

States :

[No. 102.]

e Press. .an "Effective" Blockade.

..Y 12, 1862. **WE LAST SPEECH OF** .GLAS "The conspiracy Union is a fact now known to are being raised, and war levied plish it. There can be but two sides controversy. Every man must be on the ue of the United States or against it. There confine ourselves to expressing wishes for an can be no neutrals in this war. There can be early termination of these dissensions." This none but patriots and traitors."

THE LATEST WAR NEWS. The fears expressed in regard to the action of

DNESDAY, FEBRUAP-

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to accom

EXTRACT FROM T'

the Emperor Napoleon, on the 27th ult, when the sessions of the French Chambers were opened. have not been realized. He contented himself with expressing a regret that French commerce was deranged by the existing difficulties in this country, and announcing that, so long as a rigid blockade was maintained by our navy, it was the duty of foreign nations to abstain from any violation of it. Vague rumors still reach us from England of his intention to forcibly break our blockade,

but it is so common for English journals to attribute sinister designs to Louis Napoleon, in reference to every important movement, that but little reliance can be placed in such assertions. The successes which have lately been achieved

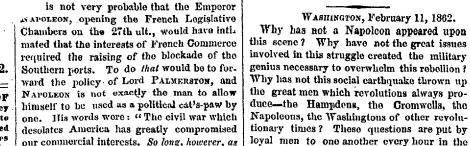
by our army will prove a more effectual check to hostile action on the part of European Governments than any other influence we could exert. When the news reaches the Old World of our triumph at Mill Springs, the capture of Fort Henry, the success of General Burnside, notwithstanding the numerous obstacles he was unexpectedly obliged to encounter, and of the great preparations we have made for hemming in the enemy upon all sides, there will, we hope. be little disposition to sustain the infamous conspiracy which is now gasping in the last stages of a rapid decline.

We have not yet received full particulars of the victory of General Burnside at Roanoke Island, but the rebels acknowledge that he succeeded in capturing it after a hard fight-that he destroyed several of their gunboats, and took a large number of prisoners. The people of Norfelk and Portsmouth are said to be panic-stricken.

Four hundred more Union prisoners are about to be exchanged for four hundred of the rebel soldiers in our possession.

It is currently reported in the West that the different columns of General Halleck and General Buell will shortly be strengthened by the addition of fifty thousand soldiers drawn from the army of the Potomac. It is known that Hon. Thomas A. Scott, Assistant Secretary of War, has been travelling through the West for some time past, making arrangements for carrying out some such object as the above, and it is said that the whole line of railroad, with all its rolling stock, between Pittsburg and Cincinnati, has been hired for six consecutive days for Government use. A large mass of rebel soldiers have undoubtedly been removed from Manassas, to strengthen the Confederate generals in the West, so that they can overpower, by superior numbers, the armies of Generals Halleck and Buell. But the military authorities at Washington will, no doubt, counteract the rebel schemes, by speedily reinforcing our generals in the threatened quarter, and thereby prevent them from being overpowered by a superior force.

Edward L. Pierce, the Government agent charged with the care of the contrabands at Port Royal,



this scene? Why have not the great issues genius necessary to overwhelm this robellion ? Why has not this social earthquake thrown up

our commercial interests. So long, however, as the rights of neutrals are respected, we must

> is strict non-intervention. The Times, afffecting a moderation at variance with its whole course since the inauguration of President LINCOLN, recommends that Amorican

military leaders. Their victories are exaggerated-their prowess, chivalry, and experience affairs be left to themselves, and adds that point the lyric and swell the periods of the England can afford to wait. The Globe, also orator and journalist. Some of the most fula Palmerstonian mouthpiece, declares that "the maritime Powers cannot be expected some and elaborate eulogies the literature of to respect the Federal blockade unless really this war presents have been written by Northern men upon their Southern foes. Feelings effective." On this issue we desire to meet of disparagement and regret are entertained the Globe. and expressed by the most loyal and true,

The word "effective," as defined by our great dictionary-men, WEBSTER and WORCES. TER, means efficient, operative, real. The English writer, therefore, who complains that the blockade is not effective, means to say that it is not operative, practical, real, efficient. Yet, what is the main fact? Only one cargo of cotton, one of turpentine, and not one of tobacco or rice, has been taken from a Southern port to England, since the blockade was declared. If this be not an "effective" fact, we are ignorant of the plain meaning of ordinary words. England and other European nations-but particularly England-have a pressing necessity for cotton and tobacco, rice and turpentine, and, during the last nine months, have got only one cargo of cotton and one of turpentine, from the Southern States, whence used to come the greater part of the supply. This small importation, undoubtedly caused by the efficiency of our blockade, is the true rea-

son of all European rancor against us. The real gravamen of our offence is-our blockade is so effective that it shuts up the usual exportation of Southern produce to Europe. It is because that produce does not, and cannot reach Europe, that our trans-Atlantic friends are indignant. Were the blockade less " effective," so as to allow cotton and rice, turpentine and tobacco, anything like free and unchallenged egress, European

consumers of such produce would make no complaint. We keep the produce back, and they want to break the blockade to get it out. That is the fact, in a single sentence.

The Throne of Mexico It is mentioned, in the Paris Constitutionnel of the 26th ult., that the Mexican General ALMONTE was then in Belgium. Of course there is nothing remarkable in the visit of a distinguished foreigner to such a hive of prosperous industry. But, when the same paper tells us that he is there, "pursuing a negotiation for placing the Archduke MAXIMILIAN on the throne of Mexico," the matter assumes some importance. A few days ago, we mentioned that there was a scheme on foot, between Austria, England, and France, to give a throne to MAXIMILIAN, next brother to the Emperor of Austria, the "consideration" of which, in legal phrase, would be the surrender of Venetia to the Kingdom of Italythereby ridding Austria of a great cause for heavy cost, and adding glory to France, by enabling NAPOLEON to carry out his memora-

stood the fire of twenty batteries for a day and a night; and Bragg, with his forts and miles of concentrating fortifications, has been unable ble promise of 1859 that he would have Italy to reduce Fort Pickens. It will, therefore, be free. Why should the intrigue extend to seen that it requires more skill, experience, states that there are at present 8,000 negroes in the Belgium, which has nothing to do with the reand daring to lead any portion of the Federal territory of South Carolina now occupied by the | cent tripartite invasion of Mexico? Is it because LEOPOLD, full of years and experience, i troops against the well-prepared columns of the traitors than have ever been exhibited by naturally considered a safe adviser ? No such thing. But because MAXIMILIAN of Austria the latter. All honor to the navy! With the exception married his only daughter, in July, 1857. It is of Dranesville and Mill Spring, it has done the a family matter with him, and, true to the traditions of his house, he may naturally aspire real work of this war, and deserves the thanks of the country. It must be remembered that to place yet another Cobourg upon a throneour navy is the creation of an hour, that we setting off Mexico in North against Brazil in have not only been compelled to make sailors, South America. If the project really be on but to make ships. Floating bodies always foot, England's complicity is readily to be acattack stationary works at a disadvantage. counted for, Queen VICTORIA and her late hus-Our ships have grappled with the land forces band being niece and nephew of the astute and fortifications, and in every case have King LEOPOLD, who has contrived to graft the proved victorious. From the victory of Hatsons and daughters of the petty German Printeras to the victory of Fort Henry, our naval cipality of Saxe-Cobourg upon the most powoperations have been completely successful. erful regal houses in Europe. British diplo-They have maintained the longest line of Rangers attached to Gen. Butler's forces now oc- macy does not see that by consenting to this blockade known in history, and although oc-"little arrangement" England is playing the casionally broken, it is as effective as any regame of France. Should the project succeed, corded blockade. The feeling of pride with restoring Venetia to Italy, what political creship was obliged to lay to. In consequence of the dit will accruc to France, what personal glory which we regard the army, likewise attaches to the navy. They are both the great instruto NAPOLEON! ments of a loyal people in maintaining its Meanwhile, the invaders of Mexico, who are loyalty. For what they have done we honor said not to be on the best terms with each other, (at least, it is believed that France and them-and proudly anticipate the glorious results they are now on the eve of consummating. England desire to reduce Spain to a cypher, in OCCASIONAL. this contest,) modestly demand that Mexico

LETTER FROM "OCCASIONAL." WASHINGTON, February 11, 1862. BY TELEGRAPH. Why has not a Napoleon appeared upon

day. And, failing to receive a satisfactory

answer, some of our best friends have indulged

in rhapsodies upon the military genius and

skill of the Secession generals. Thus, Beau-

regard, Johnston, Lee, Evans, Price, and

even Wise and Floyd, are elevated into great

with the soldiers of the Rebellion.

Missouri and Kentucky, have been fighting a

tact and talent have been anywhere exhibited,

sury and plundered arsenals. They have had

of the military disadvantages of war have been

genius thus far displayed has been on the

part of our own generals. The movements

FROM WASHINGTON involved in this struggle created the military

THE PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS.

THE SENATE COMMITTEE MAKE IMPORT-ANT AMENDMENTS TO THE HOUSE TREASURY-NOTE BILL.

DAILY LINE OF STEAMERS TO BE ESTABLISHED BETWEEN FORTRESS MONROE AND OUR FORCES

ON THE SEABOARD. The Story of an Escaped Confe-

derate Soldier. &c., Sec.

Special Despatches to "The Press." WASHINGTON, Feb. 11, 1862.

The Treasury-note Bill.

