FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 13, 1863.

We can take no notice of anonymous commu mications. We do not return rejected manuscripts.

We Voluntary correspondence solicited from all parts of the world, and especially from our different military and naval departments. When used, it

will be paid for. FORNEY'S WAR PRESS For Saturday, February 14th, has just been issued, and is for sale at the counter of The Press. The following are the principal contents:
ENGRAVING.—Portrait of Major General Jos. Hooker, Commander-in-Chief of the Army of the Otomac.
ORIGINAL STORY—Gloom and Glare. POETRY.-Mother! Can I Go?-The Oath-To Amelia—Fejis Et Mures.
EDITORIALS.—A Reconstructed Union—The

Affair at Oharleston—Regenerated Mexico—The
Affair at Oharleston—Regenerated Mexico—The
Tide Turning—Case of the Jeffersonian Newspaper—
The Free Banking System—Admiral Dupont—
League Island—The Private Opinions of the Demooratic Club—Neutrality of Blockading—Reform in
Sweden—Military Resources of France.

OCCASIONAL—All the Letters from "Occascool" Judget the sional" during the past week are published in the FROM WASHINGTON-Special Despatches to The Press.
THE DEMOCRATIO CLUB.—A full Synopsis

of the Proceedings, and Mr. C. C. Burr's late Speech. NEWS FROM EUROPE, AND ALL OUR ARMIES AND SQUADRONS.
SOIENCE, LITERATURE, AND ART. AGRICULTURE. FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC MARKETS. WIT AND HUMOR. MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS.

A WEEK'S SUMMARY OF NEWS. The WAR PRESS is a most desirable paper for the camp and soldier, containing, as it does, not only a choice selection of literary matter, but also a complete summary of the news of the past week. Copies ready for mailing can be obtained at the ounter of The Press for five cents.

Mediation. The elaborate despatches we print this morning give a complete history of our diplomatic relations with France on the question of mediation. There is no reservation or secrecy. The country knows as much as is known at the Cabinet of Washington or the Court of St. James. And now that the truth is before us we can see really what these stories of mediation contain. Those who dreaded war and diplomatic complications will see that the correspondence between the two nations has been marked with courtesy, candor, and kindness. France seems to have been sincere in her desire to see this war end. She had many interests to consult, and the American war is a source of suffering. She may desire to see the fall of this Republic, but she certainly desires cotton and tobacco. She feels that her commerce and agriculture are suffering—and she feels the interest of a common humanity in the cessation of the war and

give France the credit of these kind intentions, more particularly as it enabled the have the provinces? Is it a wonder, now, ceed. They must unite and do so. Party Administration to give the world a noble | that the colonists are apprehensive, affrightand manly record. While we maintained ed; that even this Continental Congress cessary, and degrading. Let us see it ended. our honor, it cannot be said that we main- may be removed by some Cromwell, as the Let all men who desire to serve the city, tained it in a petulant or angry spirit. We met France with the frankness that so well becomes a great people, proud in the midst | be utterly exhausted, and enormous taxes of suffering and inflexible unto the end. world, that in this war we have no other our currency fluctuates and vibrates by purpose than to crush the rebellion. When we accomplish this, the war is over. If we wonder that the Continental notes go down, fail to do this, by defeat, internal compro- and down, and down? Is it marvellous mise or external mediation, we merely pro- that there is no confidence in the army of claim a truce, and enter upon a generation | raw recruits now shivering at Valley Forge; of vexatious, endless, and bloody wars. We | but little hope in the timid Washington, inferior race, and the future would be reign Lord the King, and universal gloom a war of petty States, factions, or inte- in looking at the future? ries as bitter as those that existed be- may live to the utmost limit of human life. best to do. This is the policy so eloquently and elaborately discussed by the Secretary may be called loyalty now—but in the

Republic against an insurrection, and that the European Powers have failed to do us in an oration preceding the revolution of

of two nations or peoples, but the war of a

In the Senate, yesterday, the bill of Mr. Senator Stramaaxs, providing for free banks. And the Senator Stramaaxs, providing for free banks and support the senator of the s The Passage of the Currency Bill. In the Senate, yesterday, the bill of Mr. Senator SHERMAN, providing for free bank-

ideas are not always patient men. They actively plotting to betray us. These of fences, he carnestly contends, should be punished, and he asks the Legislature to pass resolutions calling upon Congress to enact laws defining the crime and providing for its punishment. These resolutions shall, he suggests, carnestly request Congress to "forthwith pass laws defining and punishing offences of the class above referred to, and providing for the fair and speedy trial by an impartial jury of persons charged with such offences in the loyal and undistinged States, so that the guilty may justly suffer and the innocent be relieved." In the suggest ideas are not always patient men. They forget that the world changes slowly, and with reluctance, and that before the people can believe, they must be educated.

There may be a reaction, and men may turn away from the glories of the future, because they are darkened by the gloom of the present. We must not despair because this is so. The recoil is only temporary. The gloom passes away like the smoke that rises from the cannon, and obscures the victory; or the mist that lifts from the earth and shows the spreading landscape; or the clouds that pass into air and release the glowing sunshine. If there is impatience or anxiety in the Northern States, this is its

Democrats voting in the affirmative. We do not see precisely what the Goveror intends by his message, unless it may e to place Pennsylvania on what we shall call conservative ground. The wisdom of his message consists in this: He anticipates very efficient and malignant argument of the enemy by boldly affirming their own ground and defying them to endorse the very measure for which they have clamored. It admits that arbitrary arrests are wrong,

and asks the sympathizers to join in punishing legally what they do not desire to see punished in a summary and arbitrary manner. If the Governor can succeed in accomplishing this he will accomplish a very wonderful and adroit achievement, and, perhaps, do a great deal of good to the country. For ourselves, we prefer to wait and see. We see no harm that can come from the adoption of the resolutions. At the same time, believing, as we do, that the Government has been right in exercising its high and solemn responsibility, we do not see that they will do much to strengthen the position of Pennsylvania among the loyal States, nor to prevent her relations with the Government being misunderstood. It is a commendable thing that "the guilty should justly, suffer and the innocent be relieved;" but we should be sorry to understand the Governor as intimating that any innocent person had been punished by the Government. It is our boast, as loyal men, that none but the disloyal have suffered, and none but the disloyal clamored over the suffering; and whoever asserts contrary doctrines treads upon dangerous and delicate ground.

