The Press.

FRIDAY, MARCH 13, 1863.

☞ We can take no notice of anonymous communications. We do not return rejected manuscripts.

☞ 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.

### A Plain Answer to a Plain Question.

*To the Editor of The Press:*

SIR: In some of the Administration papers the Democrats are all called *Copperheads*. I am a Democrat of the deepest dye, and I would be ashamed to enroll myself under such a title. I am strictly loyal, not approving of all the measures of the Government, but at this time all party feelings are laid aside, and I will do all in my power to support this, the best Government under God's sun. If a little more charity were only shown, and a little distinction allowed, there would be more hope of true patriots showing themselves who are now stamped as Democrats or "Copperheads."

Very respectfully your obedient servant,

A LOYAL DEMOCRAT.

The difficulty suggested by "A Loyal Democrat" is a very natural one, and we entirely agree with him, that many Union speakers, and journalists, sometimes do unintentional injustice to loyal Democrats by calling them traitors, Secessionists, and "copperheads." Although our correspondent applies his criticism directly to us, we think that he will do us the justice to say that we have always endeavored to make the proper distinction between loyal and disloyal Democrats. The difficulty of making that distinction lies precisely with such gentlemen as "A Loyal Democrat." He belongs to an organization which here, in Pennsylvania, has never yet uttered a hearty sentiment in favor of the war. The leader of that organization, Mr. HUGHES, is known to have urged the secession of Pennsylvania along with South Carolina. Its clubs here bring such men as VALLANDIGHAM and BURR, and cheer the most atrocious sentiments of treason. At the meeting of its club, we find Mr. WHITE, its probable candidate for Governor, denouncing the Administration; and another Democrat, Mr. BULLITT, declaring that "Revolution is inaugurated in the North." At Harrisburg, during the canvass for Senator, such men as these were high in the confidence of the party, and more recently we saw the Democratic members of the House of Representatives refuse the use of their hall to ANDREW JOHNSON and JOSEPH A. WRIGHT. This is the Democratic party as we see it here. In New York it is as bad, or far worse. The New York *World* is a Democratic paper, and yet it hesitates at no calumny to weaken the faith of the people in the war; while such men as FERNANDO WOOD, BROOKS, and others, are violent in their assaults upon the Government.

Now, what are we to do? We are anxious to have the sympathy and co-operation of "A Loyal Democrat," because we believe his heart is true—and that if we could reason together, we should find that there was no material difference between us. The difficulty lies in this one thing: "A Loyal Democrat" supports the organization, and fails to see that in doing so he supports the very men he is pleased to call "copperheads," but whom we call sympathizers with treason. No matter how true he may be—how loyal, and devoted, and sincere—he becomes in this way as active a "copperhead" as Mr. HUGHES or Mr. CARRIGAN. We say to him, and we say to the thousands who are precisely in the same position, that if he would be true to his own feelings, let him come out from the organization, and meet Union men on a Union platform. We do not ask him to join the Republican party; we do not ask him to surrender a single sentiment expressed in his letter to us. He may think as he pleases about the acts of the Administration, and he may criticise them in any proper spirit and at any proper time. We only ask him to unite with such men as JOHN VAN BUREN, JAMES T. BRADY, ANDREW JOHNSON, JOSEPH A. WRIGHT, HENDRICK B. WRIGHT, DANIEL DOUGHERTY, BENJAMIN H. BREWSTER, and thousands of others who have taken the same position, and declare, with them more than words, that until this war is over, and peace comes again in triumph and glory, we shall know no party and no sectionalism from the President as he is President; our leader, our champion, our chosen Chief Magistrate, and the only instrument through which we are to be saved if God's providence intends our salvation.

We give "A Loyal Democrat" our hand, if he will meet us upon this platform.

