THE DAILY BEE
COMMERCIAL DAILY (SUNDAYS EXCEPTED) NO. 73 Chartres street.

NEW ORLEANS:
SATURDAY MORNING, FEB'Y. 27, 1864.

Notice to Auction Toe-day.

By D. E. Morphy, at 10 o'clock, on the Levee, between Spain and Kopkete streets. Third District, buy; at 10½ o'clock, at No. 30 Old Levee street, white wine.

By Phinney & Amory, at 10½, o'clock, at Post 58, Third District, coal.

By McCarren & Landry, at 11 o'clock, in the Masonic Hall, furniture.

Persons in want of good furniture should attend McCarren & Landry's sale to-day. A fine assortment will be offered at their auction room.

D. E. Morphy, auctioneer, sells this day, at 10½ o'clock, A. M., on the Levee, between Spain and Kopkete streets, Third District, 153 bales hay; at 10½ o'clock, A. M., in store No. 30 Old Levee, for account of whom it may concern, 10 casks Haut Sauterne wine.

The Western Metropolis brought the 18th New York volunteer cavalry, 350 men and horses, under command of Lieutenant Colonel S. W. Heyler.

Returned in Distress.—The steamer Algodon, Captain Barnes, hence for Tampico, returned in distress, having sustained some injury to her machinery.

The United States transport steamship Perit, Delehoy, from Alexandria, Va., 15th instant, with Company D, New York volunteer cavalry, 65 men and horses, under command of Captain Augustus Brady, arrived yesterday.

Change of the Commercial Reading Rooms.—Our monetary report mentions the discontinuance of the Commercial Reading Rooms. They were a great convenience to our commercial classes, as well as to the general population, and we are sure the public will join with us in hoping that measures will speedily be taken for reopening them.

Amusements.

Varieties.—The bill for to-night is of quite a musical description. If combines a Peep Behind the Curtain; the 4th act of the Merchant of Venice—Lawrence Barrett and Mrs. Baker as Shylock and Portia; and the Irish fairy, musical spectacular piece named Kate Kearney—Miss Mary Shaw, Viola Barrett, Seibold and others.

Academy.—Miss Emma Maddern, the name of whose beauty and accomplishments has largely preceded her, will appear to-night in Fanchon, the Cricket, and in a protean piece in which she will personate five or six different characters.

Academy.—Full houses, abundant satisfaction and best but abundant applause continue to attend the varied and excellent entertainments here by Lee's combination. Those interested should not forget the opportunity offered by the special good entertainment to-day.

Mutiny on Shipboard.—On board the bark Garibaldi, Captain Hoyt, cleared hence on the 14th instant, for Havana, while going down the river, a mutiny occurred among her crew, when the mate and one seaman were killed. The particulars we have been unable to obtain. The bark proceeded on her voyage.

English papers relate the shocking circumstance of a man being "partially eaten by lions" in a London Menagerie, while discharging his duties as one of their keepers. It would seem that the wife keeper they were particularly partial. He also assisted in feeding them, and was pushing some straw through the bars of the cage when they seized his arm and wrenched him in. By a typographical error, and order was mistaken for fodder. For fodder to "eat straw like an ox."

An unconditional Union paper sums up its principles by declaring that the war should be "without any of the suppression of the rebellion the rem stimulus." An ardent friend of peace takes umbrage at this as an enormous and favorite arm from the government, and we have no regards as the great fo of advocated naval warfare.

The Paris journals and M. Thiers—proving that journals of Paris unite in dispatches from the Bishop of M. Thiers to withdraw at and from Mexico and treat with the defeated conspirators, as a opposition spoke in excellent with the honor, the dignity, and the interests of France. "The *Siecle*, the *Union*, the *Journal des Debats*, and the *Patrie* pointedly condemn his views on the Mexican question, while conceding the remarkable eloquence with which he advocates them. One of these journals remarks that his silence as an orator has obtained the sufferance of all, but his policy has not gained a single voter; "it is the triumph of the secondsman and the complete failure of the statesman."