New York Loyalty. The New York Express, which is one of those superfine loyal papers that sustain readers in the following grateful manner: "What hopes can have the country? Is it a won-"What hopes can have the country? Is it a wonder, now, that the people are apprehensive, affrighted; that even this President may be removed by some
Cromwell, as the Rump Partiament was by the old Cromwell? Or, that the Federal resources may be utterly
exhausted, and enormous taxes be fastened upon us
and our posterity, generation after generation? Is
it a wonder that gold fluctuates and vibrates by
every breath from Washington? Is it a wonder
that treasury paper goes down and down, and
down? Is it marvelleus that there is no confidence, but
little hope, and universal gloom in looking at the
future?" the prevalence of peace. We are bound to papers, but we can very well imagine what strike hands, and determine that fraud and Rump Parliament was by the old Crou-WELL? Or, that the colonial resources may fastened upon us and our posterity, genera-We say to France and we say to the tion after generation? Is it a wonder that every breath from Philadelphia? Is it

admit ourselves to be a conquered and an who has raised his sword against our Soverests, of traditions and hatreds, of rival- We trust that the editor of the Express tween Lancaster and York, and which When his hair is gray and his form is old now exist between Bonaparte and Bourbon. and bent, and he sees around him a happy It is to escape from a future like this that we and prosperous country, we will not envy persist in ending this war as it may seem the feelings with which he will read the of State to Mr. DAYTON, and when he shows | hereafter, when men weigh it calmly and to that Minister, and through him, to the deliberately, it will be called by another Minister of France, that this is not the war

The Political Reaction.

"Political reactions," said LAMARTINE justice in refusing to admit this doctrine, he 1848, "are like the recoil of cannon. They ends the argument and completely answers | are the recoil of ideas. The human mind, affrighted by the new truths which the re-We are satisfied to stand by the Secretary | volutions wrought in her name have thrown of State on this question. He occupies high out before the world, shrinks back before and patriotic ground—the only ground that her own discoveries, and weakly abandons an American statesman can occupy with the territory she had gained. But, gentlehonor. The country will honor him for his men, the recoil is only temporary; other patriotism and boldness, and the world hands step forward and recharge the pacific will respect the grace, the beauty, the enthuartillery of human thought, and new explosiasm, and the polished eloquence with which sions, not of ball, but of light, restore their he conducted and closed the celebrated con- empire to the truths which seemed surrendered or vanquished." These words of the eloquent Frenchman, uttered at a time when
France, feeling that she had been false to
the teachings of the great Revolution, was
on the eye of making another attempt to

spected. We shall no longer be at the mercy of irresponsible and weak corporations, whose promises to pay fall fifty percent. in a day's ride. Paper will be placed on the same standard as gold and silver, and men will deal in the faith of the Government as they now deal in the faith of one another.

The Message of the Governor.

If we understand the message of his Excellency the Governor as printed this morn-with the enthusiasm of the visioners than the system of slavery falls in splinters. While the smoke and noise affright the people, they cannot be expected to form a just conclusion, nor properly appreciate her own triumphs. Men hesitate, and for an instant turn back. They have likewise lost the Mississippi, with every island and river fortification; save that at Vicksburg, by which it was defended. This river, which drains the entire valley of the West, and cuts in two the slave States, from Cairo to the Gulf, and one which could float the navies of the word, which can neither be forded or timidity, and, it may be, wickedness among their rulers. They have fondly hoped for years; their hopes became dreams, and, there earound the Gulf coast to Pensacola.

But more than this, they have within the year lost New Orleans, the great commercial metropolis of the South, with the numerous fortifications established for its defence. They have likewise lost the Mississippi, with every island and river fortification; save that at Vicksburg, by which it was defended. This river, which drains the entire valley of the West, and one which could float the mavies of the west and their commercial metropolis of the South, with the numerous foots. New Orleans, the great commercial.

Florida, and thence around the Gulf coast to Pensacola.

But more than this, they have obtained to the South with the numerous foots. New Orleans, the great commercial metropolis the south. New Orleans, the great commercial metropolis of the South, with the south was defended. This river, which drains the entire valley of the West, and out in two the cellency the Governor, as printed this morn- with the enthusiasm of the visionary, they ing, it is in this manner: The Government saw delicious sights, and hoped to see them heretofore, in the exercise of a high and realized. They hoped to see liberty rise solemn responsibility, has seen fit to arrest and confine suspected persons, at the same time suspending the writ of habeas corpus, and transcending certain written laws. The effect of this action has been to engender discontent and sedition, and bad men—or, to use the Governor's homely and expressive phrase, "a few wretches among us, false to all our free and loyal traditions"—are actively plotting to betray us. These of-

embodying the Governor's suggestions, and real meaning. We may regret that they they were passed to a second reading. In should be seen in any way-but let us do the House, the message was ordered to be justice to the men of our own race, to our printed—yeas 56, nays 32—many of the brothers and friends. Let us drive away the mists of prejudice and apprehension, and they will see even as we see, and they will bless God for his goodness. When we regard the war in this aspect, we feel proud that we are permitted to fight under a banner whose legend is the proudest that a free people can boast. We do not believe that it can be conquered, for its defeat would be to turn back the ages and inaugurate the reign of superstition and ignorance Such a destiny can never be intended for us, and those who see it in the political reaction that recent events are supposed to indicate fail to read correctly the signs of the times. The Councils. We are very much disgusted with our

tained a certain degree of respect; but we are beginning to think they are as degraded as the Aldermen of New York, beyond which no comparison can go. We have seen nothing, thus far, but disputation, anger, injustice, insolence, and fraud. Instead of attending to their legitimate business and legislating for highways, and water, and the peace of the city, the members do nothing but scold one another in the fiercest invective, and plot and counterplot to obtain control of the departments, the police, and the city's revenue. In the meantime all interests suffer, and the people must stand submissive spectators, while the actors in this bear-garden go through their antics, and make themselves ridiculous and offensive. When we take up the Council reports in the morning it is impossible to anticipate the entertainment they contain. It may be a personal controversy between Mr. CRESSWELL and Mr. MEESER, in which Mr. MEESER is peremptorily reminded that his claim to be a Councilman is a fraud upon the commuthe Government but do not sustain the nity; or a quarrel between Mr. BRIGHTLY Administration, cheers the hearts of its and Mr. WETHERILL, as to the merits of Mr. Davis as a presiding officer, in which the Select Chamber is told that Mr. BRIGHT-Ly gave it an organization it should be proud of; or a speech from Mr. Quin, in which he abuses the Government in a style that manifests a charming innocence of the rules of rhetoric and grammar, and a want of patriotism; or a demonstration from Mr. BAR-GER, who now serves the Democratic party as Councilman and legislator; or In the time of the Revolution, we are told an unseemly exhibition of partisanship that General PUTNAM, as commander of by Mr. WILSON KERR, who was made Pre-New York, found it difficult to restrain the sident by the brute force of his party. In "disaffected" from open outbreaks against | the Common Branch we see these scenes the Continental Congress, and his utmost | more frequently, until at length we are bevigilance could not prevent them from send- ginning to despair of anything but aniing supplies to the ships of Admiral Howe, mosity and intrigue. There are many good as they lay out in the bay. We are not men in Councils, but their influence is not aware that these people wrote for news- seen. We believe, if these men were to they would have written: What hopes can | contention should cease, they would sucpolitics in City Councils is unseemly, unne-

> WASHINGTON. Special Despatches to "The Press."

irrespective of party, determine that this

their manly courage.

OUR FOREIGN RELATIONS THE PROPOSED MEDIATION OF NAPOLEON. Message from President Lincoln. Official Correspondence on the Subject.

