THE DAILY BEE
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NEW ORLEANS:
MONDAY MORNING, MARCH 2, 1863.

Sales at Auction To-Day.

By McCerren & Landry, at 11 o'clock, at their auction mart, furniture, glassware, &c.

By Hoffman & Marks, at 10 o'clock, at 41 Chartres street, dry goods, domestics, &c.

By G. P. Phinney, at 11 o'clock, on the levee, molasses; at 12 o'clock, at No. 24 Magazine street, cotton; at 12½ o'clock, at the Reading Press, cotton.

By R. Scott, at 12 o'clock, at No. 33 Old Levee street, sundries.

By F. H. Flynn, at 11 o'clock, at the new auction mart, 31 Royal street, new and second hand furniture.

By R. T. Montgomery, at 11 o'clock, No. 300 Magazine street, household furniture, pianofortes, &c.; at 11 o'clock, on the Levee, foot of Customhouse street, cotton.

VARIETIES THEATRE.—The charming comedy "Leap Year," and the "Foundling of Paris" are on the bill for to-night at the Varieties.

The United States mail steamship Roanoke, Captain John Thompson, left her wharf yesterday morning at 8 o'clock, for New York, via Havana, with a full freight, the United States mails and the following passengers:

FOR NEW YORK—D. T. Stroube, F. B. Fassmann, Samuel A. Moore, Miss E. Hodge, Mrs. H. Wilson and five children, J. D. Wild, S. Samours, S. Horne, Hy. Hockney, H. Rosenstein, Adjutant Lenard Gregor, J. Hiva, and thirty-six in the steerage.

FOR HAVANA—Mr. Amberger, J. Garde, T. O. Armstrong, Mr. Baily, Mrs. A. Wagner, Mr. S. Tobones, Miss Bridget Kenner, F. Siber, Angelo Marcimino, H. Seward, A. Corrochi, J. Mehamhaud, J. Straups, K. Columbelis, and G. Gasbet de Lilile.

We call the attention of our readers to R. T. Montgomery's sale of furniture, on Monday, the 2d inst., at 11 o'clock, at No. 300 Magazine street; the entire contents of said residence consist in part of fine furniture, glassware, cutlery and mirrors; also, one fine piccolo piano forte. At 10 o'clock, at No. 346 Nayades street, opposite the Horse Station, a lot of good furniture.

The attention of cotton buyers is particularly called to R. T. Montgomery's sale of 15 bales cotton, this day, March 2d, at 11½ o'clock, on the levee, foot of Customhouse street, just landed from steamer Southerner.

Mr. G. P. Phinney, auctioneer, sells this day, (Monday, March 2d, 1863) at 12 o'clock, at No. 24 Magazine street, 1800 pounds cotton; also, at the Reading Press, at 12½ o'clock, 29 bales cotton. The terms are cash in Treasury Notes.

Mr. G. P. Phinney, auctioneer, sells this morning, at 11 o'clock, on the levee, 374 barrels molasses, the terms are cash in Treasury notes.

We will call attention to the sale of groceries, oils, lamps, teas, coffee, meats, fish, &c., &c., to be sold by R. Scott, auctioneer, at No. 33 Old Levee, on Monday, 2d instant, at 12 o'clock—being all fresh goods and worthy the attention of purchasers.

McCerren & Landry sell to-day (Monday) at 11 o'clock, at their mart, furniture, hair and moss mattresses, glassware, &c.

Six Days' Later News from the North.

By the arrival of the Marion, yesterday morning, we have six days' later news from the North. We present below the most interesting items

News from Washington.

THE EMANCIPATION PROCLAMATION IN WEST VIRGINIA.

The Washington correspondent of the New York *Herald* writes as follows, under date of the 14th, with regard to a bill introduced in the Federal Senate on the subject of emancipation in West Virginia:

Senator Carlile to-day introduced a bill providing that the President's proclamation, after the popular ratification of the act making West Virginia a State, shall not be issued until certain counties now under rebel control, have been allowed a free and fair opportunity for voting upon such ratification—viz: Boone, Logan, Wyoming, Mercer, McDowell, Pocahontas, Raleigh, Greenbrier, Monroe, Pendleton, Fayette, Nicholas and Clay.

ABOLISHMENT OF SLAVERY IN MARYLAND AND WEST VIRGINIA.