### The Polish Question.

The Government of England has made a demonstration in favor of the Poles that cannot fail to excite for their cause the warmest sympathy, and give strength to the insurrectionary movement. The Earl of Ellenborough took occasion in the House of Lords, on the 20th of February, to ask the Ministry for any papers it possessed on the subject of Poland, and in doing so commented with just severity upon the tyrannies of Russia, and the unhappy condition to which it had reduced the proud and gallant nation of the Poles. This was responded to by Earl RUSSELL, in behalf of the Government. He did not think it expedient to produce the information sought by the Earl of Ellenborough, and could not without mature reflection indicate the policy that England would pursue in dealing with the Polish question. He was very decided, however, in thinking that Russia had done wrong in her government of Poland, and had told the Russian Minister that the decree of conscription "was the most imprudent and unjust step the Russian Government could take." This sentiment, we are told, was received with loud cheering, and when the noble Earl went on to say that Prussia had made herself a partner in the wrong by entering into a convention with Russia, the cheering was renewed. These indications of disapprobation showed how aristocratic England regarded the tyrannies of aristocratic Russia. We can well imagine that there must be more than usual pathos in this national cry of Polish anguish to move the cold and august noblemen in the House of Lords. This cry has hushed the strife of parties, for we read that, immediately upon the conclusion of the Earl RUSSELL's speech, the Earl of Malmesbury, a member of the Opposition, and a follower of Lord DERBY and his foreign secretary, arose, and expressed his approval of the sentiments of the Government; expressed his "sincere sorrow at what he had been told was the attitude of the Russian Government." This demonstration in the House of Lords is everywhere sustained, and the sentiment of England is decidedly in sympathy with the Poles.

It may be said to be equally so in France. The Emperor of deeds has said nothing, and, as yet, done nothing; but French sentiment is decidedly in sympathy with Poland. The ominous mutterings of a muzzled press; the gossip in the saloons; the debates in the national assemblies; all indicate coldness to Russia and kindness to the suffering people now being massacred by her armies. Austria has taken a high stand, and washes her hands of a transaction which is at best but little more than the natural effect of the perfidy of a former Austrian minister. Prussia has made herself virtually an ally of Russia, by entering into a convention for the purpose of preventing Polish rebels taking refuge in her dominions, and agreeing to return them to the Russian authority. Whether Prussia—which, notwithstanding the vacillation and obstinacy of her present ruler, is a proud and just nation, and strongly devoted to the liberal sentiment of Europe—will consent to become a minion of an autocracy and the instrument of a tyranny which the world cannot equal, remains to be seen. The King of Prussia has done much to estrange his people, and many wise men fear an outbreak against his own authority, and we think it would be well for him not to court additional odium by his conduct in this unfortunate insurrection. Thus far, the insurrection has been little more than a series of outbreaks and massacres, although some of the writers of European journals state that the conduct of the Poles has been marked by humanity and discretion; that they have organized armies, and, under the leadership of a distinguished Polish nobleman, are fast becoming proficient in the art of war. If this contest should be permitted to continue, we do not see how anything can result but the utter annihilation of the Polish nationality. It was, indeed, the attempt to carry out this design, by forcing a merciless and unjust conscription, that led to the present insurrection. It is possible that the combined Powers of Europe may present to Russia such a remonstrance that she will desist from her present sad design, and it is by no means impossible that, out of the revolution and excitement which despairing Poland has created in her effort to become free, the great crime of its partition, which has been for a generation the shame of Europe, will be redressed. As friends of liberty, we shall look upon such a result as one of the most pleasant events of the age.

### The Riot in Detroit.

We see something of a political character in the recent unfortunate occurrence in Detroit. It is a contest of prejudice and passion against the law. That citizens of any community should feel indignant at an outrage like that for which the negro FAULKNER was condemned is natural, but that such indignation should take the form of a riot is a matter of surprise. We look upon it as one of those deplorable phenomena that we see in cities. An ignorant, excitable, thoughtless class of men, eager for opportunities of revenge or clamor, become the champions of a good sentiment, and in their passion are hurried into animosity and crime. In Detroit, as in all of our Northern cities, there has been developed an intense feeling against the negro race. The Germans and Irish, who came here as emigrants, and are mostly compelled to labor for their bread as mechanics or artisans, have been taught to look upon the negro as a rival in the scale of social equality, and a competitor in their industry. He has been held up to them in the most odious sense, and base, vile men have sought, from platform and hustings, to excite their anger. So long as this served a mere election purpose we dismissed it with feelings of contempt for the deceit of the demagogue and the unthinking bigotry of those who believe him. It is a common the custom. We see it here, in other countries, and in other times. England and France have felt this mob feeling spring out of the earth, and suddenly deluge the land with its bloody waters. In all cases it came from causes similar to those which precipitated this riot in Detroit. Twenty years ago a scene transpired in Philadelphia which might be quoted as an illustration. In Philadelphia, however, the disturbance was occasioned by an attempt to make religious and national tests; politicians fostered the passions of the people, and in time they ended in violence and death. The sad scenes of 1844 are still remembered with sorrow, and Philadelphia suffers from the odium they produced.