The Despatches of Mr. Seward, Mr. Dayton, and M. Drouyn de l'Huys upon the Subject Submitted to the Senate—The Primary Offer of Mediation Temporarily abandoned. &c.,

WASHINGTON, February 12, 1863. OFFICIAL CORRESPONDENCE SUBMITTED TO THE SENATE. The President to-day sent to the Senate the fol DEPARTMENT OF STATE, Feb. 12, 1863. To the President of the United States:
The Secretary of State, to whom was referred the esolution of the Senate of the 10th just, requesting the President, if not in his judgment incompatible with the public interests, to lay before the Senate any correspondence which has taken place between this Government and the Government of France, on the subject of mediation or other measures look ing to the termination of the existing civil war, has the honor to lay before the President a copy of the rrespondence called for by the said resolution.

WM. H. SEWARD. MR. DAYTON TO MR. SEWARD-EXTRACT.

Inan the loss of many battles. Conscious that this would be so, it was fortified, your Excellency, will remember, not only at its mouth, and below, and at New Orleans, but at every available point upwards, yet it, with its many fortifications, Vicksburg alone excepted, has within the year been lost to the

little force in reserve to supply the drain. An examination of the preliminary report of the sensus of 1360, of which I have the power to transmit you a copy, will show on page 131 that the body of the population upon which the South must draw for the supply of this drain is less even than I suggested in our recent conversation.

The aggregate free population of all the slave States, including Maryland, Delaware, Virginia, Kentucky, and Missouri, is only 8,783,763; but from population upon which the South must draw for the supply of this drain is less even than I suggested in our recent conversation.

The aggregate free population of all the slave States, including Maryland, Delaware, Virginia, Kentucky, and Missouri, is only 8,789,783; but from this must be deduced the population of those slave States in the possession of the United States, where no conscription law of the South could probably be enforced, and likewise the free blacks of the South, in whose hands they dare not place arms. The free population of those States, shown by the census of 1,890, is as follows: Delaware, 11,048; Maryland, 699,860; Kentucky, 390,201; Missouri, 1,067,061; Kanawha, or Western Virginia, with Jefferson, Accomac, and Northampton counties, estimated at 379,974; free blacks of the South to be deducted, 250,987; making an aggregate of 5,338,121, which, when deducted from the aggregate free population of the South, leaves only 4,951,642, including men, women, and children.

The general accuracy of these figures can readily be tested by reference to pages 131, 286, 397, 283, and 289 of the census report before referred to. It is true that, to some slight extent, troops may volun tarily go into the Southern army from the froptiers of the country not in their possession, but these would probably be at least balanced by those withholding themseives along the coasts and the towns and cities of the South subject to our control, and for which no allowance is made in the above calculations.

I need not recapitulate the population of the free City Councils. Hitherto they have main-

and cities of the South subject to our control, and for which no allowance is made in the above calculations.

I need not recapitulate the population of the free States and of the border States in our possession. The aggregate, by a reference to the same census report, will be seen to be within a fraction of twenty-two millions, (21,996,845). During the last summer, in addition to the army then in the field, they raised within the space of two months, principally by voluntary enlistments, 600,000 men, and there is yet another and still another army in the reserve; as I am instructed, to take their place in the whole; or in part, should that, unhappilly, become necessary. In the foregoing estimate I have taken no account of the slaves of the South as a source either of strength or weakness. As they have been used heretofore, they have been forced to labor with it in the trenches, while the great mass have toiled in the field at home, thus leaving almost the whole population of the South free to fight its battles.

Emancipation, should it occur, while it liberates the slaves, would cut off this source of strength from their masters. Their supplies in the rear must be kept up, or their army cannot be held together. The one is essential to the maintenance of the other. A time may soon come, therefore, when, aside from the apprehensions incident to emancipation, the slaves of the South will be to their masters as ource of weakness and not of strength. Permit me, however, here to add, that whoever may have entertained apprehensions of a servile war, such I do not suppose for a moment to have been contemplated by the President in foreshadowing his policy of emanous pation. The slaves of the South, scattered over a wast extent of country, have no arms, and no means of procuring them. They have little intelligence no means of distant intercommunication, and can have no general concert of action. They may refuse to labor for their masters, and their masters cannol maintain them. have no general concert of action. They may refuse to labor for their masters, and their masters canno maintain them.

The map left with your Excellency, showing the per centage of slaves in each county of the South, will prove this beyond a question. In certain large sections of country slong the Mississippi, more especially, there is about twenty-eight per cent. only of white population; all the rest are slaves. Of this population the able-bodied men are now almost entirely away with the army. Could attempts be made here or in other sections to constrain, the slaves to a forced obedience, they may resist, or they, may leave their plantations, as many have alreedy done, and seek the friendly shelter of the Union flag. But neither principle nor policy will induce the United States to encourage a servile war or prompt the slave to cut the throat of his master or his master's family.

The Government will not even permit, as I tave already said to you, its own soldiers or the soldiers of the enemy acting as guerillas, or marauder; belonging to no organized force, and under no requiar flag, to make war or attack even an armed ciemy without punishment; still less would it encodrage or permit slaves to offend against humanity by attacks upon the feeble and helpless. That as isolated case or cases of wrong may occur in the fourse of establishing a great change, if such shall be established in the social organization of the Sokth, is not improbable, but in every such case I dobt not that the arm of the Government would promptly interfere to protect and to punish. This, hetween, is a matter incidental only to the subject of ny communication.

is a matter incidental only to the subject of ny communication.

Leaving the question of population, I pass for a moment to the other great element of stringth in war, and that is money. I have already said that the resources of the South in men would seem to be practically exhausted, and their resources in money. I think, must be equally so. I am instructed, that with a floating debt of \$400,000,000, represented by paper at a discount of 75 per cent, they have neither raised, nor have they the means of raising, a revenue equal to \$10,000,000 in any form, or for any purpose. Want and distress are already disclosing memselves in frightful forms throughout the entire region occupied by the insurgents. On the other hand, the Government of the United States has, is I am instructed, a revenue available in the precious metals, of more than \$100,000,000, while its mints are yielding gold more rapidly than foreign trade withdraws it from the country. In this vital matter of finance, therefore, there doer not seem to exist between the parties an equality of clamor and disgrace shall end. They will succeed, and the people will honor them for ter of finance, therefore, there does not seem to exist between the parties an [equality of strength. So far, indeed, as I can see, such equality has existed nowhere, except on certain battle-fields, and especially between the two great armies in Virginia. Here the insurgents have advanced and retired. They have gained battles and lost them. I do not mean to depreciate their gallantry. They are yet my countrymen. Here, at least, they have shown equality of strength, but every where else the permanent gain has been with the arms of the Union.

Union.

I avail myself of this occasion to ranew to your Excellency assurances of the most distinguished consideration, with which I have the honor to be your Excellency's

Very obedient servant,

WM. L. DAYTON. MR. DAYTON TO MR. SEWARD—EXTRACT
NO. 231.

PARIS, Nov. 25, 1862.