The same writer says:

Bills have been prepared, and only await an opportunity to be reported from the Select Committee on Emancipation, appropriating ten millions of dollars for the abolishment of slavery in Maryland, and one million and a half for West Virginia, and four hundred and fifty thousand for Delaware, for similar purposes in those States.

A dispatch to the New York *World* announces the following on the same subject:

The same Committee has also agreed upon a bill to establish a board of emigration and colonization in connection with the War Department.

THE CHARGE OF SPECULATION AGAINST GEN. GORMAN.

A Washington correspondent telegraphs the following on the 15th:

Gen. Gorman has been relieved from duty and ordered to report at Memphis, where a court of inquiry will forthwith be convened to examine into the charge that he has been engaged in cotton speculations, and has, in other ways, prostituted the position to the purposes of gain. This is a fresh indication that the War Department is determined to put a stop to the traffic in rebel products, which, if concurrent testimony from numerous witnesses may be trusted, is the principal business to many of our military posts in the West.

REPRESENTATIVES TO THE FEDERAL CONGRESS FROM SECEDED STATES.

The New York *Tribune* of the 16th contains the following telegram from Washington with regard to the rights of Representatives from seceded States to seats in the Federal Congress:

The House on Saturday adopted the report of the Committee on Elections, declaring Messrs. Claud and Winn, of Virginia, and John B. Rogers, of Tennessee, not entitled to seats. The adverse report of the committee in the case of Jennings Pugett, claiming to be a Representative from North Carolina, has not yet been made, but will share the same fate as the others. Mr. McKenzie's case was postponed until Monday. This committee were discharged from further consideration of the Iowa contested election case, Covington vs. Vanderezer. The action of the committee in these cases will disappoint the hopes of many aspirants for Congressional honors who came here with certificates of election from Military Governors in the rebel States.

PASSAGE OF THE CONSCRIPTION BILL IN THE UNITED STATES SENATE.

The New York *Herald* of the 17th announces the passage of the Conscription bill in the U. S. Congress as follows:

A year ago Senators Wilson and Fessenden were clamorous for stopping enlistments and limiting the army to five hundred thousand men in all. Then the former stated that volunteers could be readily obtained when needed. A year of disasters through partisan warfare against General McClellan has passed, and the Republican Senators now ask for a conscription. No hostility to it has been shown by the Democratic side, and the conferring of the details of the measure is left with the dominant party.

Mr. Cowan regarded the measure as a militia bill, or one for calling out the militia, and not a law for conscription to keep up great standing armies, as upon the continent of Europe.

Mr. Howard on said that time was when volunteers in sufficient numbers could be obtained, but that bright day had gone by. Force must be used, and what he particularly wanted was, that the States that had not furnished their quota, or only one months men when others had sent three years men to the war, should be pecuniarily subject to the conscription.

Mr. Sumner asserted that Massachusetts should be labored on account of her furnishing so many men for the war. He succeeded in having the matter left with the President, though Senators stated that more than half of the regiments were foreigners, that most of them were enlisted at New York, that the fishermen of Massachusetts had gone largely to the army rather than the navy, and that a large portion of the volunteers of Massachusetts were workingmen from other States. It was really plausible in one Massachusetts, with its east wealth, and that Massachusetts fanaticism which has brought on a war on account of the negro question, wanting to be twenty expeditions in the high places of the nation to escape the full force of the draft.

On the strength of statements from several Senators, that all experienced had shown that the true period of life for military campaigning was between the ages of twenty and thirty five, those years were fixed as the limits of age for persons who shall be first drafted.

The Senate favored discrimination with reference to the family responsibilities of persons who may be drafted.

It is considered by war republicans that the money feature in lieu of substitutes will induce discharged soldiers to re-enlist.

In the remarks concerning the sort of people who are to be exempt on account of conscientious feelings against bearing arms, nothing was said about exempting the Garrison, Phillips and Cheever stamp abolitionists, who have constantly in other days thundered against war, the Government, the American church, the Union, &c., &c. The Senate refused Mr. Sumner's request to exempt the Sisters ministered to by clergymen, who aforetime were so valorous in sending Sharps rifles to Kansas. Mr. McDougal asked a favor for the Reforming Methodist minister, and made some eloquent remarks touching the exploits of the soldiers of the cross in all history. Mr. Sumner pointed to the example of France, which exempt clergymen and students of divinity.

Mr. Wilson made the excellent point that the strength of the conscription was in the fact that the exempts were the humble, who had the duties of families upon them, while the favored and wealthy classes were subject to the law.

