The New Orleans Bee.

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NEW ORLEANS:

TUESDAY MORNING, JULY 15, 1862.

English Journals on Interference.

The latest English journals received in the city are not unanimous in their views with regard to the propriety or probability of interfering in the difficulties between the North and the South. The London *Weekly Dispatch*, of the 22d ultimo, has a long article on the subject, in which it strongly opposes the proposition, and manifests a very remarkable state of feeling. It commences by saying, "We were never anxious to disclaim our distrust and fear of the American Republic. We did not seek to conceal our opinion that it was for our interest—that we were morally and politically justified in entertaining the desire—that it should be so divided as to cease to be formidable to mankind." Further on it says, "France and England are threatened with war if they interpose between the combatants. Why should they? The belligerents have only to be let alone to make each other too weak for the inspiration of any other sentiment than pity and contempt. Mutual exhaustion is rapidly breaking up the whole political and social system of the Federation; the longer the combatants fight, and the greater the outrages they commit upon each other, the more irreconcilable must be the quarrel. They will bleed each other to the last drop—they will ruin each other down to the last dollar in their pockets—what more mischief could their worst enemies do them; indeed, what foreign foe could destroy them half so effectually? If we desired but revenge, or to weaken a dangerous enemy, God knows we have only to look on." And in its concluding paragraph, in which it argues the utter impossibility of the South's prolonging the contest, it first says, "It is at this point that a general movement in Europe unfolds a disposition to mediate in America. The French journals lead the way. The *Times*, alive to signs, speaks out. The House of Commons moves" and yet it inconsistently says towards the close, "Europe has distinctly declined to mediate. * * * The emphatic declaration of Earl Russell, speaking both for England and France, assures all parties that they must look to themselves alone for the adjustment of their differences."

The *Dispatch* is a powerfully conducted paper, representing the restless radical class of London, but cannot justly be said to be generally low or violent.

Bell's Life in London, of the 13th ult., has an article on the subject of contrary views to those of the *Dispatch*. *Bell's Life*, as most of our readers know, is the sporting organ of England. It says: "The opinions of the French Government have become known through the French press, and it is now avowed that the Emperor is bent on mediation in the affairs of North America. We should estimate at a very low rate both the heads and hearts of the English Ministers, if we did not believe that, from the first, they have declared their wish and readiness to mediate, and by mediation put an end to the frightful contest that is now going on in North America. From the first moment of the quarrel to the present time, we have recommended such a course, and we do not believe that the English Ministers have been more indifferent than ourselves or the rest of their countrymen to the calls of humanity." Besides this, it says that all England deeply regrets this terrible warfare of North and South, but feels that disinterested and honorable persuasion is the only method by which mediation can be rendered effectual for any good purpose; and it warns against such a junction with France as should involve it in unexpected "intervention," as in Mexico.

The *Weekly Times*, the best of the penny papers, of the 15th, referring to an article in the Paris *Constitutionnel*, urging mediation, says: "With the object and the spirit of this article all peaceably disposed persons will agree. It seems unnatural that this struggle, involving ruin to millions, both in the New World and the Old, should go on, and that the statesmen of Europe should offer no word of counsel or remonstrance, but look with placid eyes on the madness of the Americans, and the distress of their own people. We do not yet know the spirit in which a communication from European Governments would be received by the Washington Cabinet. It is quite certain, however, that the period must arrive when the wish of several millions of men cannot be resisted, and if the Southern and the Northern States cannot agree, a separation must be acknowledged by the rest of the world, although they themselves may not acknowledge each other's independence."

The *Illustrated London News* of the 14th ult. does not treat the question directly, but has a few sentences incidentally addressed to it. In one place it says, "A tentative demonstration is being made in France and England with a view to an attempt at mediation. Of the feasibility of such a course, and of the wisdom which may or may not have been shown in the selection of an opportunity, results alone can enable us to speak with any certainty: for the singular temper of the American people, and their willingness to accept submissively from one nation what they would scornfully reject if tendered by another, are circumstances which defeat ordinary calculation of probabilities." Elsewhere the same journal says that "the difficulty, not to say the danger, of interfering in the internal affairs of a people so sensitive and so proud as the Americans," is well understood, but it asks if the time has not arrived when some friendly attempt might be made to endeavor to effect an arrangement. Intervention, in the strict sense of the term, it declines even to suggest.

We have referred to the four foregoing journals because they are not those generally quoted in the Northern papers, and therefore not so likely to reach our readers through the news columns. The discordance in their views we believe to represent very exactly the unsettled state of opinion on the subject among the people of England and their representatives. As our readers will have observed, the debate on Mr. Lindsay's motion on the subject was postponed to the 11th instant, and we cannot for some time know anything of the action of the British parliament, which will of course decide that of the government on the subject. That what this is likely to be was not known at the date of the papers from which we have quoted is quite evident.

NEWSPAPERS.

