New-York Daily Tribune.

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 28, 1863.

To Advertisers.

THE WEEKLY TRIBUNE has the largest circulation of any newspaper in this country, if not in the world. It is taken by the enterprising farmers, mechanics, merchants, and manufacturers throughout all the loyal States; and business men in this city who desire to reach those classes can do so quite effectually by advertising in THE WEEKLY TRIBUNE.

Price $1 a line. Advertisements for this week's issue must be handed in to-day.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE WAR.

—Gen. Hooker's assumption order was issued yesterday. He says to his men: "Since the formation of the army he has been identified with its history. He has shared with you its glories and reverses, with no other desire than that these relations might remain unchangeable until its destiny should be accomplished. In the record of your achievements there is much to be proud of, and with the blessing of God we will contribute something to the renown of our arms and the success of our cause. To secure these ends your commander will require the cheerful and zealous co-operation of every officer and soldier in this army. In equipment, intelligence and valor the enemy is our inferior. Let us never hesitate to give him battle wherever we find him. The undersigned only gives expression to the feelings of this army when he conveys to our late commander, Major-General Burnside, the most cordial good wishes for his future."

—Lieut.-Col. Thomas McKean Buchanan, of the gunboat Calhoun, was killed on the 14th inst., at Bayou Teche, Louisiana. His boat was run aground while going up the Bayou, and an attack was made upon her by concealed Rebels. Commodore Buchanan was shot through the head. The Rebels were afterwards hunted out and some of them killed. He was a nephew of the traitor Commodore of that name, and a relative of the ex-President Buchanan.

—A letter from Newbern states that Southern papers betray great alarm about the accumulation of Union troops on the Carolina coasts. The letter also says that 75,000 Rebel troops have been sent into North Carolina from the Rappahannock, and another large force has gone to the South-west. The Rebels are said to rely upon the assumed demoralization of our Army of the Potomac to prevent any aggressive movement.

—Rebel letters captured at Murfreesboro disclose a feeling of discouragement and dissatisfaction in that region. Their frequent retreats are bad, slaves are escaping, the army is not paid, the laws discriminate in favor of large slaveholders, the general confidence in some of their chief officers is shaken, and they can get no salt except from the Yankees.

—News has been received at Key West that the Confederate steamer Oreto had got out of Mobile, and captured a brig of Boston, from Cuba on the 17th, off Tortugas, and sunk her.

—Gen. Hunter has arrived at Port Royal and resumed his command. He has issued a general order, promising active operations at once, and laying out the programme for a vigorous campaign.

—A Washington dispatch says, in reference to the alleged surrender of the gunboat Sidell, that there is no such vessel in the Navy, nor any officer by the name of Van Dorn.

—President Lincoln's Emancipation Proclamation has been officially issued as "General Order, No. 1." It is dated January 2, 1863.

—Court-Martial is in session at the Charlestown (Mass.) Navy-Yard, for the trial of certain officers of the gunboat Western World.

—Gen. Hooker was at Washington yesterday, and had a long conference with the President and Secretary of War.

GENERAL NEWS.

—In the United States Senate yesterday bills were offered to fix the time of holding United States Circuit Courts, and for the better organization of the military establishment. A resolution was adopted to inquire into the expediency of authorizing the President to offer the volunteers now in the service such bounty as he may deem necessary to secure their re-enlistment; also, into the expediency of authorizing the President to offer such bounty for the re-enlistment of such volunteers for one year, or a longer time; also, into the expediency of providing by law for three-months volunteers, either by enlistment or draft. The resolution to print at length the Fitz John Porter trial was lost, Senators stating that it had already been printed. The bills to remove Indians from Kansas and the Sioux from Minnesota were passed. The President sent in documents concerning the capture of British vessels sailing from one port to another, having on board articles contraband of war. The bill for the indemnification of the President and other persons for suspending the privileges of the writ of habeas corpus, and acts done in pursuance thereof, was taken up and amended so as to apply to criminal as well as civil cases. The Kentucky Senators indulged in severe condemnation of the President. Mr. Saulsbury of Delaware was exceedingly violent, and was put in charge of the Sergeant at Arms.