Mr. Harris regretted, on the whole, that all officials were not made liable to the conscription.

Mr. Henderson most truthfully said that if the ministry were conscribed, there would be less preaching that would lead to war.

The Senate passed the conscription bill at twelve o'clock to-night.

Office, 73 Chartres street.

NEW ORLEANS, MONDAY MORNING, MARCH 2, 1863. Vol. XVII—New Series. Vol. XXXVI—Whole No. 12,625.

ADMISSION OF THE LOUISIANA CONGRESSMEN.

The *Times* of the 15th contains the following Washington telegram:

The House to-day has surprised the public, no less by its decided majority in favor of the admission to seats of the Louisiana claimants, than by its summary action on the Loan bill. The first result was insured by the able speeches of Mr. Hahn, one of the claimants, and Mr. Dawes. The second was certainly not expected to occur to-day—it having been understood that the Bank bill should take precedence.

The *Times* adds the following:

Both Hahn and Flanders are regarded as reliable supporters of the Administration on all vital points.

THE CONSCRIPTION BILL IN THE HOUSE.

The *Times* of the 19th says of the Conscription bill which passed the Federal Senate:

The Senate Conscription bill is not yet touched in the House. An effort will be made to consider it without the intermediate action of a committee.

ARREST OF A NEWSPAPER CORRESPONDENT BY ORDER OF GEN. HOOKER.

The *Herald* of the 19th says:

The correspondent of the Philadelphia *Inquirer*, with Gen. Sigel's command, has been arrested by order of Gen. Hooker, at Stafford Courthouse, and taken to Falmouth. He is charged with having sent incorrect and exaggerated reports of recent movements, and also with furnishing contraband information for publication in that paper.

DEBATE RELATIVE TO POLITICAL PRISONERS AND THE WRIT OF HABEAS CORPUS.

The *Herald* of the 20th contains the following:

The leading subject of discussion to-day in the Senate was the bill relating to political prisoners. No determination was come to, though Senator Trumbull urged it as an important measure. He stated that political prisoners were under arrest without a shadow of authority; and Mr. Doolittle said that on account of a conflict of views as to the power of the President over the habeas corpus, it was necessary that Congress should authorize him to suspend it. Things don't look as if the Republican Senators mean to pass the bill, because it would be construed by their opponents as an admission that the Executive acts had been unlawful. Mr. Carlile said that if the Union was not preserved he had no home nor country, but he implored the Republican side of the Senate not to make the Union a sectional one. Such appeals are vain, for the radicals are determined to keep an iron heel upon every slave State. He made the point that authorizing the President to suspend the writ of habeas corpus did not enable him to make arbitrary arrests. The writ was applicable to cases under color of law or legal process.

From the Army of the Potomac.

The New York *World* of the 16th ult., contains the following intelligence from the Federal army under General Hooker:

Washington, February 15—No newspapers are to be forwarded to the army until further orders.

From information received from the Army of the Potomac, it appears the rebels are throwing up breastworks and rifle pits north of Fredericksburg. It must not be inferred from the absence of interesting news from the Rappahannock, that the army is in a condition of idleness. The abolition of large mixed divisions has thrown many weighty matters upon the commanding general and his staff, and the various departments are seriously embarrassed without regard to more, in matters relating to the discipline and consolidation of the army.

In consequence of recent publications injurious to the Union cause measures have been taken to arrest and punish correspondents who have been guilty of furnishing such developments, and plans are to be adopted which will prevent their future occurrence.

The War in Tennessee.

We glean the following items with regard to movements in the Southwest from our late Northern exchanges. The *Herald* of the 17th contains the following details:

Nashville, February 16—Yesterday a foraging party of the 5th Minnesota regiment, General Sherman's brigade, camped near Nolensville, had a severe skirmish with two companies of Forrest's cavalry. Our men killed five and wounded five. The latter were taken prisoners. The balance of the rebels escaped.

Twenty six bullet holes are used in this city as most take of sick and wounded soldiers.

THE CUMBERLAND RIVER TWENTY FEET DEEP ON THE SHOALS, &c.

The *Times* of the 19th contains the following late dispatches from Nashville and Cairo:

Nashville, Tuesday, February 17—The Cumberland river is twenty feet deep on the Shoals, and is rising. It poured hard rain all day to-day.