The treasury-note bill, as passed by the House has been considered by the Committee on Finance when comparing the soldiers of the Republic and reported to the Senate with a number of amendments. The nature of these amendments is as fol Now, let us do justice to our own men. lows:

The rebels, all the time, with the exception of A provision in the first section declaring that the treasury notes "herein authorized shall be receivdefensive war upon their own soil. If military able in payment of all public dues and demands of every description, and of all claims and demands they have been on the side of the friends of against the United States, of every kind whatsoever, except for interest upon bonds and notes, the Union. The rebels are on their own which shall be paid in coin.' ground; they have all the advantages of a

It directs the Secretary of the Treasury to fund friendly people, uninterrupted communication, he floating debt by issuing registered bonds to an a knowledge of the country, a command over amount not exceeding \$500,000,000, and gives him known and hidden resources, a familiarity the privilege of disposing of them "at the market with the soil and climate, long months of prevalue for coin.

paration, and the proceeds of a depleted trea-The following sections are inserted :

SEC. 4. And be it further enacted, That the Se-cretary of the Treasury may receive from any por-son or persons, or any corporation, United States notes on deposit for not less than thirty days, in sums not less than five hundred dollars, with any of the assistant treasurers or designated deposi-taries of the United States autorized by the Socre-tary of the Treasury to receive them, who shall issue therefor certificates of deposit, made in such form as the Secretary of the Treasury shall bear interest at the rate of five per centum per annum; and any amount of United States notes so deposit-ed may be withdrawn from deposit at any time on the return of said certificates: Provided, That the interest on all such deposits shall case and detor-mine at the pleasure of the Secretary of the Trea-sury : And provided further, That the aggregate of such deposits shall at no time exceed the amount of twenty five million dollars. SEC. 4. And be it further enacted, That the Sethe choice of their own positions, and the fortification of their own approaches. All the odds of victory have been with them. Their education has been that of a warlike people, ours has been that of a people of peace. Few assigned to them. While our armies have carried the flag of the Union, they have carried it in the advance, and in the face of all possible hazard. They have really been the fighting men of this war. The military of McClellan, in Western Virginia, McDow-

of sect deposits shall at he time exceed the amount of twonity five million dollars. SEC. 5. And be it further enacted, That all du-tics on imported goods, the proceeds of all property the public lands, and the proceeds of all property seized and sold under the laws of the United States ell's plan of battle at Manassas, Lyon's march through Missouri, Sigel's advance on Rolla, and his retreat through the western as the property of rebels, shall be set apart as a special fund, and shall be applied as follows : part of the State, Thomas' attack on Zollicoffer,

and the recent capture of Fort Henry, all ex-First. To the payment in coin of the interest of the debt of the United States. Second. To the purchase or payment of one per centum of the entire debt of the United States, to hibit a degree of military genius which no rebel leader has shown. Our reverses-with the exceptions of Ball's Bluff and Big Bethelbe made within each fiscal year after the first day of July, eighteen hundred and sixty-two, and to be set apart as a sinking fund, the increase of which have been the result of causes beyond the con-

trol of the generals in command. The victory shall be applied to the purchase or payment of the public debt as the Secretary of the Treasury shall, from time to time, direct. Third. The residue thereof to be paid into the of Manassas, as it appears from Beauregard's own report, was no victory to his arms, but the result of a causeless panic among our own

Treasury of the United States. The following proviso was stricken from the first troops,-a panic from which no body of men vere ever entirely exempt. Wherever the saction :

Provided, That the Secretary of the Treasury rebels have been attacked in the open field Provided, That the Secretary of the Treasury shall, upon presentation of said certificates of de-posit, issue to the holder thereof, at his option, and instead of the bonds already described, an equal amount of bonds of the United States, coupon or registered, as may by said holder be desired, bear-ing interest at the rate of seven per centum per annum, payable semi-annually, and redeemable at the plensure of the United States after five years from the date thereof. they have fled. Wherever they have been met by any reasonable force, they have either fled or been frustrated. Fort Henry was reduced in two hours, with a brigade of infantry in rescrve; Forts Beauregard and Walker gave way to a few hours' shelling; while Fort

Sumpter, with its company of artillerymen, In addition to these amendments, there are a number of verbal amendments which do not affect the bill.

> The Statement of an Escaped Confederate Soldier.

I have been conversing this morning with Mr. WM. BARR, who came from Port Royal a few days m Mr. BARR is a citizen of

LATEST NEWS The Presentation of Americans at the The Pennsylvania Regiments at Pooles-French Court-Interesting Diplomatic The Pennsylvania Regiments at Pooles-ville. The health of the four Pennsylvania regiment Correspondence. The following correspondence was to-day trans-

encamped at Poolesville has been remarkably mitted to Congress by the President of the United good. They consist of the California (late Colonel BAKER) Colonel WISTAR, the Sixty-ninth (Irish

States: [No. 102.] PARIS, January 14, 1862. Sin: I write to you in reference to a small matter outside of the business of the Logation, but which it seems to me not improper to communicate, the more especially as our oiti-zens abroad attach to such things an importance much beyond what they seem to me to merit. In this mission I have fallen heir, as you doubtless know, to an inheritance of social trouble and vexa-tion, not growing out of my business duties, but out of such as are connected with presentations to the Court, and such like matters. The great numbers of our countrymen who visit Paris, the facilities which have been given by my predecessors for an introduction at the palace, and the great liberality of the Court itself in admitting such introductions, have brought about a state of things under which I suppose the officers of ceremony at the palace have not unnaturally become restive. For instance, in loss fare expectation only, eighty four mom-bers were introduced ; at the two presentations in 1855 there were introduced forty-seven at one, and fifty-seven at the other. At the two presentations in 1856, at the two presentations in 1856 there. At the to other two serventy-three. In 1861 the list is so marked that it is diffi-cuit to say the precise number, but one of my pro-decessor's despatches say that at one presentations he introduced thirty-four, and at the other " a large number." How many, I know not. These presentations, yon are aware, are on the night of the Court bail, and all who are presented are of course invited to the ball. In addition, there is an average of perhaps fifty other Americans re-sident in Paris, who have been presented in past years—some, or perhaps most of whom, expect in-vitations. As the rules of Court limit the introduce tion of the subjects of other European countries to a small and privileged class, the result is, that on Regulars) Colonel Owen, the Seventy-sixth (Fire PARIS, January 14, 1862. Zouaves) Colonel BAXTER, and the One hundred and sixth, Colonel MOOREHEAD. Colonel WISTAR, who was wounded at the Ball's Bluff affair, and has been absent over since, returns to his regiment to-morrow. There is much dissatisfaction manifested in his regiment in consequence of the ap-pointment of the Philadelphia Homo Guard as officers, instead of promoting the men from the ranks. The appointment of Mr. PENROSE, of the First Philadelphia City Troop, as lieutenant colonel, does not appear to be pleasing to the regiment. The men seem to think that as Colonel WISTAR gained his rank by seniority, the major of the regiment should have been promoted, and the junior major, who is acknowledged by General Burns to he a most able tactician, should be made the senior major. The whole regiment behaved most bravely at Ball's Bluff.

Rumored Capture of Governor Wise and his Forces.

A rumor is quite ourront this evening that the Government has received positive intelligence of the capture of General HENRY A. Wise and fifteen hundred of his troops at Roanoke Island by the Burnside Expedition. No such information appears to have been received at the War Dopastment. Yet it is not improbable that if our troops are in possession of Roanoke Island, they mus have captured quite a large number of the rehels

The Illness of Secretary Stanton. vitations. As the rules of Court limit the introduc-tion of the subjects of other European countries to a small and privileged class, the result is, that on these occasions the citizens of the United States out-number not only the subjects of any other country, except France, but probably outnumber the citi-zens or subjects of all foreign countries of the world together. There is a limit, if not to royal hospita-tity, at least to surve in a ball and unmer-roa-Secretary STANTON is reported this afternoon to have quite recovered, but he remains at home, by the advice of his physician. Since he assumed the War portfolio he has overworked himself, and two er three days rest will have a most beneficial effect on his health. In accordance with a new regulation, hereafter, all orders, public and private, to BUELL, HALLECK, BUTLER, SHERMAN, and other generals commanding departments or expeditions,

will be given direct by Secretary STANTON. Running the Blockade. The Stepping Stones, with provisions and a pay-

master for the lower flotilla, successfully ran the blockade both ways without receiving a single shot. Heavy firing was heard from the rebel batteries bolow Cockpit Point last night.

Deaths of Pennsylvanians. The following Pennsylvanians have died in camp :

GEORGE TANNER, company F, Fifty-second Pennsylvania Volunteers, and Sergeant CHARLES H ANDERSON, COMPANY F, and HOWELL REEVES, company H, Twenty-third Pennsylvania Volun-A New Rebel Encampment.

The little steamer Reindeer came up from Mattawoman's creek last night. Capt. KIBHL reports a new rebel encampment back of Freestone Point. The rebels have erected a long line of earthworks, and raised a huge flag, at Cockpit Point. Gen. HOOKER's division is now in fine battle trim, and soon expects some work to do.

Rebels Captured in Missouri. A despatch received to-night from Gen. HAL-LECK says that he has captured in Missouri 19 rehels and a large amount of ammunition, including 120 kegs of powder.

Georgetown Groggeries, Several low groggeries in Georgetown were thoroughly cleaned out by the United States troops last night.