The U. S. mail steamship George Cromwell, John A. Post, commanding, sails this morning for New York, direct, with a full freight, the U. S. mails, and the following passengers:

A Plesher, J Aspen, B E Child, A D Harper, J Montheimer, Thos S Force, Jno Sibley, C Combs, F C Sibley and 6 in the steerage.

The U. S. mail steamship Columbia, D. B Barton, commanding, sails this morning for New York, via Havana, with a full freight, the U. S. mails, and the following passengers:

For New York—E H Northdale, L Kent, A A Fisher, F Bradenbeck, Mrs Van Lenne, 3 children and servant, H Hayes, C F, H B Wade, C S Camp and lady, R Ascotland lady, 2 Lawrences, Fred Lawrence, lady and child, Mrs E A Lee, Mrs C Rives and child, C M Matteson, H A Billings, Jas Marks, Jos Hall, M Simpson, Jr Jos pb, R Reeves, S Wilson, Jno Sturr, J O Hasley, J F Bond, F S Sexton, J L Tillman, child, maid and 3 servants, J Scott, L G Hall, T W Howell, J O Brien, Col L Thomas, A A Fisher, A Hall, Jr, and 2 in the steerage.

From Havana—Mrs Souch, Mrs A Hermann, V Bouvet, M Lamoignon and lady, J M Brooks.

Late News from the South via Mobile.

GEN. SHERMAN'S MOVEMENTS.

SIEGE OF CHARLESTON.

FIGHT AT LAKE CITY, FLORIDA.

Capture of Wagons — Congressional News.

The *Picayune* has copies of the Mobile *Register and Advertiser* of the 13th and 14th, from which it takes the following intelligence:

SHERMAN'S MOVEMENTS.

Meridian, February 12, P. M.—We have no certain advices concerning the present movements or whereabouts of the enemy.

The telegraph is open to New Mexico, on the Southern Railroad.

The *Advertiser* of the 14th says: Late last evening it was reported that the enemy was at Meridian, but it is more certain is, that a detachment from above has ordered the track to be kept clear, and no up train to proceed beyond Citronelle. Something is coming down—ought not a sensible man to go?

In an issue of the 13th the *Advertiser* says:

Reports from above are in some respects conflicting, and we are yet too indefinite to have a satisfactory judgment upon. Major Fleming, of the Mobile and Ohio Railroad, has returned to the city at a late hour last night, from Meridian, states that the enemy divided their forces at or near Morton—the main body defleeting to the right and taking the direction of Mobile, the other column bearing to the left and pursuing the route of the retiring forces of Gen. Polk.

There had been no fighting of moment as yet, the Federals appearing desirous to avoid a fight; but Lee and Maxwell were busy in the rear. They were marching rapidly, with their long trail—our protectors by their cavalry, and in the Missionary Ridge style, would strike the Mobile and Ohio Railroad, in the vicinity of Chunnele, or perhaps Enterprise, which point they might reach in the evening or to night.

Gen. Polk, with Forney's and French's Divisions, was west of Meridian, near the Chunkey river, in slow progress in this quarter, while a large force is being rapidly transported down the road to meet any threatened movements in that direction.

Some of the prisoners captured from the enemy have on their hats the profane motto "Mobile or Hell!"

One account says the Federals were at Benton yesterday, while another reports the place in our possession.

The report of their appearance at Paulding and Garlandsville is pronounced unfounded.

At the hour of going to press the telegraph was working uninterruptedly to Meridian and all points on the Mobile and Ohio Railroad, but we could learn nothing later than the reports above given.

DISTRACTED OF WASPS.

Newton, Miss., February 13.—General Wirt Adams attacked the enemy's wagon train near Decatur yesterday evening, destroying forty wagons, killing the mules and the drivers. Their infantry coming up in force, he was unable to bring off any of the spoils. Our loss was six killed and wounded.

A REPULSE ON JOHN'S ISLAND.

Charleston, February —The enemy who advanced on John's Island were driven back Wednesday evening, with a loss of fifty prisoners. Our picket remains their former position.

Eleven shots were fired at the city to day.

Death list only one (Colonel Simonds).

Charleston, Feb. 11.—The enemy keep up an occasional fire on the city, throwing one shell every hour.