SIR: I received last night, from M. Drouyn De
L'Huys, a communication dated twenty-third inst.,
in answer to mine of the seventeenth inst., dated, by
mistake, the sixteenth. The communication of M.
De L'Huys is of so much interest that I send you
herewith a copy of the original, and a translation.
I am, sir, your obedient servant,
WL. L. DAYTON.
His Excellency, WM. H. SEWARD, Secretary of
State.

[TRANSLATION. Translation.

DEPARTMENT OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS,
PALAGE OF COMPRIENCE, NOV. 23, 1862.
SIR: I have learned with lively interest the information which you have been pleased to communicate to me upon the respective situations of the two belingerent parties in the United States. You express to me the hope that these suggestions may modify my opinion as to the equilibrium of strength between the States of the North and those of the South, and they are certainly of a nature to make me appreciate all the resources of your Government. But it is none the less true that, notwithstanding the inequality of numbers and of dinancial means, notwithstanding local advantages and partial conquests, the conditions of soil and of climate seem to oppose insuperable obstacles to the progress of the struggle, and that the equal energy of both sides tends to impress upon it a character of indelible desperation. struggle, and that the equal energy of both sides tends to impress upon it a character of indelible desperation.

I am prepared to render homage with you to the courage which the Americans, upon the one side and the other, have shown thus far; but the courage, even while it excites the admiration of the world, is only calculated to render more uncertain the result of the combats, and to retard the termination of the disasters of this bloody war. You know, sir, what feelings this sad spectacle has given rise to in us; you know the step which a profound sympathy for America has inspired in the Government of the Emperor, in the hope of opening a way to a reconciliation. This step, you know, also, ought and could take place, in the opinion of the Emperor, only with the consent and concurrence of the two beligerent parties. At present the reception given to our proposition by the Cabinets of London and Petersburg prevents us from thinking of pursuing it further. But I can assure you, sir, that our friendly dispositions have not changed. If some day the Americans, tired of turning' their valor against themselves, should wish to have recourse to us in order to seek in concert the means of terminating this conflict, they would find us always ready, be it in associating ourselves with other Powers, or be it separately, to aid them with our co-operation, and to testify by our good offices feelings which have not ceased to animate France in regard to them.

Receive, sir, the assurances of my distinguished consideration.

DROUYN DE L'HUYS.

MR. SEWARD TO MR. DAYTON—EXTRACT MR. SEWARD TO MR. DAYTON-EXTRACT

MR. SEWARD TO MR. DAYTON—EXTRACT No. 261.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,

WASHINGTON, Nov. 25, 1862.

Wm. L. Daylon, Esg., &c., &c.:

Sir: Your despatch of November 10th, No. 223, has been received only at this late day. I have now only to say that the views presented by me in mydespatch of October 20th are the deliberate and settled convictions of the Government, always to be expressed when, in your judgment, any expression whatever on the subject of the action of foreign Powers shall be either necessary or expedient.

In reply to a suggestion in your despatch, it is proper for me to say that neither Mr. Mercier nor any other person has had the least warrant, from any authority of the United States, for representing to his Government that the President would be disposed to entertain any proposition in regard to the action of this Government in the conduct of our domestic affairs from any foreign quarter whatsover. The exact contrary is the effect of all that has ever passed between all the ministers residing here and this Department. You will judge whether it is important to clear up this point at Paris.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,
WILLIAM H. SEWARD.

proper for me to say that neither Alt. Alerceir nor any other person has had the least warrant, fast of the provention of the Government that the President would be disposed to entertain any prompting in regard to the Government that the President would be disposed to entertain any prompting in regard to describe any prompting to the Government and the Country of the Government and the Country of the Government and the Department. You will judge whether it is improved to clear up this point at Paris.

I ram, sir, your WILLIAM H. H. BWARD.

NO. SS.—AIR. SPWARD TO MR. DAYYON.

DEPARTMENT OF SYATE.

WISHINGTON, November 3, 1882.

WILLIAM L. DEFORM TO MR. DAYYON.

DEPARTMENT OF SYATE.

SIL: YOUR SEED, ADA, Soc. See, November 3, 1882.

WILLIAM L. DEFORM TO MR. DAYYON.

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WILLIAM L. DEFORM TO MR. DAYYON.

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TO WM. L. DAYTON, Esq., &c., &c.

No. 268.—MR. SEWARD TO MR. DAYTON.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE, WASHINGTON, Dec. II, 1362.
Sire: Your despatch of November 25th, No. 231, has been received, together with the note which M. Drouyn del Buys addressed to you on the 23d of November, by way of answer by our communication to him of the 17th of that month. From my previous despatch you will probably have inferred that the President did not expect you to open a correspondence with M. Drouyn del Mays upon the subject of the proposition concerning American affairs, which the Emperor has recontly submitted to the Emperor of Russia and the Queen of Oreat Britain. Insomuch as you have done so without consulting this Government, and have thus drawn forth from the Imperial Government abave that wawn forth from the Imperial Government are annual to the subject of the proposition of the president, and that he is gratified with the explanation it gives of the present poftey of the Emperor in regard to the United States. You are authorized, also, to inform M. Drouyn de 1'Huys that this Government desires now no less sincerely than it has always done to retain and fortily its traditional relations with France, and that overy preceding which it shall have occasion to take in the conduct of international affairs shall manifest that spirt and no other. You are authorized further to say to M. Drouyn de l'Huys, that this Government apprecisios the assurance which the Emperor has given us of bis willingness at a future time, if invited by it, to render his good offices towards forwarding a termination of the civil war in which we are so unhappily engaged, and that the savernment and the American people has so constantly relied.

T. WM. L. DAYTON, Esq., etc.

MR. DAYTON TO MR. SEWARD.

the control of the post of the

fluctuations of this contest, but the seatiment to which we have yielded is too sincero for indifference to find a place in our thoughts, or that we should cease to be place in our thoughts, or that we should cease to be placed in the public of the public part without profound repert his war, worse than civil, comparable to the most furthed distractions of the ancient republics, and whose dissisters multiply in proportion to the resources and the valor which each of the belligerent parties develop. The Government Chils which have been concerned by the content of the public of the content of the public of the content of the public of a friendly mediation, and we have asked ourselves whether hey are truly of a nature to set aside as premature every incentive to a reconciliation. On one part has been opposed to us the repugnance of the United States of the spend of the proposed to the the proposed of the the public on the other, the bope, which the Federal Government has not abandoned, of at aiming its solution by force of arms. Assuredly, sir, resource to the good offices of one or several neutral Power contains, uching the momental which principles of the solutions of the product of the p

MR. SEWARD TO MR. DAYTON.