Whisky Seized. A heavy seizure of whisky by the guard at the Long Bridge was made this morning. It was confiscated.

fiscated. A Daily Line of Steamers between Hat-teras, Roanoke Island, Port Royal, and Fortress Monroe. WAR DEPARTMENT, Feb. 11, 1862. The Secretary of War desires to establish a regu-lar daily communication between Fortress Monroe and Port Royal, Hatteras, and Roanoke Island, by light and swift steam packets. Plans, proposals, and estimates will be received for four days by telegraph, mail, or personal interview, from ship-pers and ship-owners and express lines. No specutelegraph, mail, or personal interview, from ship-pers and ship-owners and express lines. No speci-lative proposition will be received, nor any from of the required means of transport. E. M. STANTON, Secretary of War.

NEWS FROM FORT HENRY

tion of the **r**

XXXVIITH CONGRESS--FIRST SESSION. mr. r. a. CUNKLING (HAB.), of New York, offsred the following resolution, which was adopted: Whereas, It is assorted on authority worthy the ne-ice of this House, that the countersign of the army was in the possession of the rebel pickets, on the wast side of the Potomac, before it had been communicated to our way, on the say the *Pensacola* ran the gauntlet of the ivon hutteries: WASHINGTON, Feb. 11, 1862. SENATE.

own, on the say the Pensadola ran the gauntiet of the river butteries; And Whercas, It is also asserted that information of the movements of the national army and fleet is fre-quently communicated in advance to the enemy, under circumstances which justify a suspicion of treachery on the part of persons in the civil or military service: therefore, he it Resolved, That the joint committee on the conduct of investigate these charges, and report such action in the premiers as the circumstances shall warrant. The Virginia Contested Election Case. Resolutions and Petitious Presented. Mr. KING (Rep.) of New York, presented a resolu-tion from the Chamber of Commerce, of New York, in favor of the immediate passage of the treasury-noto bill, and pledging the support of the merchants of New York to the Government. Also, a petition for postal reform

reform. Mr. WII.SON (Rep.), of Massachusetts, presented a petition, making a roll of two and a half feet in length, and about half a foot in diameter, signed by 25,315 per-sons, in favor of honoropathic surgeons for the army. He said it was rather an allopathic dose. Referrol. Mr. GRIMES (Rep.), of Lowa, presented a homeo-pathic dose on the same subscript. The House resumed the consideration of the Segar

pathic dore on the same subject. Mr. LANE (Rep.), of Indiana, reported from the Military Committee A joint resolution explaining the act indomnifying the States for the expenses of the war to mean helpre and after the passage of the act. The Observance of Washington's Birthday.

Resolutions in Regard to the Rebellion.

nue the supreme law thereof, notwithstanding the doing of any pretended governments acting singly or in the confederation, in order to put an owl to its supremacy

ie conduct of the war.

The Observance of Washington's Birthday. Mr. JOHNSON (U.), of Tennessee, presented the pa-tition of citizens of Philadelphin, asking a proper com-memoration of the anniversary of the birth-day of Washington; that the Farowell Address should be read in both Houses of Congress, and, so far as practicable, to the army and navy. He said that the petition was so appropriate that he had propared a resolution to carry out the auggestion. He offered a joint resolution that the two Houses useemble in the House of Representatives on the 221; that the President, Cabinet, foreign repre-sentatives, and officers of the army and navy be invited, and that Washington's Farewell Address be read. Mr. HAIE (Ree), of New Hampshire, said that it was painful to say anylling against such a resolution, but he thought it would be much better to Inng some public robber or shoot some cowardly officer. It would

public robber or shoot some cowardly officer. It would be better to punish traitors and show vigorous action in The resolution was adopted.

The Virginia Contessed Election case. The House reanmed the consideration of the Segar election case. Mr. MATNARD (U.) said there were eight vacant seats from his own Etate (Tennessee), and expressed the hope that before his term expired, there would be gentionen to fill them undor circumstances analogoits of these which surrounded the present applicant. He believed the Unientists were largely in the majority in Tennessee, but their action was intimidated by the armed minority. We have, he remarked, recognized Governor Pierpont, and we must theorefore, recognize Governor Pierpont, and we must theorefore, recognize dowernor the legal element of the election of Mr. Begar, who, Mr. Maynard ar-gued, was the accorded representative of the legal element of the First district of Virginia. He hesitated not to say there was as much loyalty in Virginia, North Carolina, Georgia, and Alabama, as in the States of Kentucky, Missouri, and Maryland. But it is known that the ex-pression of the Union sentiment is stiffed and suppressed. He mentioned instances in Missouri and Kentucky where numbers were elected to the House from the disloyal dis-tricts—one in Western Kentucky now being ready to take his seqf-mpd argued in Aror of the Justice as well as the propriety of enabling all loyal persons to 55 kiezed here through their Representatives. Mr. Maynard asid Mr. Segar was known and ap-preciated at home, and for more than twenty years was a member of the Virginia Legislature, and was a delegate at the time the rebellion reared its head. When the Se-nate resolution, directing the Governor to soize and hold certain cannon at the Bellons Arsenal, was introduced, Mr. Segar said that, rather than ihus yote for soizing the properity of the United States, so help him God, ite would die in his seat. Mr. Maynard also quoted from other parts of Mr. Segar's speech, to show the latter's loyality and eminent services in the Union cause, and his per-ronal sacrifece. But for this counduct, as alleged in Sover-sion quarters, Fortress Mon The resolution was adopted. Resolutions in Regard to the Rehellien. Mr. SUMNER (Rep.) offered the following sories of re-solutions decharatory of the relations between the United States and the territory once occupied by cortain States, and now usurped by pretended governments, without constitutional or legal right: Whereas, Certain States, have, through their respect-ive Governments, wickelly undertaken to abjure all these duties by which their connection with the Union was maintained, to remounce all allegiance to the Constitution, to lavy war npon the National Government, sui, for the consummation of this transon, have unconstitutionally and unlawfully confederated together, with the declared purpose of putting an end, by force, to the supremaxy of the Constitution within their respective limita; and whereas, this condition of insurrection, organized by pretended governments, openly exists in South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Missiesippi, Louislana, Toxas, Ar-kanasa, Tenneasee, and Virginia, accept in Eastern Ten-nesce and Western Virginia, and has been declared by the President of the United States, in a proclamation duly made in conformity with an act of Congress, to exist throughout this teritory, with the exceptions already named; and whereas, the extensive territory thus usurp-ed by these pretended governments and organized into a hostile part thereof, under the sanctions of the Con-stitution, to be held in trust for the inhistitants in the present and future generations, and is so completely in-terlinked with the lumit its is forever dependent thereupon; and ucherces, the Constitution, which is the superment and of the dund, cannot be diaplaced in its a present and future generations, and is so completely in-terlinked with the lumit this tis is forever dependent thereupon; and toherces, the Constitution, which is the supreme law of the land, cannot be diaplaced in its right-ful operation within this territory, but must ever conti-mue the supreme law thereo

Mr. F. A. CONKLING (Rep.), of New York. AWARAA

The Virginia Contested Election Case.

Mossession of the South. Mr. CRITTENDEN (U.), of Kentucky, argued the pending case as a question of law in favor of Mr. Segar, Mr. WHALEY (U.), of Virginia, and Mr. MALLORT

Mr. WHALEY (C.), of Virginia, and Mr. MALLOKA (U.), of Kentucky, severally advocated the right of Mr. Segar to a seat. Mr. McKNIGHT (Rep.) believed that Mr. Segar was a loyal man, and elected under form of taw and provision of the fonatitution. He was disposed to act upon this case as one of equity, and would take the certificate of Governor Pierpont as conclusive and prima facie

The point as continuity and prime yave entended in a election. Mr. DAWES (Rep.), of Massachusetts, concinded the detate, replying to the remarks which were made in Mr. Segar's behalf. The House, by a vote of 55 against 40, decided that Mr. Segar is not entitled to ascat. The Construction of Iron-child Gunbonts.

The House agreed to the Senate's amendment to the bill anthorizing the construction of twenty iron-clad The House then adjourned.

IPENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATURE.

HARRISBURG, February 11, 1802. SENATE.

The Senate was called to order at 3 o'clock P. M. by

Petitions and Remonstrances. Mr. CONNELL presented a remonstrance from citi-zens of Philadelphia against the abolition of curbstone

MR. KINSEY, a remonstrance signed by eight hun-dred and forty-eight citizens of Philadelphia against the abolition of curbations markets. Also, a memorial from forty-one farmers of Chester, Delaware, and Buckscoun-ties to the same after

ion to the same effect. Mesars. SMITH and DONOVAN presented petitions from farmers of Chester, Delawate, and Bucks counties in favor of the abolition of curbatone markets. Bills Introduced.

Mr. CONNELL read in place an act relative to the election of members of Council in cortain wards of the election of memore city of Philadelphi Bills Passed.

of any pretended governments, acting singly or in the confederation, in order to put as end to its supprimacy: Therefore, Resolved, That any vote of secession or ether act by which any State may undertake to put an end to the su-premacy of the Constitution within its territery is inope-rative and void against the Constitution, and when sus-tained by force it becomes a practical abdication by the State of all rights under the Constitution, and when sus-tained by force it becomes a practical abdication by the State of all rights under the Constitution, while the trea-son which it involves still further works instant forfeiture of all those functions and powers essential to the con-inued existence of the State as a body politic, so that from that time forward the territory falls under the sz-clusive purisdiction of Congress as other territory, and the State boing, according to the language of the law, felo dc-sc, cease to exist. Resolved, That any combination of mon assuming to act if the place of such State, and attempting to constant in a usurpation, incapable of any constitutional existences and utterly hawless, so that everything dependent upon it is without constitutional or legal support. Resolved, That the ternination of a State under the Constitution necessarily causes the termination of these peculiar local institutions which, having no origin in the constitution, or in these indust rights which exist inde-pendent of the Constitution, are upheld by the sole and exclusive authority of the State. An act authorizing Edwin W. Lehman, of Philadel-phia, to sell certain real cetate. An act to incorporate the Dixon Manufacturing Com-An act relative to public printing (passed Committee of the Whole.)