The telegram of the 16th should read, that our men killed five of Forrest's command, wounded five, the latter being taken prisoners. None of the National force was killed or wounded.

A SECESSIONISTS SKIRMISH IN TENNESSEE.

Cairo, Tuesday, February 17—A skirmish took place on the 15th instant, near Bolivar, Tennessee, between a detachment of the First Cavalry and a body of rebels, the result of which was four dead rebels, a number wounded, five prisoners and a number of horses captured. Federal loss—nothing.

Important from Kentucky.

A TREASONABLE MEETING BROKEN UP—PROMPT ACTION OF THE FEDERAL COMMANDERS.

Under the heading of the New York *Herald* of the 19th contains the following:

Cincinnati, O., February 18, 1863—A special dispatch from Frankfort, Ky., says: The rebels assembled here to-day for the potentiale purpose of making treason in the August election. The House of Representatives having refused the use of the hall by a very decided vote, they rented the Theatre. Delegates from forty counties were present. David Merriweather was elected chairman. On taking the chair he made a long speech, expressing that nothing that good Union citizens should not do.

In the meantime a regiment of soldiers, with fixed bayonets, formed in front of the theatre. When the call of counties was made, Colonel Gilbert read the following order:

Reliable information having been received at these headquarters that a number of rebel spies and contrabands in this city, it is ordered that all persons now here, not residents or members of the Legislature or officers of the State government, leave within twenty-four hours, at these headquarters, accompanied with satisfactory references as to their loyalty to the Government.

Colonel Gilbert took the stand, he said, to facilitate the proceedings and asks the gentlemen to withdraw. He wishes his Adjutant would take the names of the delegates. He said: "There are those here whom we know to be rebels of the lowest kind, under the disguise of the name of Democrats. You have assembled here with the hope of perpetuating your rights. But it will not do. If you expected by the Legislature, who have refused you the use of their hall, the Democratic newspapers seem said disappoint you. There is no use of your holding a convention in Kentucky. There will be no Union men voted for any office. Such meetings as this you shall not hold within the limits of my command, and to avoid difficulty, you will disperse to your houses, and in future desist from such attempts to precipitate civil war upon your State."

After Colonel Gilbert's address, which was made in a very resolute manner, the convention quietly dispersed. The body then adjourned.

There is some excitement in the city, but no noise.

CATASTROPHE AT FORT MCHENRY—*Bombardier Maxwell Wounded Accidentally Killed.*

The following dispatch is published in the *Herald* of the 20th:

Baltimore, February 19—This afternoon while General Burbridge in company with the Commander, Lt. Reynolds and General Schenck and staff were visiting the forts and the city, a most melancholy accident took place, which cast upon the occasion a shade of sadness. The visitors had visited Fort McHenry and Federal Hill, and had gone on to Fort Marshall, in the eastern extremity of the city. Here a salute was fired. Just as the General and his party had passed along the ramparts of the range of the fort, the gunner, supposing that the whole party had passed, fired a thirty-two pounder. But, most unfortunately, just as the gun was discharged, a piece of the early who had loitered behind came in, and blew off them—Commander Maxwell, of the United States Navy—received the whole charge, which blew the dirk from his lower limbs and caused his death in a few moments. His body was blown over the ramparts to the distance of thirty feet.

The unfortunate officer was about 40 years of age. He has a wife and four children.

In consequence of this sad accident, the dinner, which was to have taken place at the Eutaw House was postponed out of respect to the deceased, and General Schenck, who was his cousin.

NEW YORK MONEY MARKET.—In the financial and commercial reports of the New York *Herald* of the 20th, we find the following quotations of the money markets for the operations closing at 6 P. M.:

Gold started upward again to-day. It opened at 101, and rose to 103¾, without a check in the afternoon a leading house sold half a million, and the prices declined to 103, and it closed at 102¾ bid.

In the quotations the following occurs: $50,000 American gold sold at 101, $5,000 do., 130, 101; $40,000, 101, 101½. Later in the day, $235,000 were sold for 103¾, and four in the evening, $36,000 were sold for 102½.

THE NEW JERSEY LEGISLATURE AND EMANCIPATION.—The *Herald* of the 20th contains the following dispatch:

Trenton, February 19—Mr. Scovell, of Camden, introduced in the House to-day a joint resolution declaring that New Jersey will pay her quota of the $10,000,000 for the purchase and emancipation of the slaves in Missouri.

