine, having expressed his desire to see the members of the Secret Government, was last week greatly astonished to receive a photographic album purporting to contain the portraits of this Secret Government. He opened it hastily, and found in it twelve visiting cards, with the photographs of twelve gentlemen seen from behind. The Archbishop of Warsaw was banished for his manly protest against the execution of the priest Kominek. The Bishop of Wilna is in prison at Dunaburg. Muravieff at once nominated in his stead a Russian priest to the obscure, just as he appoints a clerk. All the Marshals of the nobility of Lithuania were arrested and thrown into the casemates of the fortress of Dunaburg.

A rupture of the German Custom Union (Zollverein) is imminent, the southern States, under the lead of Bavaria, seceding from the northern ones, which follow the lead of Prussia. There are troubles in Athens.

FROM FRANCE.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PARIS, July 10, 1863.

On Tuesday, the 7th, the Emperor held a council of Ministers previous to his departure for Vichy. During his political vacation there, he will not receive Roebuck, Slidell, nor even Mr. Zavet. The Paris correspondent of *The Morning Post*, who, you may have observed, seems officier well informed and less apt to drown his little information of what is said and done on such occasions in a sea of his own conjectures, reports that the Emperor and his Cabinet are in agreement on foreign policy, as they were not before the recent change in the Ministry. He reports that the conclusion come to, or rather the provisional decision asserted, in regard to Russo-Polish and American affairs, was that the French Government would act in harmony with England. As to Poland he reports: "If England draws the sword, France will not hesitate an instant." As to America: "The French Government will continue to harmonize its policy with that of England. The Emperor, however, will not take lead." That is, will not take the officially open lead again as he has twice done. That so is decisions of speedier action—as he long has been—than the English Government is willing to undertake; that this desire is known and made known to the English Government constantly, are I believe facts unmentioned this side of the water.

The editorial writers for *The Morning Post* should not be confounded with its Paris Correspondent—at least not for their correctness of information or aversion to sensation writing. It is these I at who have lately asserted that "not one sixpence has been raised by taxes toward meeting the expenses of our war;" that "not one charge of inhumanity has been brought against any of the Southern Generals;" that "it is doubtful whether the United States soldiers, quondam slaves, are entitled to demand the treatment of prisoners of war;" "strictly they might be considered bound by virtue of their servile status to espouse their master's cause, and liable to be treated as deserters for aiding the opponents of those to whom they owe obedience!" Lest it should be pretended that this is the invention of a fanatical Abolitionist got up for counter effect, I will observe that the last passage quoted, with more to the same effect, is to be read in the "organ of Lord Palmerston" for June 22 or 23. But the worst of these and similar articles in *The Post*, and other like spirited journals of London and Paris, is not the falsity of them but the grains of truth in them. Nothing can justify their authors; but unhappily we help to justify the credulity of their readers.