As we said on Saturday, we have yet other matters in our old Philadelphia *Gazetteer* to notice. An article headed Philadelphia, June 28th, 1783, states that several of the disbanded soldiers had been clamorous for their pay, and that two or three hundred of them had gone in a menacing manner to the State House to submit their claims; and had to be pacified by the assurance that their grievances should be redressed, and by their being authorized to appoint a committee of six commissioned officers. During the following week the citizens were twice alarmed by reports that the soldiers had designs against the bank. But the rumors proved unwarranted; and after being again assured that their claims should be attended to, they left the city, greatly to the relief of "the most dreadful apprehensions in the minds of Congress, whom the soldiery have long considered, like their paper currency, in a state of *depreciation*, having no *solidity or real worth*." The italics are the *Gazetteer's*. Next, it is sarcastically announced that Congress had resolved to remove to "the more salubrious air of Princeton, New Jersey, where they will enjoy the double satisfaction of the Rev Doctor W——'s lectures on *politics* and *divinity*." Placards posted about the city, many of which it is stated were contemptuously torn down, stated "that their being surrounded by guards of mutinous soldiery, *then in the barracks*; that the authority of the United States being grossly insulted by the disorderly and menacing *appearance* of a body of armed soldiers about the place within which Congress was assembled; that the peace of the city being endangered by the MUTINOUS DESPOTISM of the said troops; that having received no satisfactory assurances for expediting adequate and prompt exertions of the State, for supporting the dignity of the Federal Government, though solicited, and the said soldiers continuing in a state of mutiny and revolt," were the reasons for the removal. The *Gazetteer's* sarcasm on this, is that "though the citizens of Philadelphia do not regret the loss of Congress, yet they are sorry better reasons were not assigned." "The late Congressional proceedings," it adds, "exhibit neither dignity, fortitude, nor perseverance."

Next to this follows a notice of a "long and desperate battle between a *rattlesnake* and a *black snake*, in the presence of a large concourse of people, and in which they killed each other. "These whose minds are crowded with notions of superstition," says the *Gazetteer*, "consider this circumstance as an omen that some terrible evil."

An account of a meeting on board the ship St. John, *Preserve Hasch*, master, in Hong Kong, is next given, and the *Gazetteer* says it occurred "on Saturday, the 21st inst., a day peculiarly designed to *mutiny* and misfortune." This is another sarcastic hit at the Congress, because it was on that day the soldiers had gone to the State house, as above noticed. "The honorable Oliver Pollock, Esq., Consul and Agent for the United States of America, at the Havana, &c.," was on board as passenger, and by a ruse succeeded in getting on shore, with the Captain and the cook, raising some militia riflemen, boarding the vessel at nightfall, seizing the mutineers, the leaders among whom were "of the noted Whalen's gang," and having them taken to Baltimore to await justice. "It appeared to be their premeditated plan to murder and destroy the Owner, Captain and Passengers, and to carry the ship," says the *Gazetteer*, "to Nova Scotia—the dear retreat of refugees and 'the most flagitious scoundrels!'"

Another fling at the Congress follows this, in the shape of an anecdote: "A poor, pennyless soldier, passing through the market-place, requested a huckster woman to credit him for a few cherries. 'Oh no!' replied the augacious dame, 'your *paymasters* have run away.'"

A report of a meeting of the "Committee for the City and Liberties of Philadelphia" comes next. It states that Capt. Thos Rawlins, with his ship, Capt. Joseph Crathorn and Thomas Plunket were ordered to leave the State—the first by 9 o'clock the following morning, the other two by noon on the following Thursday.

The last thing we have to notice in our *Gazetteer* is a letter signed Z, in which the action of Congress in removing is not intemperately condemned, on the ground that they had not the authority to remove, and that if they had, the alleged causes were not sufficient to require them to do so.

We close with Henry Ward Beecher's remarks about newspapers, to which we referred in our former article. We know that he is not a favorite with many here; but we are sure those most strongly prejudiced against him will admit there is much force and suggestiveness in his observations, and will receive them at least in the spirit of another remark he makes in the discourse from which we extract them. "There is not a man in any trade, that has not some lesson of wisdom for you if you could tempt him to tell it." This is what he tells:—

There is an awkwardness, too, of employing your time, in seeking knowledge that is transient instead of permanent knowledge. We live in an era of newspapers. I cannot count that man wise who despises them. I regard them as a vehicle for popular intelligence which is beyond all price. And yet there is a wise way and a foolish way of reading newspapers. Where a man employs them for consecutive knowledge, where he has his eye upon the revolution of public affairs, where it is history, political or natural, that he is seeking to acquaint himself with, and where, day by day, he is ripening his thoughts, and collecting material for thought, he is using them wisely. No man should be contented to live without keeping up with the times. A man ought to be ashamed, when important events are transpiring about him, to be unintelligent concerning them. No mother should feel herself guiltless who, sitting at the table with her children that are growing up about her, is unable to teach them, or call their attention to things that are taking place in the world. Persons affect to despise newspapers because they lie so. They do not lie any more than you do. All men lie. Men are natural born liars. Speaking the truth is a heavenly grace, pre-eminently, and one that is deferred, mostly, till men get to heaven. There is a great deal of lying in newspapers, but no more, I take it, than in any other channel through which an equal amount of human life passes. A newspaper is pretty nearly a representative of the average conditions of community life. And, although there is in newspapers a good deal that is to be taken with allowance, it is a part of your business to sit in judgment upon rumors, and extract the truth.