The New England Pin Company, of Winsted, Connecticut, is making pins of iron instead of brass.

Latest from Europe.

The American Question—Napoleon's Peace Conference Proposition.

By the arrival of the Asia at New York on the 15th ult., from Liverpool on the morning of the 31st January, and Queenstown on the evening of the 1st ult., we have late advices from Europe, among which the discussion of Napoleon's Peace Conference Proposition is the most important.

The Paris correspondent of the London *Times* says:

"I am not sure that the Emperor himself looks forward with great confidence to the acceptance by the North of his proposals for a conference, and there is no doubt that they are meant as merely preliminary to a more important step on his part. I should not be surprised to learn that, in case of their formal rejection, the Emperor would then consider whether the moment has not at last arrived for the recognition of the Confederacy, and this whether England joins him or not."

The London *Globe* suggests the probability that the pacific proposals of the Emperor may be designed as laying ground for ulterior action in case of refusal by the Federal Government, the alternative being the recognition of the Southern Confederacy by France. The *Globe* does not believe that the time has yet arrived for the Federal Government to enter upon pacific negotiations.

The London *Express*, in an article on the Emperor's proposition, points out that no nation which has not fled the means of communicating with any other nation has obtained or even claimed recognition.

The London correspondent of the Manchester *Guardian* learns that the Emperor's proposal for a Conference was sent out to Washington without previous communication of it to Mr. Slidell, and that the proposition is considered by Mr. Slidell and other Southerners to be entirely inadmissible. The same writer says he hears of new difficulties between the British Government and the Cabinet at Washington in connection with recent alleged seizures of English vessels off the Bahamas, made within the prescribed maritime league of the British shore. He also reiterates his statement as to the free negotiation of Confederate cotton warrants in London, and says these warrants were being largely used in the purchase of ships and stores for the Confederates.

FRANCE.

La France announces that Rear Admiral Bosse has been appointed commander of the French naval division upon the Mexican coast in place of Admiral Jurien de la Gravière, who is about to return to France at his own request.

The general debate upon the address in response to the imperial speech commenced in the Senate on the 29th, and was concluded on the following day, and passed by 121 votes against one.

The Paris *Constitutionnel* rejoices at the friendly expressions which have just passed between the French and English Governments, and says that they are requisite to secure the peace of the world and the progress of civilization.

The address in the House of Deputies had been read. It expresses concern on account of the struggle in America, and regrets the great powers did not support the mediation proposition of France.

The Bourse on the 30th was heavy. Rentes closed at 68 80.

MEETING OF COTTON OPERATIVES—ACKNOWLEDGMENTS OF AMERICAN BENEVOLENCE.

At a meeting of the distressed operatives at Blackburn, an address was adopted to the New York Relief Committee and to the inhabitants of the United States generally, returning thanks for the munificent aid so promptly and liberally extended to them, but pointing out that the benevolent object in view could be more effectually accomplished by affording to distressed operatives free or assisted passages to some part of the United States where employment could be obtained.

A large meeting had been held at Bradford to express sympathy with the emancipation policy of President Lincoln. Mr. W. E. Forster, M. P., was the principal speaker, and his remarks were strongly in favor of the North in its anti-slavery crusade against the South.

WORK PROGNOSTICATIONS BY THE TIMES.

The London *Times* has a characteristically gloomy article on the prospects of the North, both in a financial and military sense, and as regards the latter, it says "perhaps at no time during the war has fortune declared so decidedly against the North over the whole area of military operations."

The New York correspondent of the same journal, writing on 15th January, also pictures the crisis then existing as the severest experienced since the outbreak of the war, and he anticipated curious developments within a few days.

[Correspondence of the New York Herald.]

PARIS, January 30, 1863.

The Mediation Dispatch to M. Mercier in Washington Published by the Mondeur—The Emperor Supposed to be Pledged to Recognition if it Fails—He May Perhaps Aid the Rebels—Comments of the Imperial Press—Troops for Mexico—Drawing the Emperor Praised the Freedom of France—And American Inventor—Grand Secession Ball, &c.

At length the oracle has spoken. In its issue of Wednesday morning the *Moniteur* published the dispatch from M. Drouyn de L'Huys to M. Mercier, which left here on the 15th of January. In spite of its apparent firmness, and its admission of the contingency of a restoration of the Union, it is more than ever believed here now that the Emperor is committed to the South, and that the failure of this attempt, if it fails, will be followed by the recognition of the "Confederacy," always in the interest of humanity and civilization.