There is nothing further from John's Island. The prisoners taken represent their force as three brigades and twenty guns. They carried off their dead and wounded with them on their retreat.

FROM LAKE CITY, FLA.

Charleston, Feb. 11.—An official despatch from Gen. Finnegan, Lake City, dated evening, reports the enemy's advance towards that town. The advance there is steadily checked.

FROM NORTH ALABAMA—SPECIAL DISPATCH.

Mobile, Feb. 9: It is announced that the enemy's forces which landed at Lebanon, the Kelly county, Ala., consisted of a division of infantry and a brigade of cavalry.

The infantry is pushing forward troops from Chattanooga toward Cleveland, probably to hold the railroad.

FROM RICHMOND.

Richmond, Feb. 11.—Eighteen of the officers who escaped from the Libby Prison have been recaptured; the rest are still at large. Seven above the rank of captain are recaptured.

The House has passed the bill to pay for the horses killed or disabled in the service. It provides that any horse lost or damaged in the service since February 14, 1861, without fault or negligence of the owner, will be paid for according to his appraised value at the time of the loss. They also passed a bill to provide for the impressment of supplies for the army from any supplies in the country, on the express condition that just compensation be made. It provides that the Secretary of War may direct that impressments of meat be made whenever the President declares it necessary. No person's supply shall be reduced below half the usual quantity for the support of his family and dependants one year. Notice shall be given to the owner of the meat needed, declaring the quantity required, the existing necessity, and the price offered, which notice shall be a condition precedent to any impressment. When the owner and the impressment officer cannot agree, the quantity taken shall be determined, and the just compensation ascertained by local appraisers, whose award shall be conclusive evidence on both points.

Evidence that large numbers of companies and regiments from all the States are reenlisting for the war, is daily presented in Congress, and appropriate resolutions of thanks adopted.

THE ARMY OF GENERAL TOOMBS.

The Savannah (Ga.) *Republican* says:

We have said nothing of the recent arrest of General (now Colonel) Toombs, and he trial now progressing before a court martial in this city for the reason that we regarded it as simply a case of military discipline in which the public would feel no particular interest. But it seems that a report has got abroad; the story, gathering most marvellously as it traveled, is done up at length in the Richmond papers with elaborate sensational variety of situation and speculations, not one of which is correct. It is, therefore, due to General Toombs and to truth, that the facts should be stated as they are.

And in the outset we would assure our Richmond contemporaries that the "treason," "disloyalty," "passport," and "old woman" parts of the story are all pure fabrications. The facts are as well known here to be as follows, or perhaps we should say the alleged ones, as the the trial has not yet been concluded:

While his regiment was en route from Augusta to Savannah, Col. Toombs had fire made in the box cars—having previously had dirt thrown upon the floors—so that his men might warm themselves. He was neither being very old. This, it is said, the conductor objected to, and ordered the engineer to "cut off" the boxes and leave them. This, as a natural consequence, Col. T. objected to and used violent language to the conductor, in no harsh terms, that he should carry the cars.

The charge for which he is now being tried is "conduct unbecoming an officer and gentleman." The "specifications"—two in number—are for using abusive and disrespectful language to the conductor; the second for allowing his men, while speaking to the conductor, to put him upon the shoulder and say—"Go it, Bob," "Go it, Bob," etc.

THE ORLEANS CADETS.

The following appears in the *Advertiser* and *Register* of the 14th:

South Boston, February 5, 1864.—Gentlemen: Will you please to oblige a wounded soldier by publishing the following list of casualties, which occurred in the Orleans Cadets, Co E, Fifth Louisiana Regiment, at Rappahannock Station, November 7th, 1863:

Captured—Lieut Ed D Swain, 1st Sergt's Chas E Wells, 3d Serg't E K Hart, 4th Serg't Harry Calhaun, Corp's O Chisholm, A V Gasman, Privates E A Dreher (wounded, F Bapiste, G R Carpenter, W J Magee, John A O'Conner, Jas A O'Conner, Austin Rose, J G Reynolds, W J Smith, P Strambrey, C A Starke, H Moore, Serg't M Cunningham.