So far as this affair relates to the municipal peace of Detroit, we may dismiss it without anything more than an expression of regret that a sister city should be thus disgraced. The citizens of that city owe it to their own good names, as friends of peace and humanity, to punish the men who have violated the laws, and to make ample provision for the unfortunate and suffering victims of their anger and atrocity. There is a lesson, however, which this will teach to the politicians everywhere who seek to excite the prejudices of our laboring classes against the negro race. If we should avoid such outbursts of crime and passion we must frown upon all public speakers who tell the people that the negro is their rival or their foe. "When the people," says the New York *World*, "are told, in season and out of season, that they, and their sons, and their brothers, are to be led out to slaughter in battle; that their substance is to be taxed, their industry burdened, their lives perplexed and tormented by a war for the benefit of the negro, to relieve him from slavery, and to secure him equal rights with themselves, and to place his own life and limbs, they cannot be expected to take any other view of the matter than that it is onerous and odious to them in the pressure of the times, and the repugnance of the past is rapidly festering into the execration of the future." These words of the *World* we commend to itself and to all who belong to its school. Who but the *World*, and kindred sheets, have, in season and out of season, poisoned the minds of the laboring people with just such slanders about the negro as those here recapitulated? They have done this in Detroit, they are doing it in every part of the Union; and the disgraceful scenes in Detroit are the natural effects of such teachings. Why is it that politicians seek to prosper by invoking calamity and crime? Why is it that to obtain power and office, they pander to the basest passions of men? The negro must live; he must live according to his intelligence, industry, and the necessities of society. He must live and be protected, and if he obeys the laws, the laws will give him shelter, and all such crimes as this sad affair in Detroit, and all violent language that leads to them, such as we hear from the lips of false men, deserve the condemnation of all good men.

### Elegant Extracts for the Democratic Club.

We respectfully propose that at the next meeting of the Democratic Club, after the reporters have been, as usual, carefully excluded, and the members have fully expressed their opinions about peace and the cessation of the war, some gentleman (the genial and jaunty president, Mr. INGERSOLL, would be the most appropriate person) be requested to read the following extracts from Southern journals, to show what their dear Southern brethren think of peace and reconstruction:

[From the Richmond Examiner.]

The Northern Democrats ask now that, with the frivolity of children, the two communities should ignore the past, should treat the tremendous events of the last forty years as trifles; and with a debt of two or three billions of dollars incurred in mutual slaughter, should shake the bloody hands of each other, and be brethren once more. The thing is not possible. It would be barbarous, corrupt, and wicked. Who but brutes could shake hands and be friends with the slayers of brothers and companions? Probably half a million of men on both sides have fallen as victims in this frightful war. Are each community to throw off the habiliments of mourning, to forget their dead, and revel in mutual amity over the graves of the slain? The spectacle would disgust the world; Heaven would be shocked at the impiety of the scene. Honorable peace is always to be desired. War should not be prolonged one moment from mere sentiments of revenge. But political union and social amity with the slayers of hundreds of thousands of our countrymen, would be an indecency revolting to every virtuous, pious, and chivalrous instinct of human nature.

* * *

Reconstruction is absurd, and those who apprehend danger of its occurrence betray a want of confidence in the people who constitute the armies of the South. If the proposed Convention could assume the office of Gabriel, and, sounding another trump of resurrection, bring together all the bones of the children of the South which now whiten every battle-field; if the maimed and lamed and diseased could be made whole; if wounded hearts could be healed, and families reunited; if desolated fields and homes in ashes could be restored; if this Convention could achieve these ends, then there might be a basis for that apprehended danger, the very suggestion of which supposes a want of faith in the steadiness of purpose of the people of the South.