If it is false that we have not paid a sixpence of taxes toward meeting war expenses, it is plain that we have not paid enough sixpences. If it is false that no charge of inhumanity has been brought against Southern leaders, it is lamentably true that such charges rest on our Northern troops. But the burning of Jacksonville by our troops despite the orders of their officers, of Darien in accordance with the orders of the United States, does not merely persuade the readers of French and English Government journals to believe anything and everything which their editors and American correspondents state of Federal barbarity. It tends to persuade thoughtful men that the party which resorts to such means of success is grown desperate of success by means of fair warfare. They say every wantonly burned town is a formidable frontier post between C. S. A. and U. S. A.; nothing but the ghost of the Union is like to rise from its ashes. If Southern town-burning is authorized by our Government as a retaliation on the Southern Government for its equally savage treatment and threatened treatment of our black soldiers and their white officers, then they say this argument and logical weakness in our Government, which applies the penalties of the terrible, but in extreme cases just, for treasons to the innocent in preference to the guilty, or at best to the third cousin-in-law instead of to the cousin german of the guilty. Retaliate the murder of United States soldiers by judicial murder of C. S. A. soldiers, and not by burning out the mothers and children of these out from unprotected, safely burnable homes. But the influence of such acts does not stop with the abstract lecturers and opinions which they excite and give base to in European minds. Such acts strengthen the credit of the C. S. A. with European capitalists who hold Confederate promises to pay, and build and furnish and freight Confederate war-vessels and blockade-runners. They strengthen the passionate argument of Roebucks and Lindsays and Gregorys, and the weight of the soberer expression of opinion of Gladstone and his kind; they gratify the sternly determined friends of the South here, whose chiefest dread now is that Pennsylvania towns may be burned by undisciplined Southern troops. That Lee would be stupid enough to order such conflagration—a possibly irritant blister-plaster to the lethargic North—no one supposes. I know stern, thoroughgoing Unionists, both American and European, who have that he or his troops may be so mistaken. They fancy that a Phœnix vigor, a fire-tried patriotism, would spring immortal from the flames. And so come hope that Lee's temporary and partial successes to the loyal (?) States will shock the careless and reckless and unfortunately "prosperous" population of the Northern and Eastern States to action, and even Manhattan Island out of its impriety. Your reporter is not a prophet, as other men of America are. If he were, Cassandra's would be his ungrateful role. But the late Ezekiel was and yet is—Americans heeding as much apparently, and being apparently as heedless of his words, as ever Jews were. "With thy wisdom and with thine understanding thou hast gotten thee riches, and hast gotten gold and silver into thy treasures. By thy great wisdom and by thy traffic hast thou increased thy riches, and thine heart is lifted up because of thy riches. *Therefore* thus saith the Lord God: because thou hast set thine heart as the heart of God, behold, *therefore*, I will bring strangers upon thee, the terrible of the nations; and they shall draw their swords against the beauty of thy wisdom, and they shall defile thy brightness. . . . . By the multitude of thy merchandise they have filled the midst of thee with violence, and thou hast sinned. . . . Thou hast defiled thy sanctuaries by the multitude of thine iniquities, by the iniquity of thy traffic: *therefore* will I bring forth a fire from the midst of thee, it shall devour thee." If this only true of Sundays, when Wall street is deserted, and shops are shut, and manufactories are silent, perforce? grown all false and forgotten Monday mornings, when material profits, and God Mammon, and "unexampled prosperity that astonishes Europe," hold supreme sway again!

The saddest of all the sad reading furnished by the files of American newspapers, brought by last steamer yesterday, is in that excellent journal, *The New-York Independent*. A woefully ecstatic prose dithyrambus on our Northern commercial, financial, and in-all-kinds material prosperity, and the yet madder inference, by way of moral, that *therefore* we shall, as well as should, overcome the South. When will the time-sodden author let him pardon the hostile criticism of this fellow-feeling, counter-thinking reporter) and his blind readers let the money-changers and merchants' stales, the almighty dollar and dead man's penny, fall from their eyes? Was our late whole people ever so "prosperous" as on April Fools'-day, 1861? Where are we now? And what has prosperity had to do in the way of obstacle to our coming? In the three modern revolutions whose history we are best acquainted with—the Dutch Colonial against Spain, the American Colonial against Britain, the French social and national against the past centuries and all Europe arrayed in hostility—was it the "materially prosperous" party that won? Material resources are good things in their way, but their development for individual merchants, manufacturers, farmers, &c., is the constricting, smothering envelope of patriotic activity. The materially fortunate individual trusts to fortune to do as well for the nation as it (deceptively and temporarily does for him; he may give freely of his greenback abundance to hire defenders, but to front with his own body, yet more with his soul and roused intelligence, its first, his consequent, changes? The presently-profitable rules of the merchant and money-changer, the binding copper dollars and pennies, are on his eyes so that he does not see the dangers.

There never was rarer sale of cashmeres at Stewart's, of diamonds at Tiffany's, therefore we are prosperous! How different the prophet Ezekiel knew, and Gen. Lee does.