By publishing this list and asking New Orleans papers to copy, you will greatly oblige

JOHN DANILVA,
Orleans Cadets, Co. E, 5th Reg't La. Vols.

The Validity of the Recent Election Disputed.

As a remark of the contemporary politics of Louisiana, we give the following, which appeared in the New Orleans *Times* of yesterday:

[Communicated.]

The Recent Election.

Editors of the Times:—Gentlemen: I am sorry to differ with you so much, but I must, in protest against your remarks this morning upon "the election." I, who am no "Copperhead" and no place seeker, take issue with those who declare the proceedings of last Monday "no election." We expect to prove this to any competent and disinterested arbiter which may be found. So deeply are the great principles of civil liberty involved in this question, that we will not abandon it until we have the judgment of the National Congress, of Congress, and of the public opinion of the free people of the United States. We believe that if each elective ward held valid, free ballot government will be more disgraced in the eyes of the world than by anything that has occurred before in America.

Finally, we give notice to those who claim to have been elected State officers at that time, that if they shall presume to exercise those functions they will be deemed by the mass of the people of Louisiana usurpers and intruders.

A FREE STATE MAN AND A FREEMAN.
New Orleans, February 25, 1864.

Miscellaneous Items.

DISRESPECTFUL.—A conundrum was given out as a New Year's feature: "Why is Mr. Lincoln like an owl in daytime?" The answer to which was: "Because he is "A-blinkin." A soldier, with his and his companion's rations of whiskey in a canteen, attempted to go before the answer could be given: "Because he is a d—d old fool." The soldier spent the night in meditation, on the President's capacity.—*Western paper.*

M. Thiers, the historian, who has recently returned to public life, and brilliantly advocated universal suffrage, is sixty six years of age. He is described as rising at 5 o'clock on summer mornings, and at six o'clock in winter. After a cup of tea or coffee, he works with his secretary until eleven o'clock, when he takes a slight breakfast. In the afternoon he goes out or receives visitors, dines at six o'clock, and then takes a nap in his arm chair.

The apothecary does business on a "small scale."

NATIONAL RATIONS.—Hard tack for the army; hard taxes for the citizens.

BAD PAPER.—The paper on which the National bank notes are printed is very poor, far inferior to that used for the greenbacks. It is mean thinner and softer, and we wear it much more easily marred, rendering the surface rough, and the engraving consequently indistinct. We saw a Confederate note which looked as rough and indistinct as the Confederate currency. In this condition it will be difficult for the inexperienced to distinguish the genuine from tolerably executed counterfeits, which may be soon expected in large numbers.—*Louisville News.*

A great writer has observed that nothing is more difficult than to make presents with judgment. The difficulty is one which never troubles some people in the least. They avoid all questions of propriety by not making pres ents at all.

CITY INTELLIGENCE

Robbery and Murder.—An exciting and impressive trial, whereby a father sought the vengeance of the law for a foul murder of his own son, came off yesterday before Judge Atocha—The accused were of the Corps d'Afrique, named E. Dawsey and John Cameron. The murdered victim is a son of Doctor Carradine, who testified to the post-mortem examination, and with Captain Fleming to the first scene of the accused, when they related that Dawsey, the eldest of the accused, had taken the victim, his own brother, by the hand to entice him outside the picket, and there robbed him. That after committing, both concluded to kill him, to which end they struck him on the head with clubs, but they done so; Dawsey using a double-barreled gun loaded with slugs, and Cameron his musket. He said they made a different statement, and asserted that Dawsey fired. He was brought to the fire, where Dawsey was stationed, to be given up to go into the lines. The commander of the post had ordered him to go again outside the lines. He then gave Dawsey his pocket-book to preserve his admission into the lines, but when he deposited of the post said it could not be done if the man came there again. Whom, against dusk, this man made again to his post, he saw a man who would not halt even when he fired at him, and who shot killed him. He did not know the man to be the same party he had received the money from until he was dead. The sad and unfortunate affair occurred on the evening of January 29th, a bitterly cold day. The accused were convicted and sentenced to suffer death by hanging.

Gen. Ramsdine, in the course of his testimony stated that his son had $4,700 on his person at the time of the murder.