THE LATE REV. PATRICK RAFFERTY.—There has been considerable mortality in this city, of late, among the Catholic clergy,—a hard-working, ill-paid, and truly unpretending set of gentlemen. Mr. Rafferty's death, which took place on Wednesday, is the third, we believe, within five weeks. The Rev. Patrick Rafferty, pastor of St. Francis Church, Fairmount, was not taken away in his prime, like the late Rev. Mr. Whelan, but fell, like the oak of the forest, in the fulness of his years. He was a native of Ireland, and came to this country, we have always understood, in the year 1798—being inquired for at the time more pressingly than was pleasant by the myrmidons of the British Government, who had got up "the Rebellion of Ninety-eight," as a *pretext for effecting the Union with England*, which was completed, in 1801—*on parchment!* Mr. Rafferty must have been considerably over eighty years old. He was beloved by the flock among whom he had long labored, and respected by his brethren. He will be interred on Monday forenoon, in the Cathedral Cemetery.

REPRINTS OF BRITISH QUARTERLIES.—From W. B. Zeiber, South Third street, we have the American edition of the new number of *The Westminster Review* and *Blackwoods's Magazine*. In the former the best articles are those upon Greece, India, Italian politics, Victor Hugo, Bohemian literature, and Mary Stuart; in Blackwood the most striking pages in the second part of a new philosophical novel introduced in Bulwer's Caxtonians to relieve the heaviness of that series of essays. There is a lively, improbable sketch of country life, called "Our New Doctor," and the conclusion of a Story of Modern Babylon, which sketches London society with a remarkably free hand. There is also, among other papers, a further dissertation on Chinese affairs, and an attack, able and violent, but sometimes not very accurate, upon the Palmerston Ministry. We particularly referred to this article, in a leader on Tuesday.

## DEPARTMENT OF THE SOUTH.

### The Bombardment of Fort McAllister—An English Steamer Ashore near Charleston—Capture of an English Propeller—Rumors of Peace Negotiations at Richmond.

BALTIMORE, March 12.—The steamship Ericsson arrived this morning from Port Royal, with dates to the 8th, and mails and despatches for the Government in the hands of Chief Engineer Stimers, who was on board the Passaic in the attack on Fort McAllister.

The Monitors were all back at Port Royal in good condition. A ten-inch mortar shell struck the Passaic on the deck, but did not go through.

A torpedo was exploded beneath the Montauk, and although it lifted her a foot out of water, did no damage.

The bombardment lasted twenty hours; but the Monitors could not get near enough to the fort to dismantle it. The distance was 1,400 yards.

The English steamer Queen of the Wave was on shore near Charleston. The crew escaped. Admiral Dupont was endeavoring to save her.

The Catskill arrived on the 3d instant, and was ready for service.

The gunboat Quaker City left Port Royal on the 8th instant for Philadelphia. The Ericsson passed her off Wilmington, N. C., in chase of an English propeller. She had boarded her as the Ericsson passed, and the steamer was supposed to be a prize.

The movement on Charleston had not yet commenced.

The Charleston papers say that both the Indianola and Queen of the West are in good condition.

A rebel lieutenant captured near Charleston says that secret negotiations for peace have been progressing at Richmond for three weeks. The papers are not allowed to allude to the particulars.

The bombardment of Fort McAllister was a grand sight.

### THE LATEST.

PROPOSED EXPEDITION—MOVEMENTS OF GEN. NEGLEE—RELEASE OF GEN. STEVENSON—THE FAMOUS STEAMER UNION.

HILTON HEAD, (via Fortress Monroe,) March 3.—Gen. Neglee, commanding the Union forces from North Carolina now in this Department, in whom both Generals Hunter and Foster have unbounded confidence, will take an important part in the projected expedition.

Captain J. H. Howell, promoted for gallantry at Fair Oaks, is by a recent order, attached to Gen. Neglee's staff as chief of ordnance. Surgeon Geo. Derby, of the 3d Massachusetts, is attached to Gen. Neglee's staff as medical director.

The colors were hoisted on the various vessels in Gen. Foster's expedition, on Friday last, in honor of the release of Chief Quartermaster Slaight, who was arrested by Gen. Hunter, for refusing to transfer Gen. Foster's transportation over to General Hunter's quartermaster. The recent order from Washington, recognizing Gen. Foster's forces here as still belonging to the 18th army corps, sustains Capt. Slaight in his refusal to make the transfer.