No person should despise newspapers. It is said that they are superficial. Superficial? Yes, but do you know that cream is the superficial part of milk? What men affect to despise is oftentimes the very substance of things. Newspapers are calendars and records of thousands of the best things that men can inform themselves about. And in such an age as that in which we live, when the popular mind is called to adjudicate and judge, and when papers are that tribunal before which all questions are brought, and in which they are discussed, I take it to be a part of every man's household duty both to read with his children, and to teach them how to read. The best thing a man's eyes may should cut off should be his paper. Cut off your sweet meats. Cut off the thousand and one little matters of mere personal convenience. Economize on the body first, and in the mind last. Save your books and multiply them. Save your papers, and increase your familiarity with them. Put the body to inconvenience, but not the mind. But now, in reading newspapers, there is a way of reading for trash, and a way of reading for profit. There are a great many whose only thought in reading the paper is to enjoy the momentary excitement or momentary pleasure of reading; and there are many whose thought in reading the papers is to get into the current in which God is traveling, in which the race on earth is traveling, and in which the nation to which they belong is traveling. Many read for secrets of nature disclosed, or for something that will be to them a substantial and lasting benefit. It is often said that there are many papers of excitement. I hear a great outcry against frivolous papers. It is not so much the topics of which such papers treat, as it is the genius which pervades them, that makes them frivolous. A paper that is made merely to answer a momentary want, and then pass by, is a fire of shavings. It is not that it gives an account of horses, or boat-races, that makes it trash. Why, the greatest things are contained in the least, oftentimes.

You can get wisdom from anything. Bees do not go to sunflowers for honey, half so much as to the little insignificant rondeole flowers. There is no flower so small that they do not probe it, and get what they seek. And God does not put up the most information in the greatest packages. There are a thousand channels of information besides those which are looked upon as dignified and respectable. The discriminating point is this: be that reads for momentary pleasure, and not for permanent profit, no matter where he reads—whether in a Sunday magazine, or in an encyclopedia—reads for trash and he that reads for permanent profit, reads for benefit, and wisely. Let every young man be a reader of the newspaper, and let him read with this understanding. "I am not to read merely for the sake of passing away the morning hour. I am a part of the nation. I have a duty to perform in relation to the age in which I live. I am ordained of God to be an actor in affairs. I must vote, and, therefore, I must judge. Knowledge is the framework of the Government, and I must make myself intelligent." Every one should be a reader, and a reader that he may be informed. There is a great deal of time wasted in undigested reading.

MATTING.—A Broussean & Co., No. 14 Chartres street, have just received a large and handsome assortment of white and chec. matting. See their advertisement in another column.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

Mortuary Report—For the week ending at 6 o'clock, A. M., Sunday, July 13, 1862. Total number of deaths last week, 111; this week, 93. Decrease, 51.

DISEASES.—Inflammation of bowels 4, congestion of brain 1, disease of brain 1, inflammation of brain 1, cholera infantum 1, consumption 11, infantile convulsions 2, infantile debility 2, croup 2, acute diarrhea 7, chronic diarrhea 1, colitis 1, enteric colitis 1, abdominal dropsy 2, dropsy of brain 1, dropsy of heart 1, acute dysentery 4, chronic dysentery 1, pernicious fever 1, bilious fever 2, continued fever 1, typhoid fever 1, typhus fever 1, gastro enteritis 1, lockjaw 3, infantile marasmus 5, inflammation of liver 1, pneumonia 2, premature birth 2, still-born 3, teething 2, tetanus convulsion 3, not stated 3; other diseases 15. Total 93.

SEX.—Adult males 29, adult females 41, male children 23, female children 27; sex of three not stated. Total, 93.

COLOR.—Whites, 70; mulattoes, 7; blacks, 8; color of eight not stated. Total, 93.

CONDITION.—Free, 77; slaves, 8; condition not stated, 8. Total, 93.

AGES.—Under 1 year, 26; from 1 to 2 years, 10; from 2 to 5 years, 7; from 5 to 10 years, 2; from 10 to 15 years, 3; from 15 to 20 years, 1; from 20 to 25 years, 3; from 25 to 30 years, 3; from 30 to 40 years, 8; from 40 to 50 years, 11; from 50 to 60 years, 2; from 60 to 70 years, 4; from 70 to 80 years 3; not stated 8. Total, 93.

NATIVITIES.—England 1, France 5, Germany 3, Ireland 10, Italy 1, Prussia 1, Spain 1, Switzerland 1, West Indies 1, Louisiana 54, Virginia 1, Georgia 1, South Carolina 1, not stated 12. Total, 93.