There was a breakfast on the Fourth of July at the Grand Hotel, eaten with the usual accompaniment of dry toasts and fluent eloquence by a few Loyal Americans, official and other, permanently resident and accidentally present in Paris. It was intentionally a modest, private affair, and would deserve, as little as the contrites desired, printed notice—no reporters being present—were it not for reports that have got published about it. The wildest of these reports you may read in the Paris correspondence of *The London Times*, and again with important modifications in the Paris correspondence of the Brussels *Indépendance Belge*. I may say, in passing, that the Paris correspondent of *The London Times* is not, like his countrymen of *The Post*, distinguished by accuracy of statement or caution of inference. Your readers may still remember that it was he who many months ago explained the reported sending of gunboats to Mexico by the French Government, on the ground that they were to be used effectively on the waters of the inland lakes of that country. It is hardly necessary to repeat that the Paris "Gent" of *The Times* is a Milesian. This imaginative gentleman, writing of the above-named breakfast dinner, reports that great applause was then and there uttered to the credit of our Minister Dayton, because our country's representative "on learning that Mr. Slidell had had an audience of the Emperor a short time ago on the subject of recognition, informed the French Government that if any proposals of the kind were renewed, his (Dayton's) Government would consider it a *casus belli*." Now that this is an inexcusably malicious or idiotically stupid statement (Mr. O'M——, a practical writer, may take his pick between the two), is evident. If Mr. O'M—— of *The Times'* correspondential corps, could innocently suppose that Mr. Dayton ever made, or that Americans out of a madhouse could applaud him for having made, any proposal by Mr. Slidell to the French Government of a *casus belli*, then Mr. O'M—— has those claims to intelligence which the beautiful popular expression of his countrymen, but connected with *The London Times*, qualifies to the inmate. It would seem that he carelessly accepted the second-hand report of what was said and applauded at the breakfast, carelessly makes the supposed fact of an interview of Mr. Dayton with Drouyn de Lhuys of Mr. Slidell, with what Mr. Dayton is rationally supposed to have said to the Minister of Foreign Affairs last autumn, for purpose of an act of intervention, then foreseen as possible, and to sing up the whole with sentimental signing name of his, offered it as a piece of service to his employers and their subscribers. I don't think Mr. O'M—— is insane. There is at least an easily discoverable method in his madness.

There is another little incident of this Fourth of July breakfast currently reported. The Northern patriotically breakfasting gentlemen had a flag—the United States star and striped flag—let out to view from one of the windows of their breakfast-room at the Grand Hotel. Southern natives, and their *affidés* from the loyal States (among the last, I am told, may be counted as zealously foremost, your ex-fellow-citizen, the Count and [militia] Col. Hiram Fuller and the Countess), customers of the Grand Hotel, protested against this *flagrant* outrage to their feelings, and threatened, if it continued to float the air, to leave the Great Inn of the Boulevard des Capucins. It is but waste of ink and paper to add that the Commander of the Big Tavern struck the obnoxious flag in accordance with their wish and logical threat to secede from his concern in case of refusal. I do not recollect now any cis-atlantic occurring thing in the past ten years that so completely symbolizes, and as it were, revives, the "situation" of our dear old transatlantic "Union as it was."

I have not heard that any of the loyal breakfasters let fall as much as a mutton chop; or that any loyal State American supporter of the tavern keeper of the Great House on the Boulevard des Capucins has therefore quitted or threatened to quit his expensive caravansary. I may say that the Rev. Dr. Chapin—very much to my late calling self's regret—did leave this mammoth house of entertainment two days after the Fourth. Whether from inability to digest the Landlord's Southern sauce to that breakfast I don't know. His general health, his numerous friends—among whom are Tarbuck readers enough to justify the introduction here of his case—will be glad to learn is much improved in *esse* and in hopeful *posse*.

To be fair to all parties, and to relieve the honest money-seeking man, who keeps the Grand Hotel, and wants to keep his customers, from the charge of flagrant partiality, I must note as it chronicled preceding the glorious Fourth. When news first reached here of Lee's invasion of the North, certain guests of the Mammoth Inn made haste to hang out upon its outer wall's the colors of the C. S. A. Police agents—so my informant, confident of his fact, assures me—seeing, for the first time, this unknown banning, impressively commended its withdrawal to the master of the house, who did, thereupon, as you may guess, have the same very quickly drawn in, and, my informant asseverates, did dismiss (say threaten with dismissal) the unlucky garçons who on Southern guest's or Northern Fuller's orders had put it out.

Your English newspapers will tell you that the Gibraltar, late Sumter, left Liverpool last Saturday for Nassau—as a merchant vessel of course, overhauled, however, repaired and strengthened, with some big guns as freight. Safe to guess that when the English Gibraltar store of other valuable freight is discharged, and the guns are charged, our peaceful merchantmen will make disagreeable acquaintance with her as a C. S. A. war ship.