In the House, the Senate bill providing for the pay of certain persons over 45 years of age, who entered the military service, was referred to the Military Committee. In Committee of the Whole, elaborate speeches on National affairs were made by Mr. Conway and Mr. Shellabarger—the latter in part as an answer to the recent speech of Mr. Vallandigham. In the House, bills were offered authorizing the raising of negro soldiers for not more than seven years.

—The steamship Saxonia, from Southampton Jan. 14, arrived at this port yesterday, with three days later news from Europe. The French Legislature was opened by the Emperor in person on Jan. 12. He briefly reviewed his foreign and home policy during the past five years. As to the American question, he declared that his wish to offer mediation conjointly with England and Russia had been inspired by a sincere sympathy, but that in consequence of the refusal of the two other Powers to join him, it had been postponed to a more suitable opportunity. The Spanish Cortes continued the discussion of the Mexican question, and Señor Olozaga made a speech against the French policy. Garibaldi has accepted the Presidency of the Roman Committee of Action, and advised the Romans to place confidence in themselves. The Federal Assembly of Switzerland opened on Jan. 12, and the President of the Council of States (which corresponds to our Senate) expressed the hope that the Union would be able to maintain its vitality without foreign intervention, as was the case in Switzerland during the period of the Sonderbund. King Ferdinand (father of the King of Portugal) has officially declined the crown of Greece.

—In the case of Joel B. Ferguson, tried in the Court of General Sessions on a charge of obtaining money under false pretenses from Mrs. Carter, the Jury last night rendered a verdict of guilty, with a strong recommendation to mercy. They subsequently subscribed $40 on behalf of the prisoner. Judge McCunn announced that the mercy of the Court would be tempered according to such terms as might be made by Mr. Ferguson or his friends for refunding the $1,000 loaned by Mrs. Carter.

—In the railroad drawbridge accident at Hackensack River, the Coroner's jury say, in their verdict, that the said accident was caused by the gross carelessness and neglect of the engineer in charge of the locomotive at the time, and they censure the Newark and Hoboken Railroad Company for allowing the draw of said bridge to be off at night, and for their neglect in not having at least two men stationed at the bridge to manage the draw thereof at all times.

—As a comment on the eternal grumbling of the New-York City Democracy that the Legislature is constantly meddling with city affairs, we note that of the bills noticed yesterday in the Assembly eight were to "regulate" affairs in the City of New-York, and all proposed by city Democratic members.

—Thurlow Weed has sold his share of *The Albany Evening Journal* to the other partners, and retires from the paper. He was the founder of the paper, and has been its responsible editor for 33 years. Counting previous engagements, he has been nearly half a century in newspaper editorial life.

—Mayor Opdyke yesterday vetoed resolutions of the Board of Supervisors to pay certain Harlem Bridge bills, and the proposition to increase salaries in the District-Attorney's office. They will doubtless be passed over the veto.

—The New-York Court of Appeals has decided that the General Government's exemption of United States securities from taxation by State authorities is legal, but no stocks issued previous to the Congressional exemption act can be so relieved.

—An explosion took place in the percussion cap factory of E. Roberts & Co., in Seventy-first street, yesterday afternoon, whereby Moses Vanderbeck lost his life.

—There was a proposition in the New-York Assembly yesterday to have the members paid in gold. It was rather unceremoniously voted down.

—The Stock movement was to a moderate extent yesterday morning, and at the opening Shares were quite firm. The doubt which is felt in relation to the operation of the new financial bill upon the Money market has given a serious check to the operations of the bulls, while the same cause has thrown large amounts of stocks on the market. At the Second Board the market was lower. At the 4 o'clock call the market generally was again lower. Governments were heavy during the day, the registered 6s, '81, selling at 93, and the coupons at 94. One-year certificates were in good demand at 95¼. The Foreign Bill market has been very much disturbed by the excitement in gold, and after selling to some extent at 167@168, Sterling advanced to 170@171, with some parties asking 172. Francs are 3 35@3 30. Freights are dull and somewhat heavy, influenced by the unsettled state of financial affairs.