An act reorganizing the Board of School Control of the city of Philadelph'a was referred to the Committee

peculiar local institutions which, having no origin in the Constitution, or in those natural rights which axist inde-pendent of the Constitution, are upheld by the sole and exclusive authority of the State. Resolved. That slavery being a peculiar local institu-tion, derived from local laws, without any origin in the Constitution or in natural rights, is upheld by the sole and exclusive authority of the State, and must, there-fore, cease to exist legally or constitutionally when the State on which it depends no longer exists [for the likel-dent cannot survive the principal. Resolved. That in the excredes of its exclusive juris-diction over the territory once occupied by the States, it is the duty of Congress to see that the supremacy of the Constitution is maintained in its essential princi-ples, so that everywhere in this extensive territory clavery shall cease to exist constitutionally or legally. Resolved, That any recognition of slavery in such territory, or l any surrender of slaves under the pro-tended laws of the extinct States, by any officer of the pretended governments, to the exclusion of the juris-diction of Congress under the constitution, and is in the nature of aid and comfort to the rebellion that has been organized. The Senate then adjourned, HOUSE.

The House was called to order at 10 o'clock A M. by the Speaker. Prayer was offered by Rev. Mr. Johnson, The private calendar was taken up, and the bills here-after pamed were disposed of as stated. Private Calendar.

Private Calendar. An act in regard to multicipal claims in the city of Philadelphia. Passed finally. An act to reduce the rate of payment for advertising tax-payers in the city of Philadelphia. Passed finally. An act to repeat so much of an act, entitled "A sup-plement to an act consolidating the city of Philadelphia," approved April 9, 1821, as authorizes the payment of a commission of five per cent. to the Receiver of Taxes on the receipt of delinquent taxes. Passed second reading, and laid over

the receipt of use initiation teach. A summer sector for the better A supplement to an act, satisfied "an act for the better securing the payment of wages of labor, in certain coun-ties of this Commonwealth, approved Diarch 30, 1859." Passed over for the present. An act securing to the people of Philadelphia the right of free travel over certain highways. Mr. WILDEY objected to this bill, as it was likely to involve the city of Philadelphia in expense. Besides, several members interested in this bill were absent. Objected Bill. rganized. Resolved, That any such recognition of alayery of tion of the pretended governments, giving them aid and comfort, is a denial of the rights of persons who, by the extinction of the States, have become free, so that, under the Constitution, they cannot again be constaved. *Resolved*. That allegiance from the inhabitant and protection from the Government are corresponding obli-gations dependent upon each other; so that, while the allegiance of every inhabitant of this territory, without distinction of color or class, is due to the build States.

might know who was presented to the sovereign. The result was that the list, not being amended, the tickets were not sent, and no Americans were Such was the condition of things when I came here. The first general presentation day and Court ball of this season came off at the Tuileries on the 8th inst. On the 2d inst. I had sent in (outside of the legation) a list of thirty Americans for pre-sentation. Two of these parties only had an offi-cial designation—one a late foreign minister, and the other a United States consul, with their families respectively. On the evening of the 6th inst. I received from M. Thouvenel a letter, in which he acknowledges the reception of my list, but says: "You have joined to the names of two of these persons the enunciation of their quality (de teur qualité); for the others, this necessary informa-tien has been omitted. I pray you have the good-ness to enable me to place under the eyes of their Majesties the complete list, adding the information it ought to contain, to wit: The social position and the profession (le position socials et la pro-fession) of the individuals to be presented." The next morning I examined what had been the past practice of the legation, and found the correspon-dence before arefored to in the time of we de Such was the condition of things when I came

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES, | PARIS, JANUARY 7, 1862. | MONSIEUR LE MINISTRE: The letter which you did me the honor to write in reference to the list of persons proposed to be presented by me to their Imperial Majesties, was received last night, and I hasten to reply to it. The list already prepared at this legation was in conformity with what had been the established usage of my predecessors, and to which no exception had been taken, so far as the records of the least in the last list pre-

zens or subjects of all foreign countries of the world together. There is a limit, if not to royal hospita-lity, at least to space, in a ball and supper-room, though they be in a palace; a fact which our coun-trymon have not always remembered. In addition to these matters, at one of the pre-sentations last year, an unpleasant difficulty oc-curred with a young American, and there was, besides, another violation of etiquete of the Court to which it is needless more particularly to refor. From these or other causes, at the last presentation of last year (being the one next after the above in-cident), Mr. Faukner, after he had sent in his list, was called upon to add to their manness "their quality." In a letter from the Secretary of Loga-tion, dated February 1st, 1861, he declined to do this. He said that his list was in conformity with past practice, and to which no exception had been before taken; that he could not add "the quality," because an American abrond could legally have no quality except that of a citizen of the republic; but that, if the number ordinarily submitted for presentation was largor than was agreeable, a sug-gestion to that effect would, in future, be remem-bered. On the next day, (February 2d.) Le Baron de Conche writes, in answer, that that which had been asked for was universally practised, and that it ought in fact to be so, to the end that they might know who was presented to the soverigm.

practice of the legation, and found the correspon-dence, before reforred to, in the time of my prede-cessor. I immediately addressed to M. Thouvenel a note, of which the following is a copy: LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES, }

Your Excellency's very obedient servant, WM. L. DAYTON,

Le Ministre des Affaires Estrangere.

S. Exc., M. THOUVENEL.

Federal forces. There are six hundred at Port Royal, five hundred at Beaufort, and the balance. are either scattered among the different camps, or are living on the plantations, picking cotton for tha Government agents, or doing the best they can to obtain support. Two hundred out of the six hundred at Port Royal are women and children. Most of these "contrabands" are very destitute, and sadly in want of clothing and other necessaries of

The ship Black Prince, which sailed from Boston on the 22d of December for Ship Island, arrived at the latter place on the 15th of January. She had on board when she sailed from Boston 153 valuable horses for the use of a company of Mounted cupying Ship Island. On the day after leaving Boston, and when the ship was in Massachusetts bay, she encountered a severe gale, in which the bad arrangements for storing away the horses, they were thrown into a heap, and mixed up in inextricable confusion, kicking and biting each other in a horrible manner. When the gale abated, only thirteen out of the one hundred and fifty-three horses survived, and two days after only five were will cheerfully submit to the Allied Powers, living. As the animals were valued at \$200 a make various apologies for sundry things done piece, it will be seen that the Government is a and left undone, pay large sums of money, on loser to the amount of \$30,000, all on account of several accounts, and, above al', defray the exthe mismanagement of those having the storage of penses of the invasion. This last appears the horses in charge.

There are now at Leavenworth, Kansas, some fifteen thousand troops, with a large supply of of the pocket-money of the boy whom he cavalry and a fair proportion of artillery. The whips. entire force that will accompany General Hunter in his expedition will consist of about thirty-four thousand troops, and as they will march to the west of Missouri, through the Cherokee Nation, and enter Arkansas below Van Buren, it is supposed that they will have no difficulty in obtaining subsistence. They expect to march to the Cherokee Nation in ten days after leaving Leavenworth.

Additional intelligence of an important character from our forces on the Tennessee river is published in our telegraphic columns this morning. Our gunboats have accended the Tennessee river as far as Florence, Alabama, and have succeeded in capturing ordestroying all the rebel boats, transports, and camps they saw on their expedition.

Gen. Grant has marched against Fort Donelson. and at the latest accounts he had surrounded it with seven batteries of artillery. If the rebels do not surrender a great battle will probably take place. It is reported that the redoubtable Gen. Pillow is in command at the fort, and that he has some well-trained artillerists under him.

St. Mark's Soldier's Aid.

[For The Press.] The zeal and energy of the ladies of St. Mark's Church, in the cause of mercy among the sick and suffering of the army, claims our notice-I may indeed say our gratitude.

In response to an appeal from Lexington, Ky., where there are no less than four hospitals, a large box was sent on Saturday, containing more than six hundred articles. As a looker-on, I could not but be gratified by the truly tender and woman-like care which had evidently suggested such varied comforts-ranging from the warm gray flannel wrapper to the small pillow for the wounded limb, the carefully designed undershirt, covering the lungs, to the soft slipper for the disabled foot. Truly, none but a woman can minister with such care and skill.

humane to aid in honorably averting war; and, But I may not trespass on your attention. My democratic as we are as a nation, we can sinobject is to make known the excellent work of our cerely compliment him on the cause of his new excellent Church women, under the earnest sanction of our venerable Diocesan, Bishop Potter. distinction. They are now diligently employed in supplying other hospitals. May our patriotic citizens furthe the good work by generous contributions. tor ANTHONY, we take occasion to congratulate the Government upon having removed

FEB. 11, 1862. A LOOKER-ON.