Gen. Stevenson, who was charged with using disrespectful language against the black brigade, was honorably released by Gen. Hunter, on Saturday last, it having appeared that there was nothing disloyal in what he had said. He received an ovation, last evening, from his brigade, of the most flattering character.

The U. S. transport steamer Gen. Burnside, Capt. Wilcox, arrived here on Friday from St. Augustine, Florida. She will leave here to-morrow for the same point.

Doctors Otis and Ingalls, two distinguished surgeons of Gen. Foster's command, now here as supernumerary surgeons, will have charge of a large steamer for a hospital ship, fitted up with all the necessary comforts.

The famous steamer Union, Capt. Chambers, which has performed so many daring exploits in the waters of North Carolina, and doubtless one of the swiftest steamers afloat, is now here. It is rumored that she will take a cruise after the rebel pirate Alabama, if the captain can procure letters of marque for that purpose.

## ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

### Negro Pickets and Soldiers in the Rebel Army—Changes in the Transportation Service—Celebration of a Marriage in Camp.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, March 12.—The pickets of the enemy along certain portions of the line, on the opposite side of the Rappahannock, are one-half negroes and one-half white men. The negroes are armed and uniformed the same as the whites. The fact appears beyond a question, only 100 to 150 yards intervening between our pickets and those of the enemy, and they are plainly to be distinguished without the aid of a glass.

Gen. Engalls, quartermaster general of the Army of the Potomac, has issued a circular, modifying and reducing the transportation of all arms of the service, as well as the staffs or corps, divisions, and brigades.

Marriage rites were solemnized to-day at the camp of the 7th New Jersey regiment, between Capt. De Hart, of the 3d Regiment, and Miss Lammond, of Washington.

## ARMY OF THE TENNESSEE.

CINCINNATI, March 12.—A skirmish took place yesterday, about 12 miles east of Paris, Kentucky. One of our forage trains was attacked by a band of about fifty guerillas, who were beaten off by the teamsters and guard. Reinforcements were immediately sent forward.

RUTHERFORD'S CREEK, four miles north of Columbia, Tenn., March 11.—General Granger came up with the enemy to-day near this place. The advance guard were skirmishing yesterday, and lost two killed and several wounded, but captured several rebels. One of them reports that Colonel Streight's command, which passed around us, escaped, and were making their way to our lines.

RETREAT OF VAN DORN.

RUTHERFORD'S CREEK, near Columbia, Tenn., March 11.—[Special to New York *Herald*.]—Van Dorn's whole rebel force has retreated toward Shelbyville. The country between Columbia and Nashville is cleared of the rebel marauders, and the means of crossing Duck river is destroyed.

## ARMY OF THE MISSISSIPPI.

CINCINNATI, March 12.—A rumor has reached here from Memphis that Yazoo City, on the Yazoo river, has been captured by the Union forces, but it needs confirmation.

The reports are still conflicting as to the Indianola, some stating that she was blown up by the rebels to save her from Admiral Porter's bogue gunboat, and others that she is still afloat and serviceable.

### From Fortress Monroe.

FORTRESS MONROE, March 11.—The steamboat Monitor arrived this afternoon from Washington, with a load of horses.

The schooner Mary E. Banks, which went ashore on Cape Henry in the late snow storm, has been discharged of her cargo of shot and shell, and removed to Norfolk by Capt. Baker's wrecking fleet.

The storm has cleared away, and the weather to-day is fine.

### Arrival of the Gunboat Quaker City.

NEW YORK, March 12.—The United States steamgunboat Quaker City has arrived from Port Royal via Charleston Bar, with dates to the 8th inst. She comes here to repair, and receive new boilers. On the 9th inst., off Cape Fear, she captured the British steamer Douro, after an exciting chase of six hours. The Douro had a cargo of 420 bales of cotton, and was bound from Wilmington, N. C., for Nassau. She was ordered to this port for adjudication, and also arrived here to-night.

The Quaker City brings a large number of prisoners, captured persons, and invalids, from the South Atlantic squadron.

The steamer Mary Sanford, from Port Royal, arrived here to-night.

The transport-ship Monticello, from New Orleans, has also arrived.