GEO. WM DIMMITT, M. D.,
Secretary Board of Health.

Inquests—Coroner Bench, this morning, held an inquest on Conrad Shaffer, aged 29 years, a native of Germany. He had been killed by the falling of a block and tackle on board the Mary Campbell. She had just commenced discharging, and a hogshead of sugar had been hoisted to the tiers. He, with two others, were in the act of receiving it, when the rope broke, and the block struck him on the top of the head, killing him instantly.

Deceased was a member of the Jackson Benevolent Association. The verdict of the Coroner's jury was in accordance with the facts above narrated.

Another inquest was held on a boy, aged nine years, who was drowned while flying a kite yesterday evening. He was walking backwards, and was tripped over by his foot catching. He struck his head against the wharf in falling. Persons jumped in to try to save him, but in vain, as he never rose again. Verdict, "accidental drowning."

John Henry—The *Picayune* of last evening says that John Henry, whose escape from Fort Jackson and subsequent arrest, we noticed yesterday morning, states that he got out under a pass from one of the officers of the fort, permitting him to go to a dinner somewhere in the neighborhood. Once out, he said, the temptation was too strong for him, and he bolted at such a rate that in two hours he placed twenty-five miles between the fort and himself. He was found on Derbigny street, among his doxy and pals, and on finding himself retaken, gracefully made a virtue of necessity, and offered not even an objection to the arrest.

Provost Court—Judge Bell.—A private of Company E, 12th Connecticut Regiment, was sent to prison for one month for disorderly conduct. Accused urging in his defence that he had been drunk for three days, Judge Bell asked him where he got his liquor. The reply was that it was from a negro who kept a bar in one of the officers tents, where he sold the very worst kind of liquor. Judge Bell expressed his disapproval of officers permitting such persons within lines for the purpose of selling liquor.

Theodore Dilmore was sent to the workhouse for one month for selling liquor at his soda-stand.

Wm. Lyon was required to furnish bail of $1000 to keep the peace, for having fired a pistol in the streets.

Geo. Regan was dismissed on the charge of having attempted to send $50 in Confederate money and a letter to his brother, who lives outside the lines. His plea that he was not aware that he was transgressing any law, and that there was nothing contraband in the letter, saved him; but he was cautioned not to repeat the offence.

Ellen, a slave of Mr. Adams, on Apollo street, was sent to the Police Jail for one month for assaulting a white child, which she was originally charged with attempting to kill.

Two boys were sent to the Parish Prison for one month for robbing the pockets of another boy in a bath-room at the lake.

Theodore Blackmeyer, Hath Meyer and Pierce Baker were sent to the Parish Prison for three years for attempting to smuggle some medicines, money and other articles through the military lines.

A colored woman named Flowers, petitioned the Court for relief under the following circumstances: About thirteen years ago she had been purchased by a free man of color, to whom she was legally married; she bore him a boy and a girl, when he died; then a person named Williams, who appeared to take charge of the settlement of her husband's affairs, sold her to Bridget Murphy, who engaged to free her for $1100; she paid $900 of this to Bridget Murphy when she died; she was then sold for $1000 to Mr Boswell, who agreed to sell her freedom to her; she paid him $600, when she was again sold and had since been sold several times. Judge Bell decreed that she was entitled to her freedom, and to $400, the overplus she had paid for it without getting it.

Not Released.—We were in error in announcing yesterday that Mrs. Philips had been released. We are assured from headquarters that there is no foundation whatever for the statement. We regret that the frequency with which we heard it reported should have misled us so as to induce us to publish it. The originators of such baseless rumors meet a serious risk. They cruelly wound feelings; and may fictitious those whom they would little desire to injure.

Stabbed.—A man named Knutz was arrested in the Third District last night on the charge of stabbing Adam Geisser. The wounded man was not taken to the Charity Hospital, but home, we presume. We have not been able to ascertain particulars, as to the cause of the act, or the condition of the wounded man.

Boy Lost.—A boy named Fred, about eight years old, with dark jacket, white pants, and no shoes, is missing from the Fourth District. If he should be picked up, word should be sent to the police office there.

The Great Union Meeting in New York.

The New York papers of the 2d instant come to us with lengthy accounts of the Great Union meeting, which, as we had learnt from our exchanges of the 25th ultimo, was to have been held on the 1st of July. We can only give a condensation of the very lengthy report of the *Herald* of the 2d.

The *Herald* speaks of the meeting as a large and overflowing one, and called for the purpose of giving expression to public opinion, concerning the continual agitation of the abolition question, and adds the *Herald*, to protest against secession and rebellion in the strongest terms.

The meeting was called to order by Mr. F. Talent, who introduced the Hon. Wm Chauncey as chairman of the meeting. Mr. Chauncey made a few remarks on the purpose of the meeting. He said that the meeting was held for the purpose of initiating a movement for the exclusive support of the Constitution and the Union. He hoped this movement would be generally initiated throughout the country, and that its result might be the complete restoration of the Union and the Constitution.