It would be a mistake to interpret the numerous articles of this past week's French newspapers on the late Madagascar revolution as the expression of popular French, much less of Imperial French, opinion and future purpose thereanent. They are worth noticing, however. The old French claim to Madagascar, like the claim of French Protectorate in Syria, though it slept for more than half a century, was never dead; it belongs not only to the officially "traditional policy," but to what may be styled the popularly, poetically traditional policy of France. There is abundant ancient and even modern parchment—French parchment claim extant to a Malgache protectorate. "*Marchons! Marchons!*" is the ground theme of the French national air. The actual "Marseillaise," though curiously different in local and other occasional application, is radically accordant with Rouget de Lisle's military, triumphant hymn. A glance at the map is better here than a column of dissertation. Marseilles, Canal of Suez, Madagascar, Cochin China. Regard the geographical relations of these, in mindful view of the diplomatic and military (land and marine) action of the French Government since Napoleon has been its chief, and perpend. Folks who are fond of map studies may discover parallels of political and physical—so say nothing of strictly diplomatic—latitude and far-seeing longitude circumbending the Mexican expedition and Mexico, and the French Antilles as well. The as yet purely newspaper—government newspaper, mind—sanguine suggestion that the late Malgache revolution justifies and indeed calls for the presence in Madagascar of three or four French regiments, in Malgache waters of several French ships of war, as easy growing sequence, of a seceded naval station, then a "civilizing" interference, then a protectorate [sealed for of course by the intelligently conservative Malgache leaders, even as the pink of the Mexican people called for Marshal Forey and assured in advance his brilliantly quick successes] and to annexation. Once rid of the Russo-Polish business—which is to be, if possible, providentially waited on and diplomatically danced about till it is quite too late for warlike action this season—and a Malgache expedition is no unlikely complement to the Mexican expedition.

Meantime had you dreamed that Louis Napoleon—quite within the memory of man Carbonaro, and fighting insurgent against the sad disant States rights of the Pope—born again twelve years ago, and become eldest son of the church by the golden-spoon midwifery of the Coup d'Etat, is in this latter quality ex-officio canon of the patriarchal church St. John Lateran in Rome? So it is. And the sometime Major in the Swiss Republican Artillery, later Imperial practical Solferino gunner, has yet more lately, as imperial church-canon, allotted to his colleagues and their chapter an annual allowance of 24,000 francs, to be shared among his ecclesiastical brethren.

We are near enough harvest to accept now the promise that favorable temperature gives of an unusual yield of all grain crops in France. For fruits the same promise thus far holds good. For the lesser fruits, indeed, the promise is already generously fulfilled. There is many a slip between cup and lip; but as to the vintage, the great danger of the June rains is past; the oidium, that was ed the vineyards from 1853 to 1857, only threatens here and there, and only planters who are intelligently guarded against it—as they were not a few years ago. Too much rain, too early frosts in some parts, excessive drouth—the greatest danger—may all yet intervene between now and vintage time. If they do not, 1863 will be a gratefully remembered date by fine table connoisseurs, and by the silly crowd of our distant connoisseurs, above all, by wine dealers, for long years to come. To day it promises the quantity and quality of 1846 and 1848.

Politically patient Germans are waiting with restless greed for the publication by a Leipsic bookseller of the familiar correspondence of Goethe with his friend and patron, Duke Charles Augustus of Weimar. The involuntarily degenerate grandson of this last has put into the hands of editor Vogel more than six hundred notes, letters, billets, etc., hitherto kept sacredly useless in the grand ducal archives. How very little is the Grand Duke Charles Augustus—who, for a duke, really was grand—compared to-day with this Grand Leader, Goethe! People who believe that truth like fire only comes of the conflict of less pure elements, will be glad to learn that Ernest Renan's gratuity poetico-critical reconstruction of the Life of Jesus has already provoked Father Gretry and the Bishop of Nimes to prepare refutations of Renan's positions. Deserving of special note is the movement of which this last book of Renan's, its announced answers, Eckthal's volume on the gospels are among the indices: A French movement toward—indeed, already entered upon—profound Biblical criticism, and out of scholastic and merely ecclesiastico-orthodox formulated theology. The similar fast-growing movement in England, the relations between the two, and between the two and the newly-acquired facts of modern science, portend a revolution in church forms as great as the revolution, made in the end of the last century and beginning of this, of political and social forms.