position of each person, for this would be to this criminate, or to seem to discriminate, by European rules, between persons who, being all alike citizens, may justly claim to be equals in a social position at home, and therefore equals in the consideration of this Government itself when they are abroad. It seems to me, however, that in many cases there are circumstances belonging to the persons you propose to present which may be properly stated, such as official position held by individuals at the time, or even at some previous time-dis-tinctions arising from personal merit, such as scien-tific, military, or literary, or of a political cha-racter; and distinctions as founders of scientific, literary, or humape institutions. But even when these suggestions are made in compliance with the rules of the Court, it is not to be claimed as a matter of right, or even as a matter of national comity, that the presentations or audi-encies shall therefore be granted. I have dwelt upon the subject longer than it was due to any im-portance that it can claim. It is peouliarly uncom-fortable at this moment to find American citizens, leaving their country a prey to faction and civil way disturbine the Court of a finally Dowar Mr. SHERMAN, of Ohio, moved as a substitute for the bill to appropriate one million for the repairs of the existing forifications, and two millions for works of defence on the morth frontier, in case of emergency. He thought that making large appropriations for forifi-cations at this time would only have a tendency to pro-voke hostilities with England or France, and, now we are at peace, would only serve to irritate. Mr. FESENDEN, of Maine, said that the effect of the amendment would only be to put a large sum in the hands of the President, leaving it to his discretion to expend it as he pleases. This was changing the entire practice of business. The bill makes no new fortifications, and only carries out the present system. No foreign the Naval Academy from Annapolis to New-Public Amusements. 2d. The produce, for agriculture and mechanics, of the manure, chemically combined, with all the refuse of the city, will make a saleable manure, when the street dirt alone will not pay the farmer for hanling it home. The street dirt, without any preparation, destroys the land by filling it up with weeds and other objectionable things. Yours, respectfully, A. PEYSSON. February 10, 1862. port. There are many reasons why the change ported the general appropriation bills, all of which The E. A. Marshall testimonial of to-night will JOHN SCOTT, attached to the Thirty-eighth Harvard College. should be made. We might assign the half he House has passed, with the exception of those doubtless be a grand affair, creditable alike to the New York Regiment, was lately suffocated to death in his tent by taking a pan of coals into it and closing up all the crevices. His comparion, John McNeill, came near sharing the same fate. BOSTON, Feb. 11.—Bishop Fitzpatrick was, to-day, elected one of the overseers of Harvard Col-lege by the State Senate. The election goes to the talent that has volunteered and the known excelloyalty of some of the people of Maryland and or the Post Office Department and Indian tribes. lence and amiability of the beneficiary. Mr. Mar-The aggregate amount reported by the committee the disturbances recently occurring there, but shall has enhanced the drama in this city to his s about \$550,000, 000. we are willing to believe that the honest sentipractice of business. The bill makes no new forthications, and only carries out the present system. No foreign power could take any exception to our doing in time of war what we have done in time of peace. After further discussion, Mr. TRUMBULL moved to recommit the bill to the Committee on Military Af-fairs. If our armise will only forward and crush the rebellion, we will have no need of fortifications on the lakes. House for concurrence. Mas. ELIZA CURTIN, started for her home This sum is independent of the appropriations reown impoverishment, and some of the gifted men ment of the masses verifies the verdict they The Victory at Roanoke Island-Salutes and women that he encouraged and sustained now come forward to proffer their services in the hour of from the house of a relative, near Lafayette, Onon-daga Co. on Sunday, Feb. 2d, with her child, eight months old, and the next morning both were found in the woods, frozon to death. ported by other committees and the increase of recorded at the polls in the recent election. the expenditures made by amendments to the bills PROVIDENCE, R. I., Feb. 11.-Flags have been displayed and salutes fired in all the towns of the State to-day, in honor of the capture of Roanoke HIGH-SCHOOL ALUMNI MEETING TO-NIGHT .- The The position at Annapolis contains many in his adversity. The programme has been made out as originally reported. egular meeting of the Alumni Association will be conveniences and disadvantages which Newin eight parts, and, as will be seen by consulting The Segar Question. PERRYVILLE,-It is said that there are now held to-night, in the High-School building, at Broad lakes. Mr. FESSENDEN said that the bill had been on the our advertisement, includes dance, comedy, music, port does not possess, and in case of an inva-The following is the affirmative vote in the House, Island. at Perryville, Md., over twelve hundred four and six-mule teams ready for service, exclusive of up-wards of four hundred and fifty which have been and Green streets. A lively time is anticipated, as and recitation. Mr. John Drew and the whole sion there would be far more danger on the to-day, on Mr. SEGAR'S right to a seat as a repretables for two weeks, and the Sonate had had ample time to consider it. The bill belonged to the Committee of Finance, and, if taken out of that committee, he should Funeral of Col. Allen and Surgeon efforts will probably be made to introduce resolu-Arch-street company have kindly volunteered, with exposed shores of Chesapeake Bay than in the entative from the First Congressional district leaving their country a prey to faction and civil war, disturbing the Court of a friendly Power, and embarrassing our representative there with questions of personal interest and pretension. Finance, and, it taken out of that committee, he should consider that he was not wanted on the Committee of Finance. That committee desired the immediate passage of the bill. He did not think it wise to complain of the conduct of the war on every bill before the Senato. There never was such a war before. We could not ex-pect everything done well It would be found that no country had over done so much as this under like curcum-stances. It connected patiences and cool legiciation, and to look forward instead of looking hack, and hoped that we would soon see morements that would astonish the world. ions having reference to the removal of certain Mr. and Miss Richings, Edwin Adams, John E. | safe harbors of Rhode Island. Annapolis TRENTON, N. J., Feb. 11.-The remains of Col. transferred to quartermasters at Washington and Virginia, viz: professors from the institution. Candidates for the McDonough, and Mr. J. H. Taylor. We doubt again, with the buildings there crected, is ne-Allen and Surgeon Weller arrived here at noon to-day, and were received with a grand military escort. The remains, which were enclosed for rosswood-colored metallic cofins, were placed in Annapolis. Messrs. Bailey (Pa.), Blair (Va.), Brown (Va.), next speakership will also be proposed, and a that a better entertainment can be offered; and the cessary as a depot for transporting troops, and speaker elected. Among the candidates are Sam'I Hargaddon, Wm. Weils, Sam. C. Cornman, Mr. Calvert, Clements, Corning, Cravens, Crittenden, A HEALTHY REGIMENT .--- It is stated that questions of personal interest and pretension. Let the Emperor and Empress of France receive whom they will, and as many or few as they will, and let all others, as well as those who are admitted, turn their attention to the question how they can serve their country abroad, and if they find no bet-ter way to do it than by making their attendance in the saloons of the Tuilcrics, let them return home to a country that now, for the first time, and not for a long time, needs the active efforts of every are a fillened oblighter to sure itself from destrue. stage and business arrangements having been placed providing soldiers with barracks. It will be Diven, Duell, Dunlap, Fisher, Fouke, Granger, Grithere has been only one death in the Second New Jersey Regiment, commanded by Colonel Isaac M. Tucker, since it was sworn into the service of the in charge of capable and efficient gentlemen, the der, Harrison, Kellogg (III.), Killinger, Knapp, Law, Stuart, and Geo. Alfred Townsend. The latter hearses drawn by four horses, and attended by six more useful thus than in its capacity as a colonels and six majors, acting as pall-bearers. They are now reposing in state in the Senate chamber, where immense crowds are awaiting a visit to the honored dead. To-morrow the bodies will be transferred to the friends of the deceased. auditors may expect all the accomplishments to a ehman, McPherson, Mallory, Maynard, Mooreconsented to be a candidate last night; most of the naval academy. The gallant little State of United States. finished performance and a comfortable house. head, Noell, Price, Richardson, Riddle, Rollins others have been canvassing a twelve-month. Rhode Island commands a recognition from On Thursday evening, at the Arch-street Thea-A SUBSTANTIAL wire bridge has been con-structed over the Gauley river, Western Virginia, in place of the structure which Governor Wise burned while retreating from the national forces. (Mo.), Smith, Stratton, Thomas (Md.), Train, Uptre, the comedy of the "Nervous Man" and the Government. As the Senator well re-Mr. TRUMBULL said that he bad no intention of ton, Wadsworth, Ward, Whaley, Wickliffe, and FEMALE POSTMASTERS .- There are four hun casting any personal reflection on the Sonator, but simply moved to recommit, as be thought the Committee of Fi-mance were done with the bill. After further discussion, Mr. TRUMBULL withdrew marks, she has received few of the special "Handy Andy " will be produced. Next week the Wright-40. dred and eleven female postmastors in the United one of its loyal children to save itself from destrue The Trade of Tuledo, Ohio. "Serious Family" and the "Comedy of Errors" favors of the Federal Government, while she Of the eighty-five votes against Mr. Segar, three will be produced. These pieces were played one hundred pights in 1856 at this theatre, and to over-States. Several of these have been retained in tion. Finally, above all things, have no question with the Government of France on this subject. Rather introduce nobody, however justly distinguished, than let a question of fashion or coremony appear on the records of the important period in which we are acting for the highest interests of our country and of humanity. Ronneny .- The house of A. N. Rankin were from the slave States, viz. : TOLEDO, Feb. 11 .- The Toledo Blade of this office for quite a long term of years, one having been appointed in 1828, another in 1831, and others, has been among the bray est and most loyal of ning contains the annual statement of the trade commerce of Toledo for 1861, showing the fol-Messrs. May (Md.), Menzies (Ky.), and Webster is motion. The question on Mr. Sherman's amendment recurring, to quorum was present, and the Senate adjourned. former editor of the Repository and Transcript, of Chambersburg, Pa., was lately entered by burg-lars, who abstracted \$600 from his pocket. the loyal States. She may well be entrusted (Md.),-the other votes embracing both Republirespectively, in 1838, 1841, 1849, 1850, and 1853. In Maryland there are twenty females acting as postmasters, forty eight in Virginia, seventeen in North Caroline, three in Virginia, and ninety-eight in Paneautronic flowing houses. with the education of our na, al officers, and lowing totals: "Jonathan Bradford " and a series of farces will HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. ans and Democrats. Receipts of wheat and flour....13,309,787 bushels. we are sure she will execute the duty faith-be played at the Walnut this evening. Edwin No less than 188,458 letters passed through the post office at Annapolis, Md., during the quar-ter ending the 1st of January. Flag Raising at Meridian Hill. Bills and Resolutions Introduced. fully. Bills and Resolutions Infroduced. Mr, BLAKE (Rop.), of Ohio, ineffectually endeavored to introduce a resolution instructing the sommittee on the conduct of the war to inquire into and report the alleged abuses at Alexandria in confining soldiers in the alwee-pen, a fifthy and exposed receptacie, in which, on Friday night, a soldier was frozen to death. A single objection was made, and this, under the rules, was sufficient to preclude the resolution. Mr. LOVEJOY (Rev.), of Illinois, reported a bill to coldibust a department of agriculture. Adams' benefit comes off on Thursday, when, we The First brigade of Gen. CASEY's division, under command of Col. DAVIS, of the One Hundred f humanity. I am, sir, your obedient servant, WM. H. SEWARD. hope, his friends will come foward to encourage in Pennsylvania. ANOTHER LEVY .-- Portions of the pro, Perty him. Adams is ambitious, and gifted beyond his and Fourth Pennsylvania, raised a handsome flag at JACOB BAKER, son of Jeremiah Baker, of A YOUNG LADY near Portland, Maine, since of J. W. Wills, president of the Mechanics' Br. 'k; South Yarmouth, Mass., is condemned to be shot, for desertion from the navy. His parents have received a letter informing them that they can see by m before the day fixed upon for his death, and h. ' his body will be delivered to them if de-tha. WH. L. DAYTON, ESQ., &C., &C. the war commenced, has knit one hundred pairs of mittens for the soldiers, furnishing the yarn herself. Years. their encampment, at sunrise, yesterday morning. St. Louis Chamber of Commerce. W. G. Clark and John Wickham, have been levica St. Louis Chamber of Commerce. Sr. Louis, Feb. 11.—The Union Chamber of Com-merce unanimously passed resolutions urging our Senators to support the treasury-note bill recently passed by the national House of Representatives. Four regiments were out in full force, and, as the AN ORGAN-GRINDEE, having accidentally killed his monkey, committed suicide at Cleveland, Ohio, a few days ago, by taking arsenic mixed with peer. npon in St. Louis to pay their respective shares of a The Capture of Roanoke Islaud. Mn. II. II. FRY, postmaster at Columbia, PR, died on the 1st inst. stars and stripes floated triumphantly to the breeze, the charity fund for the benefit of the Union re-The news of the capture of Roanoke Island has the whole four regimental bands struck up the fugees. Mrs. T. C. Beckwith has also been com-Star Spangled Banner. infused a new spirit into the desponding. pelled to hand over her share of the assessment. sired.