Mr. Chas. A. May then offered a series of resolutions, and which embrace too much space to be reproduced here. The closing resolution shows the drift of the entire series. It reads:

9. That the Union as it was is the Union of Washington and of our fathers—(applause)—the Union which has made America illustrious among nations; the Union which was the just beneficent Government known to man. (Applause.) That the Constitution as it is is the hope of the nation—(applause)—adhering to and protected by which we shall be again free, happy and glorious; departing from and destroying which we shall be left with only the ruins of a great nation around us out of which no man can prophecy any new Union or construct any better Constitution. (Applause.) That, believing in these principles and praying for the guidance and blessing of God on our efforts, we, the representatives of various political parties, and of all classes and employments and professions, do solemnly reaffirm our allegiance to the Constitution as it is, and pledge our lives, our fortunes and our honors to the cause of the Union as it was. (Loud applause.)

The resolutions were unanimously adopted.

Letters from several prominent men were read. Among them was one from Mr J. J. Crittenden, from which we extract the following passages:

Most sincerely and zealously do I concur in the object of your meeting. I trust that your example will be followed, and that popular meetings throughout the whole country will express the same noble and patriotic sentiments.

In these sentiments and a policy conformable to them, we would, in my opinion, find an early reunion and an early peace. How else, or when, we can regain those blessings, I know not.

A letter from the Hon. Reverdy Johnson was also read, from which we make the following extract:

Fanaticism, honest with many, but knavish with the leaders, must be crushed out. The Union and the consequent prosperity of the country cannot otherwise be permanently maintained. Sectional madness on the question of slavery is not more fatal to both when exhibited in its support than in its destruction. Confine the institution to the States where it may exist—leave its continuance or its removal to them exclusively, as the Constitution does, and all will be safe, and wonted happiness, fraternal affection and national power will soon, and to an extent greater than ever, be our condition.

Mr. Chas. A. Wickliffe, of Kentucky, then spoke at great length upon the views and purposes of the movements. In the course of his speech the speaker made the following remarks:

It had been said, furthermore, that there should be no union of the States until every slave in the United States was set free. (Cries of "Never, never.") Such was the language of two distinguished representatives from the State of New York—Foster and Sedgwick. (A voice—"they disgrace the State; they misrepresent us.") It was declared that the slave power had wielded the destinies of the country so long, it ought to be overthrown and should be dethroned. But what injury had the slave power done to the Government of the United States? It gave us the territory northwest of the Ohio, which was dedicated to freedom, now constituting five States, represented in the legislative halls. They might take the history of the country and could not find an act of public greatness, either in defence of the honor or preservation of the physical constitution of the Union, which did not have a representative from the slave-holding region of the country. Who vindicated the rights of American seamen in 1812? Was the South backward in that conflict? (Cries of "No!") Was the West? No. But where was New England? (Hisses.) Where was Governor Strong's militia? He put the question—had they been told in April and May, 1861, or in August, after Bull Run, that this war would be continued until the States in rebellion should be demolished and become territories, the property all confiscated, and the slaves turned loose—how many volunteers would have gone from this great State? (Here great excitement was caused by some one observing that "none but black hearted traitors would engage in such a war.") The speaker continued to declaim against the spirit manifested and the measures proposed by the Abolitionists in Congress—especially in regard to the proposed confiscation bills—which he said were intended in the first place to pay back to the East $300,000,000 said to be due by the South for goods, wares, merchandise and Yankee notions. (A voice—"Good! Pay your debts!" Cries of "Put him out!" and confusion.) Yes, pay your debts (responded the speaker), but make the debtors pay them, and do not take my property to pay them with. (Cheers and laughter.)

He was followed by Mr. James Brooks and the Hon. Fernando Wood, who spoke at great length, at the conclusion of his speech the meeting dispersed.

The *Herald* says there were two or three outside meetings, at which large crowds assembled, and the whole affair passed off with success.

Comments of the N. Y. Press.

We give below extracts from the comments of the New York Press upon the meeting:

The Journal of Commerce.—The meeting was, without dispute, one of the grandest demonstrations ever made in the country. This is the first voice of loyal New York. Its tones are thunderous. No signs hereabouts of unconditional Unionism. The people of New York are for the Constitution and the Union as it was.

The World.—The meeting was called ostensibly for the purpose of giving expression to Northern disapprobation of the present Congress. It is a most noteworthy circumstance that Southern tongues were thought to be the fittest instruments for the expression of this assumed Northern sentiment.

Mr. Wickliffe asked how many men would have enlisted at the outset of the war, if its avowed object had been to annihilate the political existence of the Southern States. He meant to imply by this question that this is the present object of the war, which is an intentional suggestion of a falsehood. Is President Lincoln waging a war for any such purpose? No. Has Congress passed any act declaring this to be his object? No. Is any such act pending and likely to pass? No. Where then is the necessity or the justification of a meeting calculated, if not designed, to give aid and comfort to the rebels by encouraging them to hope that a party favorable to their interests is at length arising in the North?