THE AUDACITY OF TREASON.

The Government of the United States is now on trial for its life. The issue is not between rival policies, nor candidates, nor pretenders to have been fairly invested with power. The Slaveholders' Rebellion is not aimed at the Administration but the Government—is not an attempt to displace by force the President, but to dissolve the Union. Its fundamental assumption affirms that the United States were never one nation, but thirteen, fifteen, twenty, thirty, thirty-four nations as the case may have been, and that each of these had at all times the constitutional right to sever, by a simple vote its connection with the rest, and assume an attitude not only of independence but of antagonism. If the Secession movement be well grounded, New-York might at any moment have cut the United States irrevocably in twain by an act of Secession—might have done this in the midst of our Last War with Great Britain, divesting the Union of its best harbor with a double outlet for evading the cruisers of her ocean-wise all-powerful enemy. If this assumption be sound, our country was never entitled to any credit or influence abroad, being only a slightly papered over and thinly varnished anarchy.

The Rebellion does not call in question the fact nor the validity of Mr. Lincoln's election as President of the United States. It simply denies the right of the Government of the United States to exercise authority or claim jurisdiction in any State south of the Potomac, the Ohio, and the Missouri. It defies not an election, but the Federal Constitution and Union, maintaining that they have no authority nor validity in any of the Slave States but Maryland and Delaware.

The Union, summoned to the field of bloody combat by the capture through treachery of our army in Texas and by the bombardment of Fort Sumter, has girded itself for the conflict, and has fought the Rebellion with checkered fortunes for the last twenty months. The general result of that struggle, however, stands thus: *The Rebellion does not this day hold one foot of territory which it concedes to belong to the Union, while the Union holds firmly the capitals of four or five of the thirteen States that are claimed by Jeff. Davis as adhering to his Confederacy*, beside the cities of New-Orleans, Louisville, Memphis, and Norfolk, which are among the chief marts of commerce therein. Of the Twelve Millions of People over whom Jeff. claims to be rightful President, at least Three Millions repose this day under the flag of the Union. For fifteen or sixteen months of this tremendous conflict, our Government adhered strictly to the "Border-State" policy of conserving Slavery as well as the Union. This policy required the suppression successively of the Proclamations or Orders of Fremont, Jim Lane, Hunter, and Phelps, proffering freedom to the slaves of Rebels, and they were accordingly suppressed. President Lincoln grieved and disaffected a large majority of those who had voted to make him President, in order to so conduct the War as to conciliate his political opponents.

He went far and staid long on this tack, but did not succeed. Tom Seymour of Connecticut vehemently denounced the War months before the President showed any favor to the Emancipation policy. Senator Wall, the Abbe McMaster, E. B. Schnabel, *The Bridgeport Farmer* editor who is now in the Rebel army, the Philadelphia sympathizers, and clouds more such, were as rampantly disloyal before the 22d of September as they have been since. Horatio Seymour's anti-Lincoln speeches were no less bitter before than since the premonitory Proclamation of Freedom. The great mass of the Democratic party refused to support Union tickets in 1861 as emphatically as in 1862. The great body of their politicians and wire-workers were as bitterly if not as openly hostile to the War in its first as in its second year. Treason has been no more openly talked in our streets nor blazoned in our anti-Administration journals since last September than it was fourteen months earlier; and we heard as much Democratic chuckling over the rout of Bull Run and over any National disaster of the last four months.

Be it understood, then, that the parrot-like iterations in our bar-rooms and on street-corners that "the Emancipation policy has divided the North and united the South" are *lies*. They may be repeated and reasserted till doomsday, but they will still be *lies*, and nothing else. That the Proclamation has not "united the South" against the National cause, the Message of the newly-chosen Gov. Cannon of Delaware, the election of Emancipation officers and an Emancipation U. S. Senator by the new Legislature of Missouri, and the appointment as U. S. Senator from Maryland of ex-Gov. Hicks, who declares that peace cannot be permanently restored to our country till Slavery is expelled from it, bear witness. The rising Free-Labor party in North Carolina, the thoroughly Emancipation attitude of loyal West-Virginia, and the tendency to Emancipation of the formidable loyal party in Southern Louisiana, all attest that our Union is to be restored on the basis of Free-Labor, or it cannot be restored at all.