A GRAVE CHARGE AGAINST GOV SEYMOUR.

Startling Developments.

From The Buffalo Express.

The commissioned officers of the 66th Regiment N. G. S. N. Y., residing in the IId Assembly District of Niagara County, have published an address to the citizens of that District, which contains a statement of facts calculated to startle, not only the community to whom it is addressed, but the loyal people of the entire State. The narrative of these officers may be briefly given.

On receiving the general order issued by the Adjutant-General of this State, on the 19th of June, directing the organization of a regiment of the New-York National Guard in each Assembly District, the officers of the 66th appointed a meeting to be held at Wilson for the purpose of taking the proper steps in execution of the order. Their District contained four fully organized companies of the 66th, but the Colonel of that existing regiment resided elsewhere. In such case, according to the terms of the order, a Colonel for the new District organization was to be appointed; and these officers expected, as a matter of course, to be consulted in the selection of the same. Before their meeting was held, however they received information that one William McCrea of Cambria, a man unknown to them, without military experience, and previously unconnected with the militia, had been appointed Colonel.

Necessarily, the appointment was unsatisfactory. They met, and found themselves unanimously desirous of securing the appointment of Col. Geo. L. Moote of Porter. Their feelings were communicated to Mr. McCrea, and he expressed himself favorably disposed to an accommodation of the matter, which should place Col. Moote at the head of the regiment, himself taking a lower commission. A meeting was appointed to arrange this settlement, when suddenly Mr. McCrea's disposition underwent a change; he repudiated his own proposit ons, refused to attend any conference, and declared his resolution to proceed in the arbitrary exercise of the authority conferred on him by the Governor.

And now comes the startling development to which these difficulties led. In conversation with some of the officers, Mr. McCrea gave an explanation of his conduct, and this explanation is reported in their address, as below. It is the statement of Capt. Scanlenou, and in introducing it the officers say: "This statement was reduced to writing very soon after the conversation, and Lieut. Pettit declares that Mr. McCrea told him the same, in substance—in fact, nearly word for word. Those who know these gentlemen, place implicit reliance in the truth of the statement, to which they are ready at any time to testify, which is as follows:"

I saw Col. McCrea, July 7, 1863. He said to me about noon, "I did not want the office of Colonel in this District; but as it was pressed on me by men that I know to be right for our Governor, I accepted. I will say to you, but confidentially, the object of this is to get this militia force into our hands—have proper men appointed—so, if the Governor wishes to resist the National Draft, which he intends to do, as he thinks it unconstitutional, he can do so safely; for he then will have proper men in office over this National Guard, so as to control it to his wish, resist the draft, and the people cannot help themselves, as they will have no military that they can control to their wish. I have this from headquarters, from gentlemen that saw the Governor on this subject. It is not only my own view of this matter, but the Governor's and our party."

The gentlemen who bring this statement of alarming facts before the public are eleven in number, and by name as follows:

Capt. James M. Newman,	Lieut. Alvin Wilson,
Capt. H. Eschbaugh,	Lieut. J. Vincent,
Capt. J. W. Lapenton,	Lieut. H. Outwater,
Capt. S. V. Scanlenou,	Lieut. S. Miller,
Lieut. Wm. O. Pettit,	Lieut. Wm. Peel,
Quartermaster J. M. McCheaney.	

They say in their address: "A considerable portion of our number are Democrats of long standing;" and express the "belief"—which is evidently, so far as the first clause is concerned, a dubious hope, rather than a "belief"—that "Mr. McCrea grossly misrepresents Gov. Seymour and the great majority of the Democratic party."