The Tribune.—The true character of the meeting was shown in the speeches, rather than in the resolutions. The burden of them all was abuse of the Abolitionists, slight condemnation, or none, of Jeff. Davis, who, by the way, was called "Jefferson Davis" throughout the meeting, and unlimited malediction of Emancipationists, who were denounced as the cause of the war.

The Times.—It is impossible to read the resolutions of this meeting, or to hear its speeches, without a strong conviction that it is intended to afford the rebels assurance of a diminishing hostility among the Northern masses. It is practically the presentation to traitors in arms against the Government, of conditions upon which they may return to their allegiance, without the perilous consequences of treason pursuing them.

From Washington.

The *Tribune* of the 2d has the following telegraphic items from Washington:

THE RUMORED FOREIGN INTERFERENCE.

Washington, Monday, July 1, 1862.—The rumor that the Government has been notified by the Ministers of France and England that the war must immediately be brought to a close, which has been current here for several days, and appears in the telegraphic columns of a cotemporary most fond of canards of this description, is utterly unfounded in fact.

It is inconceivable that the Government should have allowed it to be telegraphed, since, if believed, it could not but cause far more mischief than the letters touching the recent battles on the Chickahominy, which were not allowed to go over the wires.

We repeat what we have already asserted upon excellent authority that the last steamer brought no official or semi-official word in the nature of an offer of mediation, of intervention, or of interference in our domestic affairs in any shape whatever, from any foreign power whatever.

The question what the Government of France or the Government of England proposes to do in the future is purely a matter of speculation, neither Governments has yet spoken.

THE TREATY WITH MEXICO.

We are again assured, upon authority which cannot be gainsayed, that the French Minister has not, as has been reported, remonstrated at the State Department or anywhere else against the ratification of the treaty with Mexico.

By the same authority we are, however, also assured that the indications are that France would be likely to regard the ratification of the treaty as an act of hostility, and, if so disposed, might seize upon it as a pretext for war with us.

From the New York *Tribune* of the 3d we clip the following from its column of telegraphic news from Washington:

MOVEMENTS OF THE ORLEANS PRINCES.

Washington, Wednesday, July 2, 1862.—The three Orleans Princes—Prince de Joinville, Count de Paris and Duc de Chartres—arrived here to day, *en route* for Boston and Europe. They return to Europe after a campaign of a number of months, in which they have had no opportunity to earn personal distinction. Speculators in diplomatic matters try to see special significance in their sudden departure. Some think that it was occasioned by a friendly hint from Queen Victoria, who is a staunch friend of the Orleans family, that they ought to come home before they become involved in a false position, in which threatening events might possibly place them.

THE CONFISCATION BILL.

It was expected that the House would take up the Confiscation bill to-day, but other business had precedence under the rules. A motion will be made to-morrow by Mr Eliot, who has the matter in charge, to non-concur in the amendment of the Senate substituting the Clark bill. The motion for non-concurrence will probably be unaccompanied by a request for a Committee of Conference.

RESIGNATION OF THE NEW ORLEANS COLLECTOR.

C C Lathrop has resigned the appointment as Collector of New Orleans, to which he was some weeks ago commissioned.

GOODS ADMITTED TO FRENCH COLONIES.

Information has been received at the State Department from the Consul of the United States at Martinique, that under the present law all goods admitted into France are also admitted into the colonies. Importers can make a choice of tariffs either the French or colonial. Another words, whenever the colonial tariff prescribes a higher duty than the French tariff, advantage can be taken of the latter. The products of the United States imported into Martinique in American vessels, having a certificate of origin countersigned by the French Consul at the port are admitted upon the same conditions as if taken there under the French flag, and do not have to pay the surtax of twelve francs.

THE PACIFIC RAILROAD AND TAX BILLS SIGNED.

The President has approved and signed the Pacific Railroad and Internal Tax bills.

The *Tribune* publishes a long communication from General Hunter, in answer to the United States War Department, with reference to the resolution of the House of Representatives, calling for information respecting the organization by Gen Hunter of "volunteers for the defence of the Union, composed of fugitive slaves." Among other things, Gen Hunter says:

I must say in vindication of my own conduct that had it not been for the many other diversified and imperative claims on my time and attention, a much more satisfactory result might have been hoped for, and that in place of only one as at present, at least five or six well drilled, brave and thoroughly encouraged regiments should by this time have been added to the loyal forces of the Union.

The experiment of arming the blacks so far as it have made it, has been a complete and even a marvelous success. They are sober, docile, attentive and enthusiastic, displaying great natural capacities for acquiring the duties of the soldier. They are eager, beyond all things, to take the field and be led into action, and it is the unanimous opinion of the officers who have had charge of them, that in the peculiarities of the climate and country they will prove invaluable auxiliaries, fully equal to the similar regiments so long and successfully used by the British authorities in the West India Islands.