Burglary.—Judge Atocha presiding:—John H. Apple and J. G. Moody, of the 17th Ohio Battery took two blankets and a pair of boots from their comrades. This cost them to the tune of twelve months.

The Brave of the N. Y. Cavalry, was convicted of having stolen a watch from a comrade. He had sold it in the city where it was found. He pleaded guilty, and in order on the man's pay, the owner received his watch and the thief was sent to the workhouse for 6 months.

Thomas Carroll, of the Ostrach body guard who borrowed a pair of boots and a pocket book with $4 00 from a comrade without consent was sent down for 1 year.

Wm. Fleming, a cowboy who got drunk coming home with provisions and then cut his wife with a cane knife was worthy sent for 6 months.

Second District.—In addition to the goods taken from sheriffs on Thursday, the police found after further search, two pieces of linen canvas, at No. 2 9 Maine street, near Claiborne, by a woman named Malvina. The police in my still beg the whole of the gang.

Stabbing.—At Donaldson, a citizen of Donaldson, was tried before Judge Atocha on the charge of having, on the 15th ult., unnecessarily stabbed a soldier named J. H. Henry, inflicting a wound near the bowels, entering the cavity of the abdomen; a wound on the left shoulder blade; one in the left cheek, and one in the arm. The affair occurred after a series of knock downs, in consequence of the annoyed speaking of certain officers as Yankee sons of bitches. Mr. Handyford very cautiously denied the accusation, which had created a bayonet contest in the grain during the melee, but it was proved that the prisoner's attack was made when the soldier was held by his friends. Assessed fine of $150.

Mock Establishment.—We noticed that the police have, on the 17th inst., broken up a mock semblance of prosecution during the last week, thereby saving a number of needy establishments and robberies on the part of the prisoner. It is made to be opened this evening, and then to commence to empty the hungry and thirsty with the accustomed ease of Monsieur Lacoste, the genial host of bygone hour. Cr. C. Wats, the new proprietor, promises to play the host in fine style, and extends his invitation.

[FROM OUR EVENING EDITION OF YESTERDAY.]

We return thanks to the clerk of the packet Ida May for the Natchez *Courier* of the 22d.

The Clerk of the steamboat Atlantic, from Louisville, has obliged us with newspaper favors from that city and Cincinnati, whose dates have been anticipated.

DRAMATIC.—Mr. Kingsland had reason to be gratified at the liberal sister lance accorded to his benefit last night. It was an expressive mark of the friendly appreciation in which he is held by the habitues of the Varieties. We wish we could say that his representation of Iago was a success equal to his benefit. It was bold in him to undertake the hazardous task; the result showed that he aspired beyond his present reach. The city, slippery, serpentine character of Iago eluded his masterstrokes. Here and there were vigorous strokes in his delineation, but they were evidently made with a pencil too coarse for the delicate work. He was ably assisted, however, by Lawrence Barrett as Othello, and the performance as a whole gave no small measure of satisfaction. Mr. Barrett's reading was for the most part very judicious, and if he were to abandon himself more thoroughly to the spirit and passion of the tragedy his Othello might become a great and thrilling personation.

NOT PARTICULARLY CLEAN.—Street Commissioner Bell publishes in the *Times* a card which conveys the gratifying information that, in spite of insinuations to the contrary in that paper, the "city is clean generally." That it is not clean particularly is owing to circumstances beyond the range of a Street Commissioner's functions—such as the mud bottoms of the drains, constantly liable to be stirred by puddling ducks and rooting hogs.

The *Times* apologizes for its hasty reflections on the subject, and confesses that there are peculiar local difficulties, of perhaps an insuperable character, to prevent New Orleans from being blessed with particular cleanliness.

ASSISTANT PROVOST MARSHAL GENERAL.—Colonel Thos E Chickering, of the Third Massachusetts Cavalry, has been appointed Assistant Provost Marshal General to General Bowen. The *Era* understands that his peculiar duties will be to superintend the labor system instituted by General Banks, and see that both the employers and employed conform to the regulations laid down for their government; and it adds the belief that the interests of all parties concerned could not be confided to better hands.