### Hon. Thaddeus Stevens at Home.

LANCASTER, March 12.—Hon. Thaddeus Stevens was serenaded last evening and welcomed home by a large concourse of his fellow-citizens. The demonstration was very enthusiastic. In response to a speech of welcome by Dr. Cassidy, Mr. Stevens said were we united, and did the Democrats give their support, we would crush the rebellion in six months. In any event it would be done, and the Government more firmly re-established than ever.

The Union League have rented National Hotel, in this city, for a league house.

### Sailing of the Iron-clad Keokuk.

NEW YORK, March 12.—The iron-clad steamer Keokuk sailed from the lower bay yesterday.

## WASHINGTON.

### Special Despatches to "The Press."

WASHINGTON, March 12, 1863.

### Extra Session United States Senate.

Hon. ALEXANDER RAMSAY, Senator elect from Minnesota, whose credentials were presented on February 6th, appeared and took the oath prescribed by law.

On motion of Mr. MCDOUGALL, of California, the following resolution was submitted by him for action, and, by unanimous consent, was adopted:

*Resolved*, That the Secretary of the Treasury be directed to have prepared and presented to the Senate a statistical and general report upon the value and present condition of our foreign and domestic commerce, including as well that of the Pacific coast; and, further, to suggest what legislation, if any, is necessary to enlarge and protect the important interests involved.

The Senate then went into executive session.

### Capture of the Schooner Belle.

Despatches from Admiral DUPONT mention the capture of the schooner Belle, of Nassau, by the United States steamer Potomska, blockading in Sapelo Sound, Ga. She purported to be bound to Port Royal, but there was found among the papers in the baggage of RICHARD A. ECCLES, the master, a written agreement between him and the owner, F. OVERMAN, who was also on board, to run the blockade. The cargo consisted of coffee and salt.

### Yellow Fever at Teneriffe.

Information received at the State Department from the United States consul at Teneriffe, states that the yellow fever has appeared at Los Palmas, Grand Canary, two cases having occurred on the 19th ultimo, both of which terminated fatally. This disease is yet raging unabated at the port of Santa Cruz, Teneriffe, and is causing the greatest distress and suffering amongst all classes by its ravages.

### American Produce at Trinidad.

GEORGE HODGE, Consul at Trinidad, reports under date of February 10th, that "the number of arrivals from the United States has been larger during the past quarter than in any previous during the year. The high premium on sterling exchange having led to large and frequent shipments, the result has been that breadstuffs, and all kinds of American provisions, are quoted at lower rates in this market than in New York."

### Privateering in the Pacific.

The Government is advised of rebel movements for privateers in the Pacific Ocean. United States Consul ALLEN FRANCIS, at Victoria, Vancouver's Island, writes that an attempt has just failed to purchase an English steamer for a privateer, from a person named MANLEY, who had proceeded to San Francisco.

### Convalescent.

The Hon. OWEN LOVEJOY, who has been detained in Washington by a severe and dangerous illness, is now convalescent.

## EUROPE.

### Arrival of the Anglo-Saxon—The Seward-Mercier Controversy—The Prince of Wales' Levee—Defeat of the Russians by the Poles—Commercial Intelligence.

PORTLAND, March 12.—The steamship Anglo-Saxon has arrived with one day's later intelligence from Europe.

The London *Globe* thinks that a contradiction exists between Mr. Seward and M. Mercier, and that one of the Governments will have to demand a substantial apology. The London *Times* believes that Mr. Seward really did listen to M. Mercier's counsels.

The *Times* considers that the movements in Illinois and other States are a proof that peace was wanted.

The American Minister was at the Prince of Wales' levee. The Mayor of Liverpool has given a banquet to the captains of the American relief ships.

THE POLISH INSURRECTION.

The Russians have been yet to fight, after eight hours' fight, at Lutno, by the rebels.

It is reported that the people drove off the Cossacks who pursued the fugitive Poles into the Austrian territory.

The latest intelligence states that the Spanish Ministry has resigned.

The London *Times* says the States which have been fighting so desperately to overthrow the American Republic into a military monarchy have all at once recollected that they are, after all, only members of a federation. Illinois and other States are taking steps to assert their rights in perfect peace. Thus, at least, there appears a ray of hope. The States desire peace, and, finding a Federal Government unwilling to give effect to their desires, have succeeded in taking the matter into their own hands, and thus commenced the second stage of this tremendous American revolution for themselves.