In conclusion I would say it is my hope, there appearing no possibility of other reinforcements, owing to the exigencies of the campaign in the Peninsula, to have organized by the end of next Fall, and to be able to present the Government from 48,000 to 50,000 of these hardy and devoted soldiers. Trusting that this letter may form part of your answer to Mr Wickliffe's resolution.

I have the honor to be most respectfully,
Your very obedient servant,
D. HUNTER,
Major Gen Commanding.

The *Tribune's* correspondent says that the reading of some parts of the correspondence occasioned much merriment.

The War in the Southwest.

Louisville, Tuesday, July 1, 1862.—A turnpike bridge between Hardinsburg and Fort ville, and another between Nicholasville and Pekin, were burned last night, supposed by rebel guerrillas.

The bridge at Hickman is also considered in danger.

Under date of Cairo, July 2d, we find the following dispatch in the *Tribune* of the 3d instant:

An agent for the Confederate Produce Loan informs the planters of Louisiana and Mississippi that those desiring to subscribe their crops can do so at a fair valuation of 3 per cent. Confederate bonds.

The steamer Atlantic arrived at Cairo to night, with 1300 of Gen. Prentiss's *ex-c* brigade, who have been paroled on short rations, without provender for horses and mules, besides suffering from sickness. Gen. Hindman is mentioning him with a large force, and unless commissary and other stores can reach him soon, his troops will be rendered incapable of duty by starvation.

A regiment was called for, and transports with provisions and provender.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

THE MEXICAN QUESTION IN THE BRITISH PARLIAMENT.

In the House of Lords, on the 19th of June, Earl Russell, after presenting a petition from Auckland, praying for separation from other parts of New Zealand, said: I beg to take this opportunity of making a statement to your Lordships as to matters of considerable importance, upon which it is desirable no misapprehension should exist. It has been stated in the public prints that a Convention has been entered into by Sir C. Wyke and Commodore Dunlop on one side, and the Mexican Government on the other, by which the British claims on Mexico will be satisfied, and that the Convention has been ratified by Her Majesty's Government. As to the first part, it is quite true that a Convention has been signed by Sir C. Wyke and Commodore Dunlop, and it has been sent home for ratification. The arrangement contemplated for the satisfaction of British claims was fair and liberal, but we found that the Convention referred to another Convention between Mexico and the United States, and, fearing that it might involve this country in difficulties, Her Majesty's Government determined not to ratify it. There is another point upon which I wish to make a statement to the House. It is generally believed in France, and much circulated here, that Her Majesty's troops, together with the Spanish troops, were withdrawn, leaving the French troops alone to contend with the difficulties of the situation. After the temporary check which the French troops received, no one can be surprised that the French Government have resolved to send large reinforcements to Mexico, but the order is not founded upon any course taken by the British Government. In the original Convention of October there was no specific engagement as to the number of troops to be sent on the part of the different Governments; but communications were made separately by each Government. The Spaniards declared that they meant to send 5000 or 7000 troops. The French said at first that they would send 2000, which was afterwards increased to 2500 men. The British Government proposed to send a squadron with 700 marines, to be landed, if necessary, for the occupation of forts. The marines were landed, and for a short time occupied some forts. It seemed that the land forces met with difficulties; and Com. Dunlop, in order not to have the appearance in any way of leaning to the allies, said he would provide, by his own ability and resources, camp equipage and [illegible] aux. Thus, however, has not been approved of by the Home Government, and orders were sent out that the marines should be re-embarked. Com. Dunlop, on his side, very soon found that there was no immediate danger of collision with the Mexicans, and he determined to send away the marines, who were never intended to march up the country. They were accordingly removed from Vera Cruz. After this came the convention, and the allied commissioners agreed to it *proviso verbal*, with regard to which I will now say nothing, as I do not wish to enter into the great question involved in it. But it should be known that at that time there were only 150 marines in occupation of the various forts, and when the rupture took place between the French Commissioners on the one side, and the English and Spanish Commissioners on the other, it was determined by Com. Dunlop to haul down the British flag in the ports of Mexico, and to withdraw his small force. There was thus no question of withdrawing troops from Mexico, for there never were any land troops there; the only force we ever sent in the naval squadron was a force of 700 marines, the greater number of whom were withdrawn some time previously. [Hear.] I thought it necessary to make this statement, as I believe that great misapprehension has arisen on the subject. I am informed that considerable indignation has been expressed in France as to the presumed withdrawal of troops by this country at a very critical moment. That supposition, as I have shown, has no foundation, in fact, as there were no British troops to be withdrawn from Mexico. [Hear, hear.]

THE MEXICAN QUESTION IN FRANCE.

THE MILITARY AND NAVAL REINFORCEMENTS.

The Paris papers of the 20th assert that Gen Forey has been appointed Commander in Chief of the French army in Mexico.

The *Pays*, of this evening, says that two regiments of Zouaves, a battalion of Chasseurs, and four other regiments, with several squadrons and detachments of special arms, compose the reinforcements sent to Mexico.