Late from Mobile and the South, via Natchez.

FIGHTING BETWEEN POLK AND SHERMAN—RUMORS REGARDING LONGSTREET.

The Natchez *Courier* of the 23d has the following:

Our private information from Mobile is up the 13th inst. When our informant left, it was yet uncertain in that city what course Gen. Sherman intended taking from Meridian. The Mobile papers, however, were making arrangements and children to leave the city, in anticipation of an early attack from the Union forces. There was great excitement at Mobile, and a general impression there that they would hold the city.

But little fighting with Generals Sherman and Polk had been reported up to the 13th, but the Confeds claim to have captured a small portion of the Federal supplies.

A rumor was prevalent in the interior that Knoxville had been taken by Longstreet, before the 13th inst., with 8000 prisoners, but as we have positive information that Longstreet was in retreat at Strawberry Plains later than this report, the story is without any foundation.

Gen. Sherman's Army at Selma, Ala.

ATTACK ON MOBILE BY ADMIRAL FARRAGUT.

Mr. Mygatt, (*pro tem* of *Times* of this morning,) a thoroughly reliable citizen of Vicksburg, arrived in this city yesterday, with the information that the army of Gen. Sherman has arrived at Selma, Ala., sixty miles above Mobile, on the Alabama, and that the speedy capture of the latter city is a foregone conclusion, Selma being regarded as the key to that point. Mr. Mygatt received information from a bearer of despatches from Gen. Sherman to Vicksburg.

The Fighting was continuous, and skirmishing the entire distance. Longstreet was marching on Knoxville, and there is a doubtful rumor from Mobile to the effect that Gen. McPherson was mortally wounded.

We also have intelligence, through a Federal officer who arrived yesterday from the city of Mobile, that Farragut commenced his attack on the forts at the mouth of the bay on the 9th inst., and was still at the work on the succeeding afternoon.

Kentucky Politics.

[From the Louisville Journal, February 22.]

There have been two political crises in Kentucky.

The first occurred in the Legislature of 1860, when the question arose as to whether or not Kentucky should go with the Union or with the South. This was the secession crisis. The struggle raged long and desperately, Blight at last upon the fidelity of one man—the late Chief of the Breckinridge Democracy, who stood firm and faithful found

Among the faithless,

and who now sits in the Chair of the Senate of the State. Thanks in no especial manner to his Roman like nobility of spirit, the Union men of the Legislature trimpphed, and Kentucky, in defiance alike of Jefferson Davis and of threats, remained true to the Union and the Constitution. And the precious victory the Union men of Kentucky then achieved in the Halls of the Legislature was ratified and maintained at the ballot-box and on the battle field.

The second crisis is now upon us, with its immediate theatre in the Democratic State Convention, wherein the question has arisen as to whether or not Kentucky, rescued and intrenched from the revolutionists of the South, shall go with the revolutionists of the North. This is the Abolition crisis. The struggle has begun, but surely the issue cannot be doubtful. The patriotism of the present Legislature will triumph over Northern revolutionism as their predecessors triumphed over its Southern counterpart, and Kentucky, now and before and evermore, will remain true to the Union and the Constitution.

An Old Man's Government.

Mr. Williams, once American Minister in Turkey, but now a secession agent and advocate in England, has written a book called "The Rise and Fall of the Model Republic," which is reviewed at length in the London *Times*. Mr. Williams regards the war as the direct result of Presidential contests and he thinks that the Presidency should have been taken by seniority from the Senators of the longest term of service, and the Vice President should have been the Senator next in age in legislative years. The Presidential term should have been fixed at eight or ten years. Washington alone ought to have been President for life, and should have been followed by the oldest Senator. Upon this ridiculous plan the *Times* offers the following observations:

The transmutation cannot easily picture a more terrible position than that of the "oldest Senator" when the President for the time being might be suffering from an acute inflammation. With what disgust would the President regard the venerable gentleman who came to congratulate him on his recovery from his late serious indisposition! With what transports of indignation would the oldest man in the United States Senate be treated by his friends, and with what loathing would he be by the time he succeeded by the friends of the next oldest Senator! Old age would indeed become a very much lamented, but also a very dangerous, state of infirmities. What would not the South have had reason to complain of if the insidious, abstemious, water-drinking New-Englanders outlived the generous, wine bibbing and hospitable, climate-inhabiting Carolinians? The machinery of passion and party would have been set going for "old age" in office, just as much as it has been worked for the sake of principles. The Republic might have been ruled by a rapid succession of dotards and imbeciles, while the Senate would have been distracted by anxious doubts as to the efficacy of Parr's Life Pills or the probable results of the President's last cold. It is scarcely possible to believe Mr. Williams is in earnest.