It is partially successful, and our Government accepts the proposition so far as the appointment of commissioners is concerned, and it is thought the commissioners will be able to arrange settlement then his Majesty, it is supposed, will consider that he has exhausted his efforts and his patience, and will still recognize the Confederacy, and perhaps aid her, if need be. The general impression here is that the dispatch means mischief.

It is positively stated that a dispatch was received a few days since from M. Mercier in which the French Ambassador states his belief that our Government is now ready to receive such a proposition as has been made, and the official journal, the *Moniteur*, is hopeful on the subject. In its issue of the morning following the publication of the dispatch it says:

The dispatch from the French Minister of Foreign Affairs, calling the attention of the Washington government to the proposition by Great Britain and France of putting an end to a war which is worse than a civil one, and again offering the friendly offices of France, will, according to all appearances, find the ground well prepared in the United States. Impartial men from New York, which give us the 15th, prove that the question is on the order of the day, both in the North and in the South. The Congress of Washington is occupied with it. A recent bibliography of its members (Mr. Vallandigham) spoke in favor of the Southern Confederacy, while at the same time claiming against any arbitration. In the Legislature of the State of New Jersey a proposition was presented calling for an armistice and the meeting of a convention, to discuss the terms of an amicable arrangement between the North and the South. The press is also examining the question, the urgency of which every day increases.

I give you herewith extracts from the principal Paris journals, of articles written since the publication of the dispatch. It will be seen they are all written in a mild tone, but one of them (that from the *La France*) containing anything menace.

La Nation (individual organ of the Emperor), says:

The desperate war which continues in America, without any prospect of ending, is sufficiently wounding to public sentiment and general interest to entitle every one to a part in the responsibilities which are its result. England and Russia—the authority of which, added to that of France, would have had great weight, and, according to all appearances, would have had an irresistible effect upon the government at Washington—declined the task to which they were invited. Public opinion will property appreciate their refusal. The performance of the Emperor leaves to hope that the cause of humanity in general, and that of labor in Europe in particular, sufficiently merit all the solicitude to make it appear not unworthy to him to mend new efforts. The dispatch of M. Drouyn de L'Huys, renewing the proposition for the establishment of peace, leaves no possible retreat to the good faith of the government of Mr. Lincoln if it is serious.

As he did in the first instance, M. Drouyn de L'Huys leaves to the American people their rights and the right of judging if the maintenance of the Union is proper and possible, and upon what basis any future arrangements, whatever they may be, shall repose. He confines himself to the expression always with a persisting conviction of the loyal intervention and honorable sympathy of France, the hope for a future arrangement, without even suspecting on that occasion the operations of the war, if the Government of Mr. Lincoln thinks that its continuation can turn to the profit of his cause. We equal hope that public opinion in the United States and the Government of Washington will yield to the honorable and legitimate pressure of humanity and good sense—speaking by the voice of France—and that while permitting the military operations to follow their course, if they so desire, the statesmen of the North will not refuse to exercise, independent of all foreign intervention, the means of rendering peace to America and activity to European labor. This new attempt was necessary. We facilitate the French Government upon having made this honorable trial be the judge of the obstacles which may be the means of paralyzing such noble intentions.

La France (organ of the Empress) says:

We publish this morning a dispatch of the greatest interest, addressed by the Exceedingly the Minister of Foreign Affairs, to M. Mercier, Minister of France at Washington. This dispatch confirms the news which we gave a few days since. Thus, as we announced, the new propositions are not for an immediate armistice, but only for the appointment of delegates from the two parties, who shall meet for the discussion of the questions which divide the North and South, and the honorable means of terminating the war. The dispatch of M. Drouyn de L'Huys is inspired by the most generous sentiments of humanity, and the liveliest and most sincere sympathy for North America. It seems impossible to us that the loyal word of France shall be without influence at Washington. The intentions which direct it cannot be suspected—France cannot be accused of *arrière pensées* contrary to the prosperity and grandeur of the Americans. What she wishes is to re-establish concord between estranged brethren—to bring them together if possible; to regulate, upon equitable basis, the condition of their separation, if, as every political mind clearly sees, their amicable Union is forever broken. It would have been worthy of the other great Powers to second the French Government in this work of reconciliation; but we do not complain of being alone in this new peaceful effort, and are proud of the *rôle* which our country fills in this matter. It is difficult to predict the reception which these important propositions will receive in America. However, we have a right to count upon the practical reason of the Federal Government and upon the good sense of President Jefferson Davis. We count particularly upon the progress of moderate ideas to prevent the French proposition from being refused by a simple rejection of it. All civilized countries suffer, all the laborious population are reduced to misery, by the fault and the separation of the North Americans. It will require only good faith on their part to abride the term of these sufferings. In truth we have a right to ask, in the hypothesis of a new refusal, if the European Powers will not have the right to enforce at last what France now considers and solicits in terms so amicable and which so little resemble an intervention.