The Paris correspondent of the London *Times*, 20th ult., says: "Gen. Trochu is spoken of as a candidate for the command of the army in Mexico; but the favorite for the moment seems to be Gen. Montauban, whose military talents are undeniable, and who may thus be compensated for the rejection of the Donatien bill, in which he was so much interested. There will be three Generals, one commanding in chief, and two—namely, Lorencez and Douai—commanding divisions. Admiral Jurien de la Gravière, whose arrival in Paris I announced a day or two ago, returns to Mexico to resume the functions as head of the naval station. He attended the Cabinet Council held on Wednesday, and, it appears, is in greater favor than ever. Twelve thousand one hundred fresh troops are going out at once. There are about forty thousand men in or about Amazoc; so that, with the additional reinforcements to be despatched at a later period, the whole force for this second 'Conquest of Mexico' will be about twenty thousand men. I mentioned previously that the Spanish war indemnity, of 1823, (25,000,000f.) was paid into the French Treasury a few days ago. It comes very opportunely for the present war; but is it not strange that Spain, which withdrew from the expedition, in reality pays a considerable portion of the expenses? The Queen Dowager, Maria Christina, is said to highly approve Gen. Prim's conduct, and, as might be expected from a Bourbon Princess, is strongly opposed to the pretensions of the Archduke Maximilian."

Under the head of "Latest Intelligence, *La Presse* publishes the following:

"A Ministerial Council was held yesterday at the Palace of the Tuileries, under the Presidency of His Majesty the Emperor.

"Vice-Admiral Jurien de la Gravière has arrived in Paris. He goes to Fontainebleau to-day, accompanied by the Minister of Marine.

"Great activity prevails at Toulon. Six steamers and four large transports are getting ready to convey troops to Mexico."

The Manchester *Guardian* of the 21st ult says: "There are reports that the French army in Mexico will ultimately be raised to 30,000 men; but, according to the *Patrie*, the number of troops about to be embarked will not exceed 12,000 men. There is little or no doubt that Gen Forey will take the command of the expedition, although some rumors affirm that the post will be intrusted to Gen. Bourbaki or Gen Montauban."

PROGRESS OF MEDIATION.

[From the Constitutionnel.]

From the numerous extracts from the English newspapers which we have published day by day, it is visible how the idea of mediation in America has gained ground in England. In France that idea has been no less warmly received, and we have before us more than a hundred provincial journals which, in reprinting the article from the *Constitutionnel* gave their full adhesion to it. Can such an expression of public opinion on two great countries like France and England remain without effect? We do not think so; we entertain the profound conviction that the cause is gained, and that mediation is simply a question of time. From our very heart we wish that the hour for mediation would strike as soon as possible—Where is the man who does not grieve at the thought of the torrents of blood which may still be shed, of the devastation which daily increases in America, and of the sufferings which threaten the industrial classes of Europe? But we have never deceived ourselves, it is evident that mediation cannot be proposed with the certainty of rejection. It is for the Governments to seize upon a favorable opportunity. We hope that the moment is not far off, and, more than ever, we are convinced that mediation is the only means to put an end to this terrible struggle. To the friends of humanity and of peace, we repeat, "Mediation is the only possible termination of the war." To the friends of liberty and of the dignity of man we repeat—"Mediation is the best guarantee for the abolition of slavery."

ARRIVAL OF A REBEL STEAMER

[From the London News.]

Liverpool, Thursday, June 19.—At a late hour last evening the steamship E. Hawkins arrived in the Mersey from Havana, etc. This vessel brings in specie $433,000 and 1627 bales of cotton on freight. The E Hawkins we understand, although hailing from Havana, comes rearly from Matamoras, a port on the banks of Rio Grande del Norte.

COMMERCIAL.

OFFICE OF THE BEE,
SUNDAY EVENING, July 13, 1862.

BREADSTUFFS.—There is a fair demand at former prices. To-day's sales reach fully 900 bbls, in numerous lots, in the street and to the trade at $4 75 for Extra Rye, $4 87½ for Extra Family, $5 for Fair to Fully Fair, $5 25@5 50 for Unmixed and $5 50 for Prime to Choice.

MOLASSES.—We have again to note a very dull market, without a transaction of any moment to report. The last sales were at 12½@13c for Fermenting.

FLOUR.—The stock is very light, and the transactions are consequently confined to retail, sales at $4 75 bbl.

OATS.—The sales embrace about 1,000 sks at 41@42c.

CORN.—Mess has been retailing at 47@50c.

PORK.—Mess has been retailing at $14@$14 50 bbl.

BACON.—Clear Sides are retailing at 10@10½c.

BUTTER.—Good Western is retailing at 20@22c.

SALT.—25 sacks Liverpool Coarse sold at auction, a day or two since at $1 17½. Fine at $1 20 and 37 sks at $1 50 sack.

Cotton Market,

JEFFERSON CITY, July 12, 1862.

Arrived yesterday, 30 Texas Steers and 37 Veals. Amount of