An Important Proposition.

In no respect does our municipal government more lamentably fail to meet the just expectations of our citizens than by its neglect to adopt proper neasures to clean the streets. System after system about as rational a demand as for a flagellating has been tried in vain. The money expended is schoolmaster to stop the price of the rod out almost wasted, and the chief problem of those who undertake to discharge this important duty is to get a maximum of money for a minimum of labor. Their success in gaining this end equals their failure

Lord Lyons, G. C. B. o perform the labors they nominally undertake. It is believed by many that, under proper manage-Lord Lrons has been gazetted as a recipient, ment, the garbage and offal of the city would prove from the British Government, of the Grand of sufficient value, as a manure, to pay the expense Cross of the Order of the Bath. No doubt of promptly removing it. As an initial step towards this is an acknowledgment of the ability, temputting the work of cleansing the city on a self-sustaining basis, instead of suffering it to remain a per, and tact which he exhibited in his recent communications with our Secretary of State. source of heavy expenditure, we understand that at Washington, on the affair of the Trent. the following proposition will be presented to the We do not recollect another instance of such City Councils, where we trust it will receive such a compliment having been paid to any British attention as it may, on examination, deserve : To the Select and Common Councils of the City ambassador while actually employed in this

To the Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia. GENTLENEN: After twenty years of experience in Paris, I took up my abode in Philadelphia as a civil engineer and chemist, as applied to agricul-ture. I have all the knowledge derived from a practice of thirteen years in this city, with a con-stant correspondence with both France and Eng-land, and feel myself competent to suggest a plan that will satisfy the wants of the community. Let the Councils authorize a department like the gas works, under the supervision of the City Coun-cils, for the time being; every thing relating to the cleaning and removal of all species of offal shall be under its charge-manely: Cleaning of all the streets, lanes, and alleys thoroughly. Remove all the ashes, clean cess pools, remove all the garbage and dead animals, in conveyances suitable for the purpose, so that there shall be nothing officusive to the smell or the sight. Cleanse the sewers, and keep the crossings free during the existence of smow, sleet, &c.; also, to open the gutters where closets, where needed in the streets for public con-venience. The mayor should give orders to the solice officountry. The three immediately preceding him-viz., Sir HENRY BULWER, Sir JOHN CRAMPTON, and Lord NAPIER-are respectively Knights of the Bath also, but received the distinction under very different circumstances. BULWER received his red riband in 1845, for

having arranged a difficulty between Spain and Morocco, but was turned out of Spain, in 1848, by the Duke of Sotomavor, then Prime Minister, as an Ambassador who was intriguing to overthrow Queen ISABELLA's Cabinet, and effect a counter-revolution. CRAMPTON, dismissed from Washington, in 1856, for violating the neutrality laws by endeavoring to enlist recruits in the United States to fight against our good friend Russia, in the Crimean war.

is honored by his Government for actual ser-

was created G. C. B., on his return home, The mayor should give orders to the police offisimply to show how well England stands by her employés when their error is simply one of

cers.to report at once any nuisance they may see in their rounds, through the telegraph, to the Central Station. The information, as to the nuisance and locality, sent to the proper place, to be attended to at once. In this manner the head of the depart-ment would have the whole city at once under his over-zeal. Lord NAPIER, whose course in this country was not at all distinguished, was recalled under a personal cloud; placed, during the two next years, in an embassy (at the upervision. If the Councils should see proper to authorize Hague) far below that of Washington, and finally was rehabilitated by appointment to

If the Councils should see proper to anthorize a company for the above purpose, with a capital of \$200,000, the stock will be taken, and an agreement with the city made for doing all the above enume-rated duties, for the sum of fifty thousand dollars per annum, for the first five years; forty thousand dollars for the second five years; and after that, without any expense to the city whatever; keeping pace with all the improvements of Europe. If the Councils should see proper to emicrisin these pro-positions, I shall be happy to meet any competent committee they may appoint. My opinion is, that unless all these things are contained series of expense without obtaining any good Russia, receiving his Grand Cross of the Bath only last year. On the contrary, Lord Lyons vices to his country and to humanity; for it is

IN REPRINTING the brief speech of Mr. Senatinued series of expense without obtaining any good

1st. With about the same number of men and horses, the work can be carried on simultaneously throughout the city. 2d. The produce, for agriculture and mechanic

has been residing in the South for some years. He wont to Savannah nearly three years since, where

which no exception had been taken, so far as the records of the legation show, until the last list pre-sented by my immediate predecessor, Mr. Faulkner. Where an *official* of the American Government has been named for presentation heretofore, I find it has been usual so to designate him, and I have so done it in this case; but of the great number of pri-vate gentlemen and ladies who have been honored by a presentation to their Majesties, in no instance do I find that "their quality," "social position and profession." have been set forth. The reasons of this must be obvious to your Excellency. In the social and political organization of society in the United States no titles of honor or nobility exist. Every citizen of good character may be so presented to his Excellency the President on proper occasions. The French Minister, at Washington, presents, in like manner, to his Excellency, any or as many of his countrymen as he may choose to present, with-out question as to "their quality, social position, or profession." But, if disposed to comply with the request of your Excellancy, I know of no mode by which it could be done. In the absence of any re-cognized rule, I cannot, if I would, designate "the quality," or draw nice distinctions as to the "social resition" of the way annuk for presents of the social or " for way annuk for presents of the social or " draw annuk for presents of the "social resition" of the way annuk for presents of the social rule. he was employed in the house of Messrs. WILLIAMS & ROACH. Before the war broke out he was a member of the Irish Volunteers, a local military company, to which he belonged when Fort Sumpter fell. It was thought in Savannah that the war was a mere temporary difficulty, but after the battle of Bull Run the volunteer companies were mustered into the service of the Confederate States. The feeling in favor of the rebellion was so strong that it was impossible for a Union man to come to the North, or avoid impresement into the rebel service. Speaking of the general feeling among the Irish and Germans, he thinks there is a deep, latent Union feeling : but the general poverty of their condition, and their subordinate social position, renders them in the power of the Secession leaders.

uality," or draw nice distinctions as to the "social heiting" of those who may analy for the social Mr. BARR was anxious to come to the North, quality," or draw nice distinctions as to the "social position " of those who may apply for presentation. I can only say they are genticmen and ladics—I need not add, I am sure, of unexceptional charac-ter. Some have been presented at other European courts; some are the wives or children of those who have been presented at this court, while others, - weight presented at this court, while others, but he was transferred to Typee Island. When the loyalists captured Hilton Head he was transferred to Fort Pulaski, where he was made a corporal of the guard. After remaining there until December 20th he made up his mind to desert. He out a raft a majority, perhaps, are, as I am informed, private gentlemen, without, I believe, profession or occuof timber from its moorings during the day, and permitted it to float over to Tybee Island where our forces are in possession. About six o'clock in In view of all the circumstances, and of the great the evening he was on picket duty at the wharf under the fort. He told the men under him he numbers which have heretofore been presented by my predecessors. I have felt it my duty to say this much in reference to the application of your Ex-cellency for an amended list. But the privilege of

would paddle out into the bay and obtain some oysters on which they could mess. He got into the boat and kept on his course to Tybes Island. He landed on the muddy shore, and was hailed by the pickets of a German regiment, who, not understanding his English, levelled their pieces. He surrendered, and was sent to Gen. WRIGHT, who sent him on board the Savannah He acquainted the captain with the fact that the English steamer Warsaw was attempting to run the blockade. A gunboat was sent up to the bar and kept it from crossing. It is now hemmed in, and will not be permitted to proceed on its voyage. He states that Fort Pulaski is provisioned for

two months, and well defended, but that all supplies are cut off. TATNALL is there with a mosquito fleet of three boats. The fort now contains forty-six guns, five mortars, and one rifled cannon. Major OLMSTEAD commands. He thinks there will be an attack on Savannah very soon, and that it can be taken. Fort Jackson is the only intervening defence. It mounts twelve guns, is open and exposed, and may be easily reduced.