The President gave the Border-State policy fully eighteen months' fair trial. After the expiration of fifteen months, he gave public notice that he should persist in it but three months longer. He had previously proclaimed that he should be wholly governed by the consideration of fidelity to the Union—that he should save the Union *with* Slavery, *without* Slavery, or partly *with* and partly *without* it—holding every thing else subordinate to the preservation or restoration of our National integrity. And he has acted in strict accordance with these professions. Having tried long and arduously to save the Union *with* Slavery, he proposes henceforth to save it *without*—that is, at the expense of Slavery in the thoroughly Rebel States and districts.

Congress, which did not approve of his Border-State policy, does most heartily approve of that on which he has now entered. The approval of both Houses is hearty and complete.

It is not merely the Administration, therefore—it is the GOVERNMENT—that says "To the end that the Union may live, it has become indispensable that Slavery should die!"

Hereupon *The N. Y. Express* preaches disorganization and mutiny to our Armies after this bold fashion:

"The right of the American soldier to *think*, is an inborn right—and, when volunteering from being a citizen into being a soldier, he never loses his right to *think*. Hence, the Bayonets on the Rappahannock are thinking, and will think—that President Lincoln in his Inaugural pledged himself to maintain the Constitution and the Union, and the Rights of the States, and that in his Proclamation he has not only broken his own pledges, but the Crittenden pledges of the House, and the Sherman pledges of the Senate, and that, therefore, *they, as soldiers, were enlisted under false pretenses, and are held to service on broken pledges*. No courts martial—no executions even—can drive this *thinking* out of an American soldier's head. He may be enslaved, as he is, to service he never agreed to—but the right to *think* against that enslavement is a God-given right, and if it be publicly suppressed, it will only the more rankle in private, and the more revenge itself in the end.

"When the President in his January Proclamation broke his solemn Inaugural pledges, equity would have demanded of him, that *he relieved the existing armies, and procured the voluntary enlistment of others upon his principle of the war*, viz. Abolition. Daily, we are told, there are thousands and thousands of men that believe in this fighting to free negroes; and such men ought to be in the army, while those who volunteered for other purposes should be relieved. * * * * *

"When the Proclamation put the War exclusively upon the Republican-Abolition track, the Republicans ought exclusively to be depended upon for success. * * * * The Democratic party is certainly no longer the friend of fighting under Lincoln's Proclamation to free negroes. Connecticut, New-York, New-Jersey, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois, are full of traitors, two to one, of the Abolitionists, nearly, if this be treason! * * * * This is the feeling of three fifths, if not of four-fifths, of the army—of privates more than of officers, even. The soldiers enlisted to fight for the Union *feel that they have been duped in being forced to fight to free negroes*, as to whom, the more they have connection with them, the more unfit they see they are for any sort of freedom. Hundreds of them do not hesitate to say:

"'We have been enlisted under under false pretenses, and are made to fight for Abolition, which we abhor.'"

—Such language as the above—so impudent in its sophistry, so unblushing in its treason—is steadily demoralizing our armies and paralyzing the energies of the Nation. It is fast bringing the energies of nearly half the people of the Northern States into practical subserviency to the counsels of Jeff. Davis. Unless sternly rebuked, it will be simply impossible to protract the war in the face of such fulminations.

KEY WEST.