Mr. Spence, of Liverpool, financial agent to the Confederate Government, had gone to Paris.

The Italian Government has accepted the proposition of Monsieur Fell to construct a tunnel through Mount Cenis, subject to the consent of France.

The Queen of Spain has left Santander for England on the afternoon of the 26th ult. amidst an imposing demonstration. The houses were decorated. An immense crowd accompanied her to the railway station.

Prince Alfred was progressing favorably on the 26th ultimo.

The Prince of Wales held his first levee on behalf of the Queen at St. James' Palace, on the 25th ult., with great eclat. It was attended by about 1,700 of the nobility and others. Parliament did not sit that day on account of the levee.

The American Minister was at the levee, but made no presentation.

The official correspondence relative to the Gatway contract has been published. It shows an unfavorable financial position. But the directors undertook to remedy the Government's objection by the issue of additional shares, thus increasing the assets.

THE POLISH QUESTION.

A telegram from Kalowitz reports that an engagement took place between the insurgents and the Russians, near Kutno, lasting nearly eight hours. The Russians were put to flight, and took refuge on Prussian territory.

It was stated that Cossacks, who were pursuing Polish fugitives on Austrian soil, had been pelted with stones by the people, and escorted back to the frontier. It was supposed that Austria would demand satisfaction for the violation of her territory.

The Paris *Constitutionnel* has an article to show that fears of war are groundless, the understanding between France, England, and Austria, caused by the Prussian intervention, being a sure guarantee of the maintenance of peace.

FRANCE.

*Le Nord* says instructions have been sent to the French legation at Rio on a scene essentially sympathetic with Brazil in her difficulty with England.

Bourse improved on the 24th, closing at 69f. 55c.

ITALY.

The Chambers had commenced to debate the loan question. Some speakers urged more independence of France.

GREECE.

ATHENS, Feb. 25.—The Assembly elected the Compromisc Ministry yesterday. Valbi is President; Smolinsk is Minister of War, and Dimitri Macrovita Minister of Foreign Affairs.

### Commercial Intelligence.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.—*The Brokers' Circular* reports the sales for the week have been 24,000 bales, including 3,000 bales to speculators, and 7,000 to exporters. The market opened heavy, but subsequently advanced 1-16d on American, closing with an advance of ¼@¼d on the week; for other descriptions the market has been quiet, with a decline of ⅛@¼d. The sales of Saturday were 3,000 bales, including 1,500 to speculators and exporters. The market closes quiet and unchanged at the following quotations:

| | Fair. | Middling. |
|---|---|---|
| Orleans | 26¾d. | 25¾d. |
| Mobiles | 24¾ | 23¾ |
| Uplands | 23¾ | 23¼ |

The receipts in ports amounts to 413,000 bales, including 61,000 bales of American.

BREADSTUFFS.—Flour has a downward tendency. Wheat heavy, and declined 2d. Corn dull, and declined 1@2d.

PROVISIONS.—The market is flat, but quotations are steady.

LONDON, Friday.—Consols closed at 92½@92¾ for money. The bullion in the Bank of England has increased £25,000.

AMERICAN STOCKS.—Erie Railway, 45; Illinois Central, 41; New York Central Railway, 70.

### Shipping Intelligence.

[Per Anglo Saxon.]

Arrived from New York, 4th, at Hong Kong: Nubia, in Straits of Sunda; Ellen, at Bremerhaven; Pennsylvania, at Galway; General Rowcroft and Cheltenham, at Havre; Ariel, at Stiges; Rhine, off Fort Fish, Patriot, Gen. McClellan, Arab, and Clarissa Currier, at Liverpool.

Arrived from Boston, Wild Gazelle, at Shanghae.

Arrived from Portland, Omega, at Liverpool.

Arrived from Philadelphia, Sonora, and Cyclone, at Hong Kong.

Arrived from Hankow, steamers Pire Cracker and Pembroke, at Shanghae.

VERY LATEST VIA LONDONDERRY.

LONDON, Saturday.—The Spanish Ministry has resigned. It is reported that Narvaez is forming a new Cabinet.

The Polish question is unchanged.

The Mayor of Liverpool gave an ball on a grand banquet to the captains of the several American relief ships.