An expedition was fitted out at the fort, by the rebels, to take Tybee Island, but Gen. LES countermanded the order.

BEAUREGARD was at the fort in November, on a visit. The people of Georgia seem to like JEFFER-SON DAVIS, and think they will whip the North. They were glad that MASON and SLIDELL were captured, hoping a war between England and the presentation. North would ensue. Their release deeply chagrined them.

He thinks there are twenty thousand rebels around Savannah. Three thousand lately arrived

from Manassas. Operations of the Quartermaster's De-

partment. The operations of the Quartermaster's Department as to forage may be judged from the fact that Captain DANA, Assistant Quartermaster, has in his employment on this side of the Potomac 1,314 teams, and issues daily 200 tons of hay and 6,000 bushels of grain-supplying in this distribution the divisions of Generals SMITH and MCCALL. On this side of the Potomac 4,000 persons are engaged in this work at a monthly aggregate of salaries of about \$85,000.

On the south side of the Potomac, under Quartermaster INGALLS, there are issued daily 100 tons of hay and 6,800 bushels of grain, employing 600 men. The quartermaster's department at Alexandria, under the supervision of Lieutenant FERGUSON, has now on hand nearly 1,000,000 bushels of grain, and all contracts for further delivery at that point

have been annulled in consequence. The forage and subsistence for the army brought from Baltimore are now conveyed direct from the Washington station to the camps in Virginia, by railroad over the Long Bridge. This continuous line was opened yesterday, and prevents the delays

heretofore experienced. The Tax and Appropriation Bills-\$550, 000,000 Appropriated.

The only measure before the Committee on Ways and Means is the tax bill. They have re-

THE GUNBOAT EXPEDITION ON THE TEN. NESSEE RIVER.

A NEW REBEL GUNBOAT CAPTURED. INVASION OF ALABAMA.

The Stars and Stripes at Florence.

REBELS AT FORT DONELSON REINFORCED.

GEN. PILLOW IN COMMAND.

Sr. Louis, Feb. 11 .- A special despatch from Cairo to the Democrat says that Commodore Foote has just received despatches from Captain Phelps, of the gunboat Conestoga, announcing the return of the gunboat expedition up the Tennessee river, after capturing a new rebel gunboat and destroying all the other rebel boats on the river, as far up as Florence, Alabama.

The Republican's Fort Henry despatch says that a portion of the army encamped near the river has been moved two miles farther back, with all their batteries, from which point the roads are good, and a speedy forward movement can be made when desired. Two more regiments arrived to-day, and a presentation is a courtesy extended by their Ma two steamers laden with troops are just coming in sight.

ies, not a right claimed in behalf of American citizens. If, therefore, your Excellency will prescribe some The enemy at Fort Donelson are being rapidly reinforced, and the prisoners say that they are confixed rule susceptible of application, it will be a relief to the legation, and I can assure you it will fident that they can hold their position. The trees are being felled two miles around the fort, by a give me pleasure to comply with it. Accept the assurance of the high consideration with which I have the honor to be gang of negroes.

General Pillow is in command there, with two thousand men, embracing some of the best artillerists from Columbus. There are two small forts, and three camps, several hundred yards from the main fortification, and present appearances indicate To this letter I have received no answer, and the that the coming battle will be much more desperate than that at Fort Henry.

The bar of the lists, except the officials, is cards. In the evening of the next day, (being the day of the presentation,) I had the honor to receive five cards for the use of the two official gentlemen, with their families. They were received, however, too CAIRO (III.), Feb. 11.-The gunboats which were sent up the Tennessee river, by Commander Foote; have captured one of the enemy's gunboats, delate to easible them to avail themselves of the honor intended, and the cards were returned by me the following morning, with a respectful note stating that fact. I have reason to know that the delay in sending these cards was a mistake, and regretted. stroyed all their transports, and broken up all their camps, and the river is now clear of rebels as far up as Florence, Alabama.

The Rebel Fort Donelson Surrounded-The Bombardment to be Commenced. in sending these cards was a mistake, and regretted. But, as respects the others, who hold or have held no official rank or position, the matter stands where the correspondence has placed it. This Court has, in time past, been most liberal in the extension of this courtexy to our citizens, and it has cortainly been used without stint. Should it be limited now to officials of our Government only, whather State or rational it would avolve a your CINCINNATI, Feb. 11 .- A special Cairo despatch to the Gazette says that Federal officers, arrived from the vicinity of Fort Donelson, report that Gen. Grant has surrounded the fort with seven batteries of artillery, and that it will be bombarded and the whether State or national, it would exclude, as you well know, the most of that class of citizens who, according to European ideas, are best entitled to presention garrison forced to surrender to-day or to-morrow. There are 8,000 rebels in the fort and the encampments outside. But unless some explanation is volunteered,

A Rebel Mail Captured.

further suggestion made, as to the wishes of the Court, I know not how, with a proper solf-respect, I can do more or say more than I have already done or said. I am quite open, however, to any suggestion from yourself, if you think the matter worthy a suggestion CINCINNATI, February 11.-A special despatch from Indianapolis to the Commercial save that two men were arrested at Princeton, Indiana, a few Worthy a suggestion. With much respect, your very obedient servant, WILLIAM L. DAVTON, His Excellency WM. H. SEWARD, Secretary of State. days since, by the surveyor of the port. On searching their persons, their clothing and bootlegs were found to be wadded with letters for parties in the South, many of them from Europe. One of the DEPARTMENT OF STATE, men had a large amount of gold in his possession.

The Movement Against Knoxville. CINCINNATI, Feb. 11 .- Reinforcements have gone forward from Danville and Somerset to support General Thomas in his movement on Knoxville, Tennessee.

The War in Kentucky-Reported Evacu-ation of Bowling Green. LOUISVILLE, Feb. 11 .- Two persons, just arrived here, report that the rebels are evacuating Bowling Green, with indications of their proceeding roward Nashville.

Death of Col. J. P. Anderson. HUNTINGDON, Pa., Feb 11.-Col. J. P. Ab.¹er-son, a much-esteemed citizen of this place, diea here yesterday afternoon, at 3 o'clock. Colonel Anderson was formerly assistant secretary of the Canal Board, and was afterwards one of the largest and most successful contractors on the Pennsylvania Railroad. He was a gentleman of large means and influence.

Arrangements for the Release of Union Prisoners. LOUISVILLE, Feb. 11.—Arrangements have been effected whereby Major Helveti and Capt. Prime, of this department, will be released by the rebels.

ausgrance of every inhabitant of this territory, without distinction of color or class, is due to the United States, and cannot in any way be defeated by the action of any pretended government, or by any pretence of property or claim to service, the corresponding obligation of pro-tection is at the same time due, by the United States, to every angle inhabitant without distinct of the every such inhabitant, without distinction of color o class; and it follows that inhabitants held as slaves whose paramount allegiance is due to the United States, may justly look to the National Government for protec-

Objected Bill. "An act to reduce the capital stock of the Girard Bank of the city of Philadelphia," making the capital \$1,000,-000, and the par value of each share \$40. Mr. WILDEY smeuded it as follows, " provided further, that the issue of small notes by said bank shall not exceed twenty per cent. of the capital stock so re-dinced," Bill lost-yeas 35, may 40. Mr. DUFFIELD onered the following revolution: *Resolved*, That for the purpess of affording sufficient *Resolved*, That for the purpess of affording sufficient itme for the "parade and inspection of the several bri-gades, regiments, and corps, composing the First Division Pennsylvania Millita, and including the Home Guard and Reserve Brigade" of the city of Philadelphia, direct-ce by resolution of the Home of Bepresentatives on the 3d inst., and directioned in add resolution for said re-port—be extended to the 25th inst. port-be extended to the 28th inst.

Bill Presented.