M. Thiers on the French-Mexican Expedition.

Below is the concluding portion of the late speech of M. Thiers in the Corps Legislatif, in opposition to the Emperor's policy with regard to Mexico. The principal arguments of his speech which has attracted so much attention in Europe as well as America, will be found condensed in the conclusion:

I know that it will be disagreeable thing after having announced to the world that we were going to found a monarchy in Mexico, to abandon the project and treat with Juarez. But that is what I call a necessary sacrifice of self love. Let us compare dispassionately the two policies.

What is the real nature of the proposal of founding at our own expense and on our own responsibility a monarchy in Mexico? When I think of it, gentlemen, my reason is well nigh confounded. The idea of opposing Spain to human reason I cannot entertain for a moment. What is likely to happen? How long shall we be in Mexico? It is said that the Foreign Legion and the Mexican regiments will soon be organized, and then we may withdraw. It was said also a year or two ago that we should find in Mexico resources for paying the French debt. Has that in the reality? We entered Mexico on the 17th of May. Then we had to remain quiet during the rainy season, and it was only in the month of November that we began our operations, which were not always adopted—to make an electoral appeal, as it has been called, for the benefit of Prince Maximilian. (Laughter.) That Prince will not be in Mexico before the month of April, and he will scarcely have time to receive the congratulations of his subjects before the rainy season. Of his receiving congratulations I make no doubt. What Prince ever found them wanting! But then the rain will set in, and he will find himself confounded in immobility till the month of September or October. You will, therefore, be obliged to protect him for some time; and I risk the question in saying that you will have to stay in Mexico all through 1864. I wish with all my heart that we can get out of it in 1865. More delay will be lost by the impossibility of withdrawing all our troops at once, and then a complete extraction may be an affair of several years. Well, then, gentlemen, I ask you, is it prudent to have 40,000 men beyond the sea during so long a period, at a time when great events may be at hand? [Laughter.] Yes, at hand, now free, may come to be so! [Applause from many parts.] At the same time we shall be forever paying. We shall pay our own army—that is natural; but we shall have to pay the Mexican army also! [Noise.] We shall not be able to do otherwise. The new sovereign will not have a piastre. The offices of the customs, almost the only sources of public revenue, are in the hands of the English and Spanish, who will not give them up till they have been paid. For my part, I cannot understand how sensible men can persist in such a course. [Fresh interruption.] An honorable member, who makes light of sovereignty, has said that we occupy seven-eighths of the country. I say that we do not occupy the twentieth part of it. Out of a population of eight millions, two only are subject to our control. The Prince may certainly be better off hereafter; but the interest of the present. What revenue will he have? None. And we are too honest, after having enticed him from his family and country, to abandon him to all the embarrassments of his position.—We must, then, help him to pay his own army, and that will be some twelve or fifteen millions more than we have to sacrifice. I know well that a loan has been talked of; but if loans are easily negotiated on French security, it will be a different matter when the guarantees are based on the good purse of the Mexican Government. Mexico has large debts—a home debt which she does not pay; (laughter) a debt to England which she does not pay; and also a foreign debt in the hands of a creditor who is very exacting—I mean England, to whom two whole years are due for different indemnities. So that we shall have to provide the new Sovereign with three hundred of four hundred millions to begin with. I have not the honor of knowing Prince Maximilian. He is said to be very attractive; but he would require all the sound sense of his father in law, King Leopold of Belgium, to induce European capitalists