### From San Francisco.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 11.—The steamer Moses Taylor sailed this afternoon for Nicaragua, with 600 passengers. The steamer Uncle Sam sails to-morrow for Panama.

The steamer Sonora, from Panama, is now entering the harbor.

Legal-tender notes are unsettled at 60@63.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 12.—Arrived, ship Coquimbo, from Boston.

The steamer Sonora brought from Manzanilla 13 boxes containing $300,000 in gold, the balance in treasure for England, and $240,000 for New York.

Oregon papers of the 4th received here state that the mild weather of the past week has caused a rise in the price of provisions, being a sure guarantee of the maintenance of peace.

FRANCE.

*Le Nord* says instructions have been sent to the French legation at Rio in a scene essentially sympathetic with Brazil in her difficulty with England.

Bourse improved on the 24th, closing at 69f. 55c.

ITALY.

The Chambers had commenced to debate the loan question. Some speakers urged more independence of France.

GREECE.

ATHENS, Feb. 25.—The Assembly elected the Compromisc Ministry yesterday. Valbi is President; Smolinsk is Minister of War, and Dimitri Macrovita Minister of Foreign Affairs.

### Commercial Intelligence.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.—*The Brokers' Circular* reports the sales for the week have been 24,000 bales, including 3,000 bales to speculators, and 7,000 to exporters. The market opened heavy, but subsequently advanced 1-16d on American, closing with an advance of ¼@¼d on the week; for other descriptions the market has been quiet, with a decline of ⅛@¼d. The sales of Saturday were 3,000 bales, including 1,500 to speculators and exporters. The market closes quiet and unchanged at the following quotations:

| | Fair. | Middling. |
|---|---|---|
| Orleans | 26¾d. | 25¾d. |
| Mobiles | 24¾ | 23¾ |
| Uplands | 23¾ | 23¼ |

The receipts in ports amounts to 413,000 bales, including 61,000 bales of American.

BREADSTUFFS.—Flour has a downward tendency. Wheat heavy, and declined 2d. Corn dull, and declined 1@2d.

PROVISIONS.—The market is flat, but quotations are steady.

LONDON, Friday.—Consols closed at 92½@92¾ for money. The bullion in the Bank of England has increased £25,000.

AMERICAN STOCKS.—Erie Railway, 45; Illinois Central, 41; New York Central Railway, 70.

### Shipping Intelligence.

[Per Anglo Saxon.]

Arrived from New York, 4th, at Hong Kong: Nubia, in Straits of Sunda; Ellen, at Bremerhaven; Pennsylvania, at Galway; General Rowcroft and Cheltenham, at Havre; Ariel, at Stiges; Rhine, off Fort Fish, Patriot, Gen. McClellan, Arab, and Clarissa Currier, at Liverpool.

Arrived from Boston, Wild Gazelle, at Shanghae.

Arrived from Portland, Omega, at Liverpool.

Arrived from Philadelphia, Sonora, and Cyclone, at Hong Kong.

Arrived from Hankow, steamers Pire Cracker and Pembroke, at Shanghae.

VERY LATEST VIA LONDONDERRY.

LONDON, Saturday.—The Spanish Ministry has resigned. It is reported that Narvaez is forming a new Cabinet.

The Polish question is unchanged.

The Mayor of Liverpool gave an ball on a grand banquet to the captains of the several American relief ships.

### From San Francisco.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 11.—The steamer Moses Taylor sailed this afternoon for Nicaragua, with 600 passengers. The steamer Uncle Sam sails to-morrow for Panama.

The steamer Sonora, from Panama, is now entering the harbor.

Legal-tender notes are unsettled at 60@63.

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Sailed this afternoon, the steamer Sonora, for Panama, with $300,000 in treasure for England.

Oregon papers of the 4th received here state that the mild weather of the past week has caused a rise in the price of provisions, being a sure guarantee of the maintenance of peace.

Advices from Fort Colville state that the Indians are fast becoming quiet, and that the Indian difficulties are now in a fair way of adjustment.

Gold mining is active in the vicinity of Colville, and the prospects are very encouraging.

Gold has been found in Kootenay Pass, and a party of 200 men are there prospecting.

Gold mining is active in the vicinity of Walla Walla