other the conference would be engaged with discussion of the interests which divide them. He assumes further, that the commissioners would seek, by means of well ordered and profound deliberation, whether these interests are definitely irreconcilable; whether separation is an extreme that can no longer be avoided, or whether the memories of a common existence, the tics of every kind which have nade of the Nor.h and the South one whole federative State, and have borne them on to so high a degree of superity are not more power in than the causes which have placed arms in the hands of the two populations. The suggestion is not an extraordinary one, and it may be suggestion is not an extraordinary one, and it may be suggestion is not an extraordinary one, and it may be suggestion is not an extraordinary one, and it may be suggestion is not an extraordinary one, and it may be suggestion is not an extraordinary one, and it may be suggestion is not an extraordinary one, and it may be suggestion is not an extraordinary one, and it may be suggested in the care in the extraordinary one and it may be suggested in the convention of peace, a feasible serving the integrity of the country, it shall be excamined in this country, I think he can hardly fail to percoive that it amounts to nothing less than a proposition that, while this Government is engaged in suppressing an armed insurrection, with the purpose of maintaining, the constitutional national authority, and proserving the littegrity of the country, it shall enter into diplomatic discussion with the insurgents upon the question whether that authority, and proserving the littegrity of the country, it shall not be renounced, and whether the country, shall not be renounced, and whether that authority is shall not be renounced, and whether that the purpose of the rational authority of far as to enter into such debates, it is not easy to perceive what good results could be obtained by them. The commissioners who should be appointed by theme are commissioners could offer, t

The bill to aid the State of Missouri in emancipation was then taken up.

Mr. SAULSBURY (Dem.), of Delaware, preeeded to address the Senate in opposition to the
bill. He thought this was not the proper time for
such measures, but the difficulties of the country
seem to have been taken advantage of to secure
emancipation. He contended at some length that
there was no authority in the Constitution for any
appropriation of money for such purposes. It was
a proposal to the States to surrender their rights,
and other States in this way might be bribed to surrender rights to the General Government, and thus
destroy our present form of government and make a
centralized despotism. He believed the whole conduct of this war to have been most unwise- and unconstitutional. Confiscation bills, arbitrary arrests,
and emancipation schemes had broken up the unity

constitutional. Confiscation bills, arbitrary arrests, and emancipation schemes had broken up the unity of the people which before was for the Union and the Constitution, and had raised much fear and dissension in many States.

Mr. SUMNER (Rep.), of Massachusetts, moved to amend so as to reduce the amount paid for each slave emancipated from three hundred dollars to two hundred dollars. He said he felt humbled to think the Senate was considering the value of a human being. the Senare was considering the value of a manabeing.

Mr. TRUMBULLI. (Rep.) said that the appropriation was for the State of Missouri, and if Missouri should emancipate without paying a dollar to
the owners she would still be entitled to the money.

Mr. SUMNER contended that at the present time
slaves have no saleable value, and referred to the
report of the emancipation commissioners in the
District of Columbia.

The amendment was adopted:

YEAS.

Representatives have been sent, also, from Louisiana, and others are understood to be coming from Arabana others are understood to be coming from Arabana. There is a preponderating argument in favor of the Congressional form of conference over that which is suggested by M. Drouyn de L'Huys, viz.—that which an accession to the latter would bring the Government into a concurrence with the insurgents in disregarding and setting saide an important part of the Constitution of the United States, and so would be of pernicious example, the Congressional Conference on the contrary, preserves and gives new strength to that sacred instrument, which must continue through future ages the sheet-anchor of the Republic.

You will he at liberty to read this despatch to M. Drouyn de l'Huys, and to give him a copy if he shall desire it. To the end that you may be informed of the whole case, I transmitz copy of M. Drouyn de l'Huys despatch. espatch.
I am, sir, your obedient servant,
WM. H. SEWARD. DEPARTMENT OF VIRGINIA.

Exchange of Prisoners—Release of Sutlers, Clerks, &c.—Rebel Reports from the Lower Mississippi—Pennsylvania Soldier FORTRESS MONROE, Feb. 11.—In reply to a demand made for the release of the United States army officers, Colonel Ludlow, United States commissioner for the exchange of prisoners, has received information from Mr. Guld, rebel commissioner, that all the United States officers captured before the 10th of December, 1862, the date of Jeff Davis' proclamation, could be immediately re-All the sutlers, clerks, and United States Govern-ment employees, confined in Richmond, have just

been released, and have arrived here in the steam The Lynchburg Daily Republican contains the fol-MOBILE. Feb. 4.—The latest reliable information The river is rising, and now is within four feet of high-water mark. Artillery has been placed at all the stations on the Memphis and Charleston Railroad.

Private Frank Broomfield, of the 11th Pennsylania Cavalry, was shot at Great Bridge, near Deep creek, last night. The shot is supposed to nave been fired by a rebel mail carrier. The steamboat Canonicos arrived at Fortress e to-day, from New York, en route to Hilton Absent—Messrs. Bayard, Dixon, Hale, (sick), Rice, Sherman, and Willey.

Mr. HICKS (U.), of Maryland, stated that he was Head. She came in out of the storm,

ARMY OF THE CUMBERLAND. The Anderson Cavalry Returns to Duty— Letter from Gen. Rosecrans to Governor Curtin-Col. Palmer at Nashville. HARRISBURG, Feb. 12.—Governor Curtin has re-

eived the most gratifying intelligence from Gen All the members have returned to duty, and the work of reorganization is to be at once commenced Colonel Palmer has arrived at Nashville and is exerting a good influence. General Rosecrans adds that the regiment conains material to perform deeds that will wipe out the stain of the refusal to join their comrades in pattle, and exceed the highest expectations and hopes of its many friends. The Weehawken—General Foster's Expedition. NEW YORK, Feb. 12.—Advices by the Arago state

that the Monitor steamer Weehawken would be obliged to repair a broken shaft at Hilton Head, reuiring some three weeks. General Foster's forces were encamped at Bay oint, and it was reported that he had come North No attack had been made on Charleston as late as midnight of Monday, when the Arago passed through the blockading fleet off there. The Alabama-A Report of her Capture. NEW YORK, Feb. 12 .- A letter from Baltimore, lated yesterday, says Capt. Thompson, of the bark Agnes, reports that he spoke, on the 3d inst., in lat. 33, long. 72.45, the brig Darien, bound to Portland, the captain of which informed him that the Alabama had been captured. A note to the letter says "this ooks like a canard."

The Hamburg bark Maria Sophia, from Cardiff,

Another Intended Rebel Pirate. NEW YORK, Feb. 12.-A letter from Liverpool sys that the steamer Georgiana had sailed thence or Nassau, and it was believed that she was in-

earded by a boat from a steam-vessel of war; the officer examined her papers. The description of the ressel answers that of the Alabama.

Stonewall Jackson in Command.

New York, Feb. 12.—A letter from Falmouth says that Stonewall Jackson is in command at Fredericksburg, General Lee having gone towards Charleston.

Democratic Caucus—New Jersey Legislature.

Trenton, N. J., Feb. 12.—The Democratic caucus broke up at a late hour last night. The object was to discuss the resolutions in regard to the war and the state of national affairs. Messrs. Holsman and English, of Bergen, advocated the peace resolutions of the former, offered in the Senate last week weeks ago. Messrs. Vanatta, of Morris; Randolph, of liudson; and others, opposed them.