Key West is attached to the State of Florida, though separated from the main land by a long stretch of the Mexican Gulf. It has—that is, it *had* until the 1st inst.—a population whereof a goodly proportion were slaves, mainly taken thither to earn Government money for their owners by working on the erection of forts, light-houses, &c., &c. These the President's Proclamation has set free, and fierce is the yell of grief and rage set up by the late slaveholders, through their oracle in our city. Their mouth-piece *naively* asserts that

"Key West is now under civil authority, and whatever of its citizens are disloyal at heart we know not; *they do not show it openly*, and having taken the oath, they are as *fully entitled to be considered loyal as those of Norfolk and New-Orleans*. Yet their property has been all swept from them. I can mention the names of persons who have been as loyal as any of Mr. Lincoln's Cabinet, who are to-day $50,000 poorer than before the proclamation was issued, and some have lost every cent they possessed in the world, as a reward for their loyalty. We still hope that it has been an oversight on the part of the President, and that it will be brought to his notice that Key West is, and always has been, under the control of the Government of the United States, and that every citizen in the place has taken the oath of allegiance. I am fully convinced that the effect of the Proclamation of the President, so far as Key West is concerned, will be anything but beneficial. Although no one will show it openly, *there will be a feeling of hatred for the Government created on the part of the population*, when, if their rights under the Constitution had been respected, they would have remained loyal in all respects."

—We have not a doubt that the slaveholders of Key West, taken as a body, are quite as loyal as those of Norfolk or New-Orleans, and had as good a right to be exempted in the Proclamation. They are as loyal to-day as they were when, more than two years ago, they chose two delegates to the State Convention which assumed the power to take Florida out of the Union—Key West, through the votes of her delegates, contributing to swell the Disunion majority. They are as loyal as were the Baltimore aristocracy who instigated and the Baltimore ruffianism which perpetrated the murder of the Massachusetts Volunteers in the streets of their city. That "there will be a feeling of hatred for the Government" evinced by these non-slaveholders in spite of themselves, we have no manner of doubt; and that very same feeling will be evinced by the slaveholders of Norfolk and New-Orleans on the first opportunity. The *disposition* of the Key Westers is not changed by the Proclamation, but their *ability* to do mischief is very decidedly curtailed. We wish the country was half as secure against the machinations and overt treasons of the slaveholders of Norfolk and New-Orleans as it is against those of the ex-slaveholders of Key West. In either case, their prudence, not their loyalty, is the only safeguard.

RETIREMENT OF MR. WEED.

Mr. Thurlow Weed, in yesterday's *Evening Journal*, announces his retirement from the editorship and proprietorship of that paper, after a connection with it of thirty-three years. He bids his readers, his friends, and his old political associates an affectionate farewell as an editor, while at the same time he announces the reasons for this step in these frank terms:

"But we have fallen upon evil times. Our country is in immediate and imminent danger. I differ widely with my party about the best means of crushing the Rebellion. That difference is radical and irreconcilable. I can neither impress others with my views, nor surrender my own solemn convictions. The alternative of living in strife with those whom I have esteemed, or withdrawing, is presented. I have not hesitated in choosing the path of peace as the path of duty. If those who differ with me are right, and the country is carried safely through its present struggle all will be well, and 'nobody hurt.'

"In approaching the end of a long journey, when one of the party drops out, remembering how pleasant it has been, he only thinks of it to mark his sense of the worthiness of the companions who continue on, and to wish them, with his whole grateful heart, enduring prosperity and happiness."

In other words, Mr. Weed has ceased to be a Republican and deems that the time is come when he should say so openly. The announcement, we presume, will take nobody by surprise. That he has for months ceased to act with the Republican party, if he has not used his large influence and untiring energy to defeat its purposes, has been much more than suspected by his old political associates. We quite agree with him that the time had fully come for him to announce openly and frankly his present position and future intentions. Open hostility from a man of his powers is far preferable to pretended friendship. His withdrawal from *The Journal* and the reasons assigned for it explain much that has been incomprehensible in the conduct of that paper for some time past on any other supposition than that its Editor in Chief had abandoned the political faith to which his associates still firmly adhered.

Mr. Weed disposes of his interest in *The Journal* to his late associates, Messrs. Dawson, Parsons, Ten Eyck and F. W. Seward. It will gratify the friends of the paper to be assured that its editors "will maintain inflexibly the principles it has always inculcated," and will "adhere without variation or the shadow of turning" to all that is essential in the creed of the Republican party." And they further add:

"*The Journal* will, to the future as in the past, hold Slavery to be the disgrace of the Age and the bane of the Nation. As it never has, so it never will, advocate either new compromises with, or new guaranties to, it. Opposition to its further extension has been peacefully proclaimed as the verdict of the People. If its extermination shall result as an incident of the war waged for its perpetuity, the blood and tears which it has caused, will not have flowed in vain. But with Slavery or without it, *The Journal* will be for the Union—leaving it to the wisdom and patriotism of the future to achieve what may be of impracticable accomplishment to-day.