The *Constitutionnel* (organ of the Minister of the Interior) says:

The *Moniteur* publishes this morning an important dispatch, addressed on the 9th of January, by the Excellency the Minister of Foreign Affairs to the Minister of the Emperor at Washington. This dispatch demonstrates once more that the imperial government does not become wearied in its desire to render pacification possible between the North and the South of America. In remaining convinced that the Union is in an irreparable state, it attempted to enter the lists of defendant, and was engaged in the cause of Louisiana and of the Southern confederacy, and in developing the means of warding off that scourge they exclaim. The cause of the evil is in America, and it is in that country that it will be in the future necessary to seek the remedy. Meanwhile, the Emperor desires to be able to be useful, and you will soon have to [illegible] cotton which we have laid up in the warehouses of the Southern States. Recognition powers will wait on the Emperor. Nations will follow him with their moral influence of texture measures. Hasten, they add—and this is the characteristic point, the vital knot of their reasoning—hasten! If you wait we know yourselves to be overwhelmed by the rising flood of distress. The preparations of the cotton plants take place in the spring, and on this regularity of the agricultural operations in Africa depends the fate of our workmen. Not a moment, therefore, is to be lost. The Cabinet of Washington is called upon at any price, peace must be imposed upon the men of the North, cost what it may. It can alone be effected, even were America to intervene in person in conquering Indian tribes, by the imposing force of the Union. Indeed, we are about an immediate and energetic intervention, and it is wished to lead the Emperor Napoleon and the British Cabinet to that step. As a question of right, of principles and of the future, they are little thought of in the anxiety of the present moment are only attended to. The French Government comprehends the situation in a different manner, and we congratulate it on so doing. It deplores the disasters of the American war, expresses a wish for the re-establishment of peace, and gives counsels to the Washington Cabinet, which will, we hope, be favorably received. The French Government thinks that a recourse to the friendly offices of one or more neutral powers has nothing humiliating for the dignity of the Federal government. It does not dispute the right of the Federal Government to decline the co-operation of the great maritime powers of Europe. It only asks whether, in selling aside any foreign intervention, the Washington Cabinet may not "honorably" accept the idea of direct conference with the authorities who represent the Southern States.

Now that the discussion upon the address in the Senate and Corps Legislatif is about concluding, we shall probably see the Emperor attempt on the part of the friends of recognition to prepare the French for recognition.

Four thousand more troops are ordered to Mexico, and will leave in a few days.

Sir Robert Peel, Chief Secretary of Ireland, for Recognition.

[From the Manchester (England) Guardian, January 31.]

In the course of a lecture delivered on Tuesday evening, by Sir Robert Peel, Bart, M. P., in connection with a literary society at Hagley, the Earl of Dudley, Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, in the chair, Sir Robert Peel said, he could not leave the subject of America without referring to the struggle which was going on there, because the mind of every Englishman was turned to that fratricidal, stupendous and unfortunate war, and they, as a people, had a duty interfering personally, see the termination of that struggle. He was one of those who hoped, as an individual, to see the States ultimately become separated and independent of each other. He was convinced that such a course would tend to further the interests of the slaves. (Cheers.) For this simple reason. If they saw the continent again united they would see again confirmed the state of things which existed before the breaking out of the war. The three million slaves would be as much a property of the President Lincoln, in which he said, "You are free, your chains shall be emancipated, but your States that remain united shall keep your slaves." (Cheers.) He could not but hope that they followed the curse of the battles which had taken place, they might silence fancy that they saw the field of battle fighting for the cause of all—courage, vigor and patriotism with which the South had fought were certainly a strong proof of the existence of a feeling on the part of the South that they were fighting in a good and noble cause. He could not but hope that time was a patriot in the Northern States of America who would advocate peace on right and is a