Now, what, it becomes every loyal citizen to ask, are we to think of this matter? If the testimony here brought came to us unsupported by any other indications or evidences of a monstrous design, in the reorganization of the State Militia, to make it the instrument of treason to the National Government—a subservient power in the hands of a Rebellious State Governor, to be used in resisting the execution of a national law—then we might justly refuse to consider it warrant sufficient for the harboring of so dreadful a suspicion. But it does not stand unsupported. There has been more than one proceeding in connection with Gov. Seymour's sudden undertaking to reorganize the State Militia, of a strange and suspicious character. Who could find, for instance, a loyal explanation of the appointment of John A. Green of Syracuse—the notorious opponent of the war, and sympathizer with the Rebellion—to a Brigadier-Generalship? And why do we hear it intimated from all directions that the minor appointments have been made of the same outrageous character?

The action of Gov. Seymour in relation to the riot of last week in New-York is not calculated to discredit the testimony of his Niagara County Colonel. Informed beforehand of the exact time when the draft would be commenced in certain districts of New-York, he adopted no measures to prevent a disturbance. He sent, instead, his Adjutant-General to Washington—on Saturday before the riot, and in anticipation of it, as his language to the mob would intimate—to implore the Government to stop the draft. He was absent from the State when the anticipated riot began. It is affirmed by a journal of the highest credit, on authority said to be semi-official, and with the promise of proof hereafter, that the small State militia forces in New-York were not permitted to be used at the outset of the riot. It is certain that the police, the provost guard, U. S. Marines and Regulars did all that was done toward the quelling of the riot, in the first two or three days. When Gov. Seymour arrived, he exhibited, to say the very least, a great reluctance to adopt measures demanded of his office, for crushing and punishing the mob.

His first proceeding was a speech to the ruffians, in which he exchanged assurances of friendship with them, and proposed the substitution of his official efforts to their brute undertaking, to arrest the draft. It might easily be, for all that can be discovered in his conduct to contradict it, that Gov. Seymour did intend, as Col. McCrea alleges, to resist the National draft, and did aim to acquire a control of the State militia organization for that purpose; but found himself, when the occasion came, not yet sufficiently "master of the situation" to carry out his purpose.

It is painful to entertain so terrible a suspicion; but no loyal mind, sensitive to the indications of treason, can exclude it. It is seriously forced upon such, and they have no right to shut it out. It demands a stern questioning of the facts, until they are sifted to the bottom.

COMMERCIAL MATTERS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—JULY 24.