Bill Presented. Mr. MAKIN, of Philudelphia, presented a bill to au-thorize the Governor to commute the sentence of death, in certain cases, to a specific term of imprisonment. Referred to the Committee on Judiciary General. The bill provides that sentence shall be commuted where the penalty has been passed by any court of the Commonwealth, and said sontence has not been enforced by his predecessors during their term of office. Ad-ionrued.

may justly look to the National Government for protec-tion. Resolved, That the duty directly cast upon Congress by the extinction of the States is reinforced by the posi-tive prohibition of the Constitution, that 'm o State shall enter into any confederation," or, "without the consent of Congress, keep troops or ships-of-war in time of prace, or enter ito any & free and the consent with another State," or "grant letters of marque and re-prisal," or "coin money," or "emit bills of crodit," or, "without the consent of Congress, lay any duties on im-ports or exports," all of which have been done by these pretended governments; and also by the positive in-junction of the Constitution, addressed to the nation, that "the United States shall guaranty to every State in this Union a republican form of government;" and that, in pursuace of this duty cast tipof Congress, will assume complete jurisdiction of such vacated territory, where such uncorstitutional and illegal things have been attempted, and will proceed to establish therein republican forms of government under the Con-stitution; and in the execution of this trust, will pro-vide carefully for the protection of all the inhabitants thereof, for the security of families, the organization of labor, the oncouragement of industry, and the welfare of society, and will in every way discharge the duits of a just, merciful, and paternal government. Mr. SUMNER moved to lay the resolution on the table.

journed. Journed. Mathematical and a state of the several wards of the city of Philadelphia, which was introduced yesterday, provides that the constalles of the several wards of Philadelphia shall, in full of all services rendered by them, receive five hundred dollars per signific, the paid by the city authorities in the same manner as police offi-cers are now paid, and that they shall have the same powers and perform the same duties as police officers, provided they shall have the same powers and they shall have the provided they shall have the same duties as police officers, provided they shall have the same duties as police officers, provided they shall have the same duties as police officers, provided they shall have the same duties as police officers, provided they shall have the same duties as police officers, provided they shall have the same duties as police officers, provided they shall have the same duties as police officers, provided they shall have the same duties as police officers, provided they shall have the same duties as police officers, provided they shall have the same duties as police officers, provided the same duties as police the same duties as police officers, provided the same duties as police of inst, merciful, and paternal government. Mr. SUMNER moved to lay the resolution on the table. Mr. DAVIS (U.), of Kentucky, moved to refer them to the Committee on the Judiciary. The motion to fay on the table prevailed-yeas 21, mays 15. Mr. RICE (Dem.), of Minnesota, introduced a bill to authorize the banks of the district to issue notes of a less denomination than five dollars. Referred.

powers B20 perform the same duties as police officers, prcyclided they shall not be required to patrol the wards. Scetion 2 provides that all processes issued by any alderman shall be served by a duly-elected constable of the ward in which the alderman issuing the same pro-cess resides, or by any other person who shall be duly deputived by seld constable. If any siderman shall vio-late the provisions of this act he shall be aibject to be fined one hundred dollars, to be sued for and recovered as debits of like amount are now recovered by law, one-half for the prosecutor and one-half to the Com-monwealth. The VIGE PRESIDENT announced that he had ap-pointed Mr Cowan, of Pennsylvania, on the Finance Committee, in place of Bright, expelled; Mr. Hendorson, of Maryland, on the Committee on Post Offices, in place of Bright; and Mr. Wilson, of Missouri, on the Com-mittee on Indian Affairs, in place of Mr. Cowan. nonwealth. Section 3 makes the term of office five years.

FROM CALIFORNIA.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 10.—Arrived, ship Wm. C. Nye, from New York; Pilot Boat and Caleb Cushing, from Boston. SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 11.—Arrived, bark What

On motion of Mr. FESSENDEN (Rep.), of Maine, the fortification bill was taken up. Mr. FESSENDEN said he should call up the treasury note bill to-morrow, and endeavor to press it to a speedy measure. The amendment of the committee, making an appro-priation of \$550,000 for the harbors of Maine, in case of a war being imminent with a maritime Power, was con

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 11.—Arrived, bark What Cheer, from Shanghae; sailed, ship Red Gauntlet, for Hong Kong; Visdergas, for Callao. The steamer Sonora, with two passengers and \$070,000 in treasure for New York, and \$150,000 for England, sailed to-day. Trade is reviving slightly, with moderate trans-actions in general merchandise. A speculative movement has occurred in foreign brandies, establishing a rise of 25a50c, per gallon. Domestic brandies are higher. Whigky do, Spirits Turpentine \$1.50. Candles dull at 20a22c. a war being imminent with a maritime Power, was con-sidered. Mr. TRUMBULI. (Rep.), of Illinois, thought it was time enough to protect those harbors when there was any danger of war from any great maritime Power. "Sufficient for the day is the evil thereof." Mr. DOULITILE (Rep.), of Wisconsin, was in favor of making the appropriation larger, and giving the Pre-sident power to protect tho harbors on the Pacific const Auid the harbors on the Western lakes. He did not be, lieve there was any danger of war from any marifilms Power. He referred to the speech of the French Empe-ror as an evidence of peace. Mr. FOSTER (Rep.), of Connecticut, said he should vote for the amendment, but still he thought the harbors would be better protocical by moving a column of the sarray South, and advancing the troops already at the South, and taking possession of the Southern harbors. Maine was better fortified at New Orlekis than at Det-land, Chicago at Charleston, and Newport at Mobile. If

A SLAVE lately came into the camp of the Iowa troops at Florence, Mo., mounted upon a high spirited horse, on which he had escaped from his master, who lives near St. Louis. Around his neck was a band of iron, half an inch thick, and nearly one and a half inches wide, not locked, but seourely riveted. Three iron prongs, of lightning, of sightning, of sightning. rod size, were wedded to this band, at equal dis-tances spart, and arose above his head about nine inches, with an outward inclination. The iron had lacerated his neck, and the wound had partially healed under the protection he had given to them by holding up the bands with his hands, during the preceding days that he was concealed in a cornfield, but while riding the horse he could not hold it up, and it had opened the wound, from which there was a bloody, mattery oze, trickling down upon his broad shoulders. To the soldiers who surrounded him, with pity and astonishment, the negro pleaded earnestly: "Please, massa soger, take dis collar off my neck. I'se a good higger; I'll do any ting you want me. De Illinoy sogers cut the collar off 'or Ben." After a labor of three hours the collar was filed off. It appears that the negro had carried this filed off. It appears that the negro had carried this iron band upon his neck about three months, as a punishment for assisting his wife to escape into Il-linois.

CAPTAIN FOOTE has perhaps done more than

very soon we would not be able to prevent a maritime war. Mr. DIXON (Rep.), of Connecticut, was in favor of the amendment, but did not like its phraseology, as it suggested that filters might be war with any maritime Power. He would strike out the clause reading "immi-nent danger of war with any maritime Power," so as to leave the time of constructing the fortifications to the judgment of the President, and the amendment was so modified, and adopted. Mr. NESMITH (Den.), of Oregon, offered an amend-ment, to appropriate \$100,000 for the construction of a fort at the mouth of the Columbia river. He said there was not a fortification on the whole coast, and something of the kind was needed at the mouth of the Columbia river. We were finding new gold mines in that region, and it was expected next year to snip a million of dollars per week from the mouth of that river. • Mr. FESSENDEN (Hep.), of Maine, said this bill was enticely for the repair of the old fortifications, and pro-posed no new ones. If the amendment of the Soator was modified, however, so as to require the fort to be constructed, if, in the judgment of the President, it was necessary, he would not object. The amendment was so moufied and adopted. Mr. SHERMAN (Rep.), of Dhio, moved to strike out the whole, and insert, instead thereof, "For repairs to smillion of dollars, and for the construction of active out new million of dollars, and for the construction of new new million of dollars, and for the construction of such new CAPTAIN FOOTE has perhaps done more than any other man in our navy in advancing, by pre-cept and example, the best religious interests of the service, and those who have been privilegod to listen to his words, not only at public meetings, especially those of the Seamen's Friend Society in Boston and New York, will not soon forget the im-pressions thereby made of the Christian humility and manly piety clearly characterizing this distin-guished officer. With such men in command, we feel additional assurance that the nountry's cause is

Mr. SHERMAN (Hep.), of Ohio, moved to strike out the whole, and insert, instead thereof, "For repairs to such fortifications as the public service may require, one million of dollars, and for the construction of such new works as the public service may require, one million of dollars," Rejected. Mr. GRIMED (Dom.) moved to strike out all the ap-propriations relative to the lakes. He did not believe there was any necessity for the and, and did not believe that there was any prospect of war with any foreign Power. Rejected. Power. Rejected. Mr. SHERMAN, of Ohio, moved as a substitute

Changes in the Standing Committees.

The Fortification Bill.

land, Chicago at Charleston, and Newport at Mobile. If we did not fortify ourselves at these Southern points, very soon we would not be able to prevent a maritime

guished officer. With such men in command, we feel additional assurance that the country's cause is God's cause. Captain F. is a son of the former Se-nator S. A. Foote, of Connecticut, well known in connection with the famous "Foote's Resolutions," which gave ise to the immortal debate between Hayne and Webster in the United States Senate.— Salem (Mass.) Register.

No. 106] DEPARTMENT OF STATE, WASHINGTON, Feb. 3, 1862. SIR: Your despatch of January 14, No. 102, has been received. It is accompanied by a copy of a note, which you have addressed to M. Thouvenel, on the subject of the introduction of American citizens at the Imperial Court. I very freely confess to the opinions-First, That an audience, or presentation of any but diplo-matic persons at Court, is to be regarded not in any degree as a right of the person received, but as a courtesy extended to him. Secondly, That the Imperial Court is perfectly at liberty to define and prescribe the qualifications, conditions, and terms on which strangers shall be admitted into its society. Thirdly, If American citizens request you present their wishes for admission at Court, you can only present them by complying with the terms and conditions prescribed. Fourthly, Re-ferring to the questions which havé actually arisen, I think that you can properly, in all cases, give the occupation of each person, for that would be to dis-criminate, or to seem to discriminate, by European rules, between persons who, being all alike citizens, was vissiby claim to be equals in asocial position at

No. 106 j