to lend him three hundred of four hundred millions. I know that it is not very desirable to treat with the Indian Juarez; but I can never be of my consent to our engaging ourselves for only two years more in an enterprise like the present. Allow me to ask you a question? Have the circumstances of early 5-sixs been so very successful that we must absolutely renounce the experiment? Look at what is passing on the banks of the Danube and in Greece. If ever an enterprise was inspired by noble motives it was the political revival of Greece; three great powers cooperated, and the expense for each, about twenty millions, was insignificant. What has happened in Greece? The Greeks have driven away their King Otho for the want of skill in ruling, and Europe has had to thank "You will be obliged to accept, we will not even ask you to—[laughter]—and the time for the expulsion of our Government is leaving the task to Europe. England turned to the Danish Monarchy, so remarkable for its simplicity, and detached a branch to transplant in Greece, adding thereto a sacrifice which she may, perhaps, have to regret. The Austrian Emperor, in the cession of the Ionian Islands and the fortress Corfu. Notwithstanding these concessions, England is deeply unpopular in Greece than any Power, who did not intervene at all. [Interruption.] Can we find here any motive for reconciling another Greece 3,000 leagues off? And who will be the Sovereign? Is it not true that we had Russia and England, but most recent proof of the enterprise will be embarrassed to any who are our well-wishers in the Mexican business? You will have indeed the rather equivocal approbation of England, as expressed in the journals, but on condition of remaining her friend. From the present moment the Cabinet of London is a great responsibility; and the moment it ceases to be a friendly one, from Belgium to Egypt, from Malta to Gibraltar, from Suez to Aden, from Bombay to Singapore, from Canada to Jamaica, from Nassau to Havana, from Panama to Valparaiso, from Rio Janeiro to Montevideo, from Buenos Ayres to Lima, from Valparaiso to Panama, from Panama to Jamaica, from Jamaica to Nassau, from Nassau to Havana, from Havana to Canada, from Canada to Boston, from Boston to Portland, from Portland to Liverpool, from Liverpool to London, from London to Paris, from Paris to Turin, from Turin to Rome, from Rome to Naples, from Naples to Malta, from Malta to Gibraltar, from Gibraltar to Lisbon, from Lisbon to Madrid, from Madrid to Cadiz, from Cadiz to Algiers, from Algiers to Marseilles, from Marseilles to Paris, from Paris to Brussels, from Brussels to Berlin, from Berlin to Vienna, from Vienna to Trieste, from Trieste to Corfu, from Corfu to Athens, from Athens to Constantinople, from Constantinople to Odessa, from Odessa to Sebastopol, from Sebastopol to Moscow, from Moscow to St. Petersburg, from St. Petersburg to Stockholm, from Stockholm to Copenhagen, from Copenhagen to Hamburg, from Hamburg to Frankfort, from Frankfort to Munich, from Munich to Stuttgart, from Stuttgart to Carlsruhe, from Carlsruhe to Basle, from Basle to Berne, from Berne to Geneva, from Geneva to Lyons, from Lyons to Paris, from Paris to Calais, from Calais to Dover, from Dover to London, from London to Liverpool, from Liverpool to Queenstown, from Queenstown to New York, from New York to Washington, from Washington to Richmond, from Richmond to Charleston, from Charleston to Savannah, from Savannah to Mobile, from Mobile to New Orleans, from New Orleans to Galveston, from Galveston to Matamoras, from Matamoras to Monterey, from Monterey to Mexico, from Mexico to Vera Cruz, from Vera Cruz to Havana, from Havana to Key West, from Key West to New Orleans, from New Orleans to Vicksburg, from Vicksburg to Memphis, from Memphis to Cairo, from Cairo to St. Louis, from St. Louis to Chicago, from Chicago to Milwaukie, from Milwaukie to Detroit, from Detroit to Buffalo, from Buffalo to Albany, from Albany to Boston, from Boston to Montreal, from Montreal to Quebec, from Quebec to Halifax, from Halifax to Bermuda, from Bermuda to Nassau, from Nassau to Havana, from Havana to Key West, from Key West to New Orleans, from New Orleans to Galveston, from Galveston to Matamoras, from Matamoras to Monterey, from Monterey to Mexico, from Mexico to Vera Cruz, from Vera Cruz