2,000 U. S. 6s '81 Reg	104	100 Bucks Co. Lead Co	14
5,000 U. S. 5s '71 Coupon	104	100 Erie Pfd. Pref	34
5,000 U. S. 5s '74 Coup	97	200 Hud. River RR	146
3,000 U. S. 5s Int. Claims	90	do	146
20,000 Tenn. State 6s '90	62	100 do	146
5,000 do	62	100 Harlem RR	111
1,000 Virginia State 6s	61	200 Reading RR	110
1,000 North Car State 6s	40	do	b10 110
5,000 Mis. State 5s	b10 70	100 do	b10 110
50,000 do	70	400 do	109
10,000 do	b30 70	200 do	109
2,000 Ohio & M. R. R. C.	32	300 Mich. So. N. I. RR	85
2,000 N. Y. Cen. 6s	106	300 do	84
1,000 Hud. Riv. 1st Mtg.	111	300 do	84
8,000 Mich. S. & N. Ind.	54	100 do	84
10,000 A. & T. H. 2d M. P.	84	500 do	84
7,000 A. & T. H. 1. bds.	85	600 do	b10 84
3,000 C. & N. W. 1st M.	93	100 do	b30 84
12,000 do	93	300 do	b30 84
5,000 C. & N. W. 2d M.	69	100 M. S. & N. I. R. S.	115
15,000 do	69	50 Ill. Cen. Full S.	10
2,000 Ill. C. R. R. Bds.	110	800 Ill. Cen RR. Scrip	111
10,000 Tol. & W. 2d M.	91	300 do	s9 111
1,000 M. & P. du Ch. 1 M.	82	400 Ill. Cen. Can. Bd. Scr.	97
500 P. F. W. & C. 1st	102	1200 Clev. & Pitts. RR	94
9,000 P. F. W. & C. 2d	101	300 do	b30 94
1,000 Mich. & Mis. Land G.	53	200 do	s30 94
124 Bank of Commerce	103	200 do	s30 94
1,000 American Gold	126	100 Chic. & A. Pref	95
6,000 do	126	100 Gal. & C. R. R.	s19 81
700 Canton Company	29	150 do	81
50 do	29	150 do	81
100 Penn. Coal Co	130	200 Cleve. & Tol. R. R.	116
5 Del. & Hud. Can. Co	142	200 do	b10 116
41 do	141	100 do	s10 116
200 Cambria Coal Pref	b30 24	200 do	116
100 do	24	300 Chic. & R. I. R. R.	84
100 do	b15 24	50 do	84
100 do	24	1200 do	84
200 Quicksilver Min. Co.	3½	600 do	s10 84
11 Cen. Am. Trans. Co.	30	100 do	s30 84
50 do	31	50 Chic. R. & Q. R. R.	114
100 Am. Coal Co	b10 13	100 Mil. & P. Du Ch. R. R.	61
200 do	13	100 do	62
10 Pacific Mail SS. Co.	234	100 do	62
150 do	235	150 do	62
50 do	b30 233	400 do	b30 63
225 New York Cen. RR.	124	100 do	s60 59
100 do	s30 124	100 Mil. & P. Du Ch. 2d P.	83
100 do	s10 124	200 Tol. & Wab. R. R.	53
200 do	s30 124	1000 P., Ft. W. & Ch. R. R.	77
300 do	125	250 do	77
1000 do	124	100 do	77
100 do	b10 124	500 Alton T. H. R. R.	52
100 Mich. Cen. RR.	111	300 do	52
100 do	111	50 do	52
100 do	s10 111	150 Alton & T. H. Pref.	79
150 do	b10 112	500 Chic. & N. W. R. R.	57
100 Erie Railway	30	200 do	b10 57
50 do	s10 99	100 do	57
100 do	s30 99	300 do	57
12 do	99	200 do	56
100 do	100	100 Chic. & Alton R. R.	79
200 do	b10 100	300 do	80
100 do	b60 101	100 do	81
50 Erie Pref	b10 105	50 do	b3 80
200 do	105	100 Chicago & R. I. R. R.	104

SECOND BOARD.

2,000 U. S. 6s, 1881 Reg	105	100 Ch. Bur. & Quin R. R.	115
20,000 U. S. 6s 1-Yr. Certs	99	300 Ill. Central R. Scrip	110
5,000 Missouri State 6s	59	100 do	b30 111
30,000 American Gold	126	1000 Clev. & Pitts. R. R.	94
5,000 do	126	200 do	s30 94
150 Canton Company	29	50 Galena & Chi. R.	83
250 Cambria Coal Pref'd	24	50 do	s30 83
100 do	24	50 do	83
100 do	24	50 Chi. & R. Island R. R.	104
200 N. Y. Central R. R.	124	6 Mil. & P. du Chien R. R.	61
100 do	124	300 do	61
100 do	124	50 do	63
200 Pacific Mail S'p Co	236	100 Pitts., Ft. W. & Chi. RR.	77
200 do	b10 236	100 do	78
250 Erie Railroad	100	50 do	78
500 do	99	250 Alton & T. Haute R.	52
200 do	b30 100	300 do	52
50 Erie R. R. Pref'd	104	200 Chi. & N. W. R. R.	56
100 Harlem Railroad	111	100 do	56
500 do	111	600 Mi. S. & N. Ind. R. R.	86
300 Mich. Cent. R. R.	112	100 Mi. S. & N. Ind. G. S.	115
200 do	112	400 Reading R. R.	109

SALES AT THE PUBLIC BOARD AT 4 P. M.

10,000 Amer. Gold	b3 126	1500 Harlem Railroad	112
100 Cumb. Coal	24	100 do	112
50 Canton Co	29	200 do	b10 112
50 N. Y. Cent	124	200 do	b3 112
200 do	b3 125	100 Reading Railroad	109
350 do	125	400 M. So. & N. Ind.	b3 86
200 Erie Railway	s10 100	250 do	86
200 do	100	400 Ill. Cent. RR.	110
200 do	b3 100	100 do	b10 111
550 do	100	300 do	111
100 do	s10 100	50 do	111
500 do	b10 100	100 Hudson River	130
300 do	100	200 Clev. & Pitts. RR.	95
500 do	100	100 Pit. Ft. W & Chi. R. R.	78
400 do	b3 100	100 Chica. & Alton R. R.	81
300 do	100	150 Chi. & Nor. Wes R. R.	36
200 do	s10 100	100 do	b3 37
100 do	bnw 100	100 Mil. & Pr. Du Ch.	84
400 do	100	50 do	84
100 do	100	100 Gal. & Chi. R.R.	99
50 Erie Pref	b10 105	50 do	b3 80
200 do	105	100 Chicago & R. I. R. R.	104

FRIDAY, July 24—P. M.