The discussion was continued by Messrs, Grimes, Richardson, and Wilson.

The motion to lay on the table was withdrawn, and Mr. Fessenden's motion, limiting the increase adopted—yeas 24, nays 13.

Mr. RICHARDSON (Dem.) thought it would be necessary to create a system of brevet promotions of the former, offered in the Senate two weeks ago. Messrs. Vanatta, of Morris; Randolph, of liudson; and others, opposed them.

The discussion was continued by Messrs, Grimes, Richardson, and Wilson.

The motion to lay on the table was withdrawn, and Wir. Fessenden's motion, limiting the increase to twenty major and fifty brigadier generals, or the week adopted—yeas 24; nays 13.

Mr. RICHARDSON (Dem.) thought it would be necessary to create a system of brevet promotions of the field to seek for rank and honor there. Mr. WILSON, of Massachusetts, said it had been service adopted as a basis for action or policy of the Democratic majority.

The whole subject will be ventilated in both houses probably next week.

The kepublican members will agree upon their basis, and will attempt to get it adopted.

Nova Scotia Legislature.

HALIMAX, Feb. 12.—The Nova Scotia Legislature opened to-day. The Governor's speech is lengthy It expresses gratitude that while the neighboring States are impoverished by civil war and Europe threatened with destitution, peace reigns, capital is increasing, and the industrious have employment.

He congration to

Halifax, Feb. 12.—The Nova Scotia Legislature opened to-day. The Governor's speech is lengthy. It expresses gratitude that while the neighboring States are impoverished by civil war and Europe threatened with destitution, peace reigns, capital is increasing, and the industrious have employment. He congratulates the country for healthy commerce, bountiful harvests, successful fishery, expanding coal trade, fair results of gold mining, &c., and an increasing revenue. Canadian Parliament. MONTREAL, Feb. 12.—Parliament met at Quebec to-day, The Hon, Alexander Campbell, of Kingston, was unanimously elected Speaker of the Legislative Council.

The Governor's speech will be delivered to-mor-row. Missouri Legislature.

JEFFERSON CITY, Feb. 12.—The joint session for the election of a United States Senator adjourned yesterday till the 12th of November next. The 30th and last ballot stood Phelps 47, Wingate 31, Brown 29, Breckinridge 28, scattering 6. Necessary to a choice 71. Diinois Legislature—Peace Resolutions Passed.
STRINGPIELD, Ill., Feb. 12.—Peace resolutions were passed in the House to-day—reas 52, nays 28. Departure of Massachusetts Cavalry. Bostox, Feb. 12.—The first battalion of the 21.
Massachusetts Cavalry left to-day by rail for Baltimore, en route for Fortress Monroe. They number three hundred and fifty, including the California hundred. They are commanded by Major Caspar Crownloshields.

XXXVIIth CONGRESS Third Session. A disposition was manifested to take a vote of WASHINGTON, February 12, 1863. noved to adjourn.

The motion was determined in the negative by the yeas and nays.
Mr. VALLANDIGHAM (Dem.), of Ohio, moved Mr. VALLANDIGHAM (Dem.), of Ohio, moved a call of the House.
Mr. VOORHEES said that if the consideration of the subject was postponed till Tuesday, as suggested by Mr. Stevens, of Pennsylvania, for the purpose of allowing a reasonable debate, all this trouble will cease.
In this there was a general concurrence. The VICE PRESIDENT laid before the Senate he credentials of Hon. Wm. Sprague, elected United tales Senator from the State of Rhode Island for X years from the 4th of March newt. Duty on Paper.

Mr. WILMOT (Rep.), of Pennsylvania, presented the joint resolution of the Legislature of Pennsylvania requesting its Senators to vote for the reper of the duty on printing paper. Petitions.

Mr. GRIMES (Rep.), of Iowa, presented the poition of wounded soldiers asking for an ambulance tition of wounded soldiers asking for an ambulance corps.

Mr. FESSENDEN (Rep.), of Maine, also presented a petition for an ambulance corps.

Mr. HIOKS (U.), of Maryland, presented the petition of the citizens of Suffolk, N. Y., asking that the Constitution be amended so as to recognize our dependence on the Great Ruler of the Universe, whose name is not mentioned in that instrument. Also asking that every State paper and law shall have the words "God prosper and bless the Republic" attaches to it.

SENATE.

mr. HARRIS (Rep.), of New York, presented the petition of Horace H. Day, asking to be authorized to construct a ship-canal around the Falls of Nia-

or construct a ship-canal around the Falls of Niagara.
Mr. SUMNER (Rep.), of Massachusetts, presented the petition of Jacob Baldwin, of Pennsylvania, stating that disloyal newspapers were circulated among the army, and asking Congress to enact
a law to prohibit the circulation of such papers.

Mr. TEN EYCK (Rep.), of New Jersey, from the
Committee on Commerce, reported a bill to provide
for an assistant collector of customs, to reside at
Jersey City. Passed.

Courts for the District of Columbia.

Courts for the District of Columbia.

National Currency.

The morning hour having expired, the national currency bill was taken up and passed:

The bill to aid the State of Missouri in emancipe

in (R.)

Morril (R.)

NAYS.

Kennedy (U.)

Lane (R.) Ind

Latham (D.)

McDougall (D.)

Nesmith (D.)

Powell (D.)

paired with Mr. Wiley. He should have voted in the negative, and Mr. Wiley in the affirmative. Mr. RICHARDSON (Dem.), of Illinois, stated that if Mr. Rice had been present, he would have voted against the bill.

Frands on the Revenue.

EVENING SESSION.

Harlan (R.)
Harris (R.)
Harris (R.)
Howard (R.)
Lane (R.) Kansas
Morrill (R.)
Nesmith (D.)
Harris (R.)
Wilson (R.)
Wilson (R.)
Wilson (R.)

fenderson (U.) | Rice (D.)
licks (U.) | Rici ardson (D.)
lennedy (U.) | Rici ardson (D.)
Saulsbury (D.)
Saulsbury (D.)
Jurpie (D.)
Glougall (D.) | Wilson (U.) Mo.

Mr. HARRIS, of New York, from the Judiciary Committee, reported back the bill to reorganize the courts of the District of Columbia, with a substitute.

Credentials

In this there was a general concurrence.

Naval Appropriation Bill.

The House then went into Committee of the Whole on the atate of the Union on the naval appropriation bill.

No further amendments were made.

The bill was then laid aside, to be reported to the

Coast Defences.

The fortification bill was then taken up.
Mr. COX (Dem.), of Ohlo, wanted to know why eight hundred thousand dollars were appropriated for Maine, and none for the great Northwest!
Mr. OLIN (Rep.), of New York, said the House had recently defeated a measure for the latter, by which gunboats might pass from the Mississippi to the Northern lakes. Naval armament, and not forts, was the proper mode for its protection.
Mr. PIKE (Rep.), of Maine, said that if Mr. Ook beat his head against the softest part of New England, it would do his head more harm than the spot in which it came in contact.

Mr. SAMUEL C. FESSENDEN (Rep.), of Maine, said New England could take care of herself, either Coast Defences. said New England could take care of herself, either in or out of the Union. If it was the object of Mr. Cox and his friends to leave New England "out in the cold," they should leave her some means of de-fence. ence.
Mr. ARNOLD (Rep.), of Illinois, briefly advo-cated the most suitable means of protecting the lakes.

An amendment was made appropriating \$200,000 for the fortifications of Washington.

The committee then rose and the House passed the fortification bill. Adjourned.

THE REBELLION.

courts of the District of Columbia, with a substitute.

Increase of General Officers.

Mr. KING (Rep.), of New York, called up the bill to increase the number of major and brigadier generals.

Nr. FESSENDEN (Rep.), of Maine, moved to amend so as to limit the increase to twenty majors and fifty brigadier generals. He thought there was no necessity for so large an increase. The trouble has been, that any one could get a recommendation for office. He thought if there were fewer officers there would be less leave of absence to come to-Washington to seek for promotion. The old road to military honor, service in the field, seems to be abandoned, and a new road found, through papersigned by those who know nothing of the military necessity. VEGROES FIGHTING IN THE REPER ARMIES.

The following letter has just been published: "WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 2, 1863. Hon. William Whiting, Solicitor of the War Depart-"Hon, William Whiting, Solicitor of the War Department:

"Dear Sir: While at Yorktown, soon after its evacuation by the rebels, I was informed that during the siege the guns in those fortifications were maned and served by negroes, who were recognized as soldiers in the rebel army.

"A few days subsequently, at West Point, the day after the fight at that place, I was informed by some if our officers and men, engaged in that fight, that during the engagement our forces encountered a foll company of negroes, armed and equipped, serving in the rebel army; that said negro soldiers drove a portion of our force into a swamp and deliberately cut the throats of our officers and men, and that our troops caught one of these negroes with a commission in his pocket for a lieutenancy in the rebel army, signed by Jeff Davis.

"At Nicchanicaville, a full regiment of blacks was seen under drill, in full view of our lines, for several days. seen under drill, in the view of the days.

"The above facts were well known and often spoken of. All this, if true, shows conclusively that there does not seem to be any nice question with Davis as to the equality of blacks, such at least as is now raised in Congress by his friends on the same question. Yours truly,

"THOS. W. BEARDSLEE." NEW ORDER FOR REGULATING THE GA.
THERING OF FORAGE. A new order has just been issued by General Hooker, which furnishes conclusive evidence that he means to obtain from the enemy all the supplies he may need for the sustenance of his army. The following is the text of the order:

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, CAMP NEAR FALMOUTH, Va., Feb. 6, 1863. GENERAL ORDERS No. 8. GENERAL ORDERS No. 8.

All orders for exemption from further levies of forage for the use of this army, issued previous to this date, are hereby revoked, and will be taken up. A copy of this arder will be furnished to all parties having such orders.

Saleguards for persons, and all property not needed to maintain troops, will be religiously regarded. Levies will not be made of any other articles than forage and fresh beef, and in no case to be made, except is accordance with the provisions of General Orders No. 164, Army of the Potomac, August 9, 1862. Plundering and pillage will under no circumstances be permitted. Officers will be held responsible for the prevention thereof in their respective commands. responsible for the prevention thereof in their respective commands.

The allowance of forage and subsistence exempt from levies, which must not be seized, will be six months' supply from this date, for the owners and their families, including their employees, at the rate of one bushel and a half per month for each person.

"By command of Major General Hooker,

JOSEPH DICKINSON,

Austrant Adultant General.

Assistant Adjutant Gr FREDERICKSBURG AFTER THE BATTLE The Richmond correspondent of the London Times writes another letter, under date of December 20-22 burg after the battle, and alludes to the feeling in paragraph:

"In Richmond the opinion seems to be universal that, undeterred by all the warnings of the past, the Federals will persevere in this hopeless struggle, if only with the hopes that, before they are compelled to desist, they may inflict a good deal more anguish and suffering upon their foe. Earnest and impassioned appeals are being addressed by the Richmond journals to the people, begging them not to be too much elated by this great victory, but to prepare for many and weary months of warfare before their independence is secured. They are reminded that the Christmas of 1861 was passed in universal exultation by reason of the news just received of the Trent affair, and in confident anticipation that they should shortly have England for an ally. These hopes were blasted; the darkest months of the Confederacy were March and April of 1862. They are cautioned against despising their enemy and holding him too cheap, and witnessing a repetition in 1863 of the darkest moments of 1862."

CAPTURE OF A SLAYER. Mr. SUMNER then moved to strike out the word CAPTURE OF A SLAVER.

Pomeroy (R.)	NAYS.
Henderson (U.)	Rice (D.)
Hicks (U.)	Rice (D.)
Howard (R.)	Richardson (D.)
Howe (R.)	Sherman (R.)
Latham (D.)	Trumbull (R.)
Morrill (R.)	Wilkinson (R.)
Nesmith (D.)	Wilson (U.), Mo.
Represented to advess the Senete CAPTURE OF A SLAVER.	

Commodore Wilkes lately captured the steamer Noc Daque, a slaver, on the coast of Yucatan. The vessel had landed 1,300 slaves near Clenfuegos, and was then sold to parties in Havans, though in the name of a "Mobile merchant." Mr. Helm, the Confederate agent at Havans, gave her papers, &c., and she was to go to the Isle Mujeres, on the coast of Yucatan. Wilkes went in pursuit of her and found her there. On his approach the Confederate flag was raised, but seeing the stars and stripes the English was substituted, and then again the Mexican flag was hoisted. Of course Wilkes claimed her as a slaver and a rebel vessel. The authorities, thinking they also had a claim on her, finally delivered the vessel over to Wilkes, to be sent to's port in the United States for adjudication; where it is to be decided whether the Mexicans have any claim or not, and what proportion.

GENERAL HEINTZELMAN'S STAFF. Harris (R.) Nesmith (D.) Wilson (U.), Mo.

Mr. SUMNER proceeded to address the Senate.
He was willing to give money for immediate emancipation, but not one cent for delayed emancipation. This measure could be defended on no other ground than as a war measure; and, as a war measure, it must be prompt. It was proper that emancipation should commence in Missouri, where, by the remissness of Congress, it was allowed to enter, the people forgetting that there was any compromise to be made with God. Whatever is given for immediate emancipation is a blow struck at the rebellion; whatever is given to prospective emancipation is a gratuity and tribute to slavery.

The substitute reported by the Judiciary Committee was then adopted—yeas 27, nays 10.

The bill was then passed: GENERAL HEINTZELMAN'S STAFF. HEADQUARTERS DEFENCES OF WASHINGTON, December 6, 1862. GENERAL ORDERS No. 11.

GENERAL ORDERS NO. 11.

1. Pursuant to instruction from the Commanding General, the District of the Defences of Washington, south of the Potomac, will be discontinued. All the reports and returns now required will be forwarded to these headquarters.