With an increased volume of business under free orders from outsiders, the market presents much the same features as yesterday. The movement appears to run into cliques mainly—different parties manipulating different stocks with more or less success, according to their ability to absorb stock and make certificates secure. The splendid success which has attended the clique movement in Hudson River and Pacific Mail, the managers of which have exhibited the most consummate generalship, has incited other combinations, and there are several stocks which are now being apparently put through the same process, much to the disgust of the shorts. The growing ease of money facilitates such operations, and the recent successes of the Federal arms, has fully developed the speculative disposition to make them. Central took a start to-day, and on the call touched 125, an advance of 1½ ⅌ cent. Erie common was also buoyant, going to par on short buyers option. Pacific Mail was not active, but advanced 1 ⅌ cent. There was a street rumor that the company intended to make a large scrip dividend of surplus profits. Hudson River was dull at a decline of 2 ⅌ cent. In the Western Shares there was an irregular market. Southern common was active but lower. The party in this stock are abundantly strong enough to carry it up when they were ready. Prairie Du Chien, Chicago and Alton, Terre Haute and Alton, Fort Wayne, &c., were all higher. The market closed irregular. At the Second Board the changes were not important, excepting in some of the Western Shares, which continue to advance. Southern common was 2 ⅌ cent better. Prairie Du Chien, 1 ⅌ cent. Fort Wayne, ½ cent. North-Western, ½ ⅌ cent, &c., &c. The movement in Government paper during the day has been to fair extent, with no important change from yesterday. The issues of 1881 sold at 105¼ for registered and 106¼ for coupons, which are preferred by foreign investors. At the 4 o'clock call the market was very active and strong. The leading stock was Erie, which, with large transactions, advanced to 100¾ for common and 105 for preferred. Harlem was also buoyant, advancing to 112½. Illinois Central improved ¾ ⅌ cent, North-Western ¼ ⅌ cent, Prairie du Chien ½ ⅌ cent, &c. At the close the market was very firm.

There is no activity in the Stock market to-day, and quotations are about as before. Sterling is 138@138¼; France, 4.10@4.05, with a moderate supply and moderate demand.

Freights are dull and rates are lower to Liverpool, but rather firmer to London. To the former port the engagements are 30,000 bush. Grain at 6½d. for Cornsand 7d. for Wheat; and per neutral flag, 15,900 bush. Wheat at 7½d. in bags, 1,500 bbls. Flour at 2s., some Tobacco at 35s., and 200 bales Hair at 40s.; and per steamer Edinburgh, 23,400 bush. Wheat at 7½d. in bags. To London, per neutral flag, 425 hhds. Tobacco at 42s., and 100 hhds. Tallow at 27s. 6d. To Antwerp, 100 hhds. Tobacco at 45s. To Bremen, 100 hhds. Tobacco on private terms. The Charters are: A Norwegian bark with 98,000 bush. Grain, if to Cork for orders at 7s. 3d., or if to Cork direct 6s. 9d. ⅌ quarter; and a vessel with Staves to a port in the Mediterranean on private terms.

The business of the Sub-Treasury was: Receipts, $2,392,398 86—for Customs, $160,000; Payments, $1,235,157 81; Balance, $22,518,172 50.

The Terre Haute and Alton Railroad Company earned for the second week of July, 1863, for

Passengers	$6,057 20
Freight	17,136 54
Miscellaneous	794 00
Total	$24,797 74
Same period last year	14,002 74
Increase 75 ⅌ cent	$10,845 00

The earnings of the Alton and Chicago Railroad Company for the week ending July 21, were:

1863	$42,849
1862	24,666