2. The following named officers will be transferred to these headquarters for duty, in addition to the present staff, and will be obeyed and respected accordingly: ordingly: Lieutenant Colonel Solon H. Lathrop, assistant spector general. Lieutenant ColonellElias M. Greene, chief quar-Captain Joshua Norton, Assistant Quarter-Lieutenant Colonel Samuel McKelvy, Commislary of Subsistence.
Major Leavitt Hunt, Aid-de-Camp.
Captain Granville E. Johnson, Aid-de-Camp.
Captain Henry Norton, Aid-de-Camp.
Captain E. C. Sturges, Commander of Ambulance

Frands on the Revenue.

Mr. FESSENDEN, (Rep.), called up the bill to prevent and punish fraud against the revenue.

Foreign Mediation.

A message was received from the President in response to a resolution of the Senate, transmitting a report of the Secretary of State, with correspondence and papers concerning the mediation or arbitation of the Secretary of State, with correspondence and papers concerning the mediation or arbitation of the Teneth Covernment. Ordered to be Captain E. C. Sturges, Commander of Ambulant Corps.
Lieutenant E. P. Deacon, Volunteer Aid.
III. Brigadier General J. J. Abercrombie ma transfer his headquarters to the Arlington House. By command of Major General Heintzelman.
CARROLL H. POTTER, Assistant Adjutant General.
A VOYAGE OF DISCOVERY. On the day before yesteriday Col. Wyndham returned from his last trip of discovery. With a considerable cavalry force he scoured the country from Fairfax to Salem and the Blue Ridge at Manassas Gap, east as far as Snieker's Gap, and back to Fairfax Court House, via Leesburg. On this occasion he found no traces of rebe s in arms anywhere in his trip. printed.

Negro Troops in the French Service.

Mr. MORRILL (Rep.), of Maine, offered a resolution requesting the President to communicate to the Senate any information he may have relative to the negroes employed by the French army in Mexico.

Adopted.

At half past four the Senate took a recess till half past six o'clock.

DENMARK AND THE UNITED STATES.—On the 1st of January the American minister at Copenhagen, Mr. Wood, presented to the King of Denmark a pair of Colt's revolvers, the gift of the President of the United States to his Majesty. On delivering the same, after the usual felicitations, Mr. Wood is reported to have said that the revolvers were an American invention, of American material and manufacture, and that if his Majesty should ever have occasion to use them in defence of his kingdom and the rights and privileges of his people (now among the freest in Europe), he would find them as true as the material of which they were made, and as unerring as justice and right.

He further said that, though they were now engaged in a war to resist an unprovoked rebellion and to defend the Constitution, the mission of the United States was peace with all the world; that whatever might be the wishes of her people for the liberty and happiness of other peoples and nations, the policy of the Government was never to be engaged in any but a defensive war; never to interfere with other nations, and never to be interfered with; and when this war was ended, Europe would see their soldiers quietly disbanding and resuming their former peaceful pursuits; that the present war was an attempt on the part of the Confederates to establish a slave-eligarchy, and to perpetuate an institution to which all civilization and all Christianity were opposed, and its instigators had not only desolated their own homes and plunged the whole country in mourning, but they were starving thousands of operatives on this side of the Atlantic; and yet, notwithstanding this, by the false representations of their emissaries in Europe, all of whom had once sworn to support the Constitution, and not a few of whom had held office under the Government, while laboring to destroy it they were trying to embroil some of the European Governments, by inducing them (if they could) to intervene in the affairs of the United States; he would notes in the friendly relations which DENMARK AND THE UNITED STATES. Frauds on the Revenue.

The Senate resumed the consideration of the bill to prevent and punish frauds on the revenue. Several amendments were adopted, and the bill passed. rai amendments were adopted, and the hill passed.

Courts in Wisconsin.

Mr. DOOLITTLE (Rep.), of Wisconsin, called up the hill to fix the time of holding courts in Wisconsin and lows. Passed.

New States and Territories. New States and Territories.

Mr. LANE (Rep.), of Kansas, introduced bills for the admission of Nevada, Nebraska, and Colorado, as new States. Also, a bill to provide for a temporary government for the Territory of Montana. Referred to the Committee on Territories.

Increase of General Officers.

Mr. WILSON (Rep.), of Massachusetts, called up the bill to increase the number of major and brigadier generals. The question being on an amendment to limit the increase to 20 major and 50 brigadier generals.

Mr. OARLILLE (U.), of Virginia, thought there was no occasion for an increase of generals. There were many generals doing nothing, and a great many regiments were thinned out so that it did not need so many generals. He moved to lay the bill on the table. able. Mr. WILSON, of Massachusetts, claimed that Mr. WILSON, of Massachusetts, claimed that there were not generals enough confirmed to properly officer the Army of the Potomac.

Mr. WALL (Dem.), of New Jersey, asked how many generals were out of service and drawing pay.

Mr. WILSON said there were five major generals—McClellan, Fremont, McDowell, Buell, and Clay. There were twenty-seven confirmed and forty-eight sent for confirmation. There were some brigadilar generals out of service but not a great an end to thus deplorable rupture in a manner satisfactory to the whole world. He expressed his sincere wishes that the new year would bring with it this solution, and these wishes were much the more ardent, as they were inspired by the sentiments of friendship that had ever existed between Denmark and the United States. amendment, that beyond the number authorized by this act and the laws herein referred to, no general shall be appointed in any branch of the public service.

The bill was then passed—yeas 22, nays 14.

The Senate went into executive session, and subsequently adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

A New Territory.

The House proceeded to the consideration of the bill reported from the Committee on Territories to provide a temporary Government for the Territory of Montany, contiguous to the State of Oregon and Territory of Washington.

Mr. COX (Dem.), of Ohio, moved to strike out the following provise: That. whereas, slavery is a possibility of into many, contiguous to the State of Oregon and Territory of Washington.

Mr. COX (Dem.), of Ohio, moved to strike out the following provise: That. whereas, slavery is prohibited in the said territory by act of Congress of June 19th, 1882, nothing herein contained shall be construed to authorize or permit its existence therein. Bisagreed to—yeas 33, nays 96. The bill was passed—yeas 86, nays 40.

Indian Depredictions.

Sulutions sary to a continued shall be construed to authorize or permit its existence therein and the mischiffed in the southerness of June 19th, 1882, nothing herein contained shall be construed to authorize or permit its existence therein. Disagreed to—yeas 33, nays 96. The bill was passed—yeas 86, nays 40.

Indian Depredictions.

Sulutions and the Territory of the Same body in favor of a general bankrupt law.

Duty on Paper.

Mr. FRANK (Rep.), of New York, presented the resolutions of the Assembly of New York, recommending a reduction of the same body in favor of a general bankrupt law.

Indemnification of the President.

The House took up the Senate's amendments to the Blile construed in the Senate's amendments to the Blile construed in the Senate's amendments to the bill for the reduction of the Senate was the same deven over the world that lies beyond if. What of the printing paper, and the resolutions of the Senate's amendments to the Blile construed