"But to achieve what is attainable, we shall seek no 'new Pilot' to guide the Ship of State, much less shall we seek that 'Pilot' in the ranks of those who recognize no Chart but their passions, and no compass but the uncertain leadings of unbridled fanaticism. The 'Pilot' for the hour is the man of steady nerve and unswerving purpose, who abhors Slavery as an unmitigated curse, but who loves his country as an inestimable blessing; and who deems the restoration of the Union of more importance than even the extermination of Slavery."

We welcome *The Journal*, therefore, as again in the full fellowship of political faith.

THE WEAK POINT OF THE REBELLION.

The articles which we published two or three days ago from Rebel journals upon *their* policy in the war, have a bearing which is not only significant but most important in the present crisis of *our* affairs. These journals discern the extreme importance of an increase in the numbers of their forces in the field. All their successes they declare have been neutralized by the want of a few additional thousands of troops to gather up and secure the fruits of victory.

For the immediate future the picture is even more disheartening. The Union forces are pressing down upon them in every direction, and there is great doubt whether the overburdened troops that uphold the Rebellion at Vicksburg, Tullahoma, and Richmond, can long sustain the unequal conflict without large reënforcements. "If within the next two months," cries *The Richmond Examiner*, "we do not add seventy-five or a hundred thousand men to our forces in the South-west, we shall come to grief." Accordingly these journals urge the more vigorous execution of their law of conscription, and the rigid refusal of all exemptions not absolutely indispensable. The whole success of the war depends, they say, upon their ability to enforce a more universal conscription.

Among the exemptions which they censure, none is so conspicuous as that by which able-bodied men are left free *to guard the negroes*. "Able-bodied men must not be allowed to stay at home *on the pretext of attending to twenty negroes*." This, then, is the most marked of the exemptions by which the Rebel armies are diminished. Every twenty negroes absorb the care of one white who would otherwise be a soldier. We can understand how many, that else would be forced into active service, shelter themselves behind a provision like this. Every timid and delicate man—every one whose pecuniary affairs or whose domestic ties are more to him than the prosperity of the rebellion—every man who distrusts the success of the Rebel arms—and, above all, every man who in his heart of hearts bears an unspoken loyalty to the beloved old Union, stays at home if he can find or make an opportunity of attending to twenty negroes!

One to twenty! There are 3,000,000 of negroes in the seceded States; and, at this rate, 5 to 100, 50 to 1,000, 50,000 to 1,000,000, are occupied with the care of the slaves. *One hundred and fifty thousand* able-bodied men are staying away from the Rebel army to keep three millions of negroes from running away to the Union army. This, too, was before the Proclamation, which comes to add new energy to the necessity for such care, precisely at the moment when the Rebels are inquiring whether it might not be safe to forego this domestic guard, and employ this vast force to slaughter loyal men in Mississippi, in Tennessee, and in South Carolina.

How plainly is the Proclamation a necessity! Upon it depends the question of this great Rebel reënforcement. Withdraw it, and in one month 150,000 men are available for Rebel soldiers, and will be hunted up and driven off to fight us at Vicksburg and Tullahoma. Maintain it, enforce it, give it life, and twice that number will be demanded to retain the slaves, and enforce their labor for the Rebel cause.

THE SPEECH OF THE FRENCH EMPEROR.

The Emperor of France has made another of those political addresses which are prepared with a view of being read and scrutinized by the entire civilized world. He opened on January 12, the last session of his first Parliament with a speech in which he briefly reviewed his foreign and home policy, and explained once more the principles which form its basis. The speech is very brief, and devotes only a few sentences to each of the great questions in which the Emperor, during the past five years, has played a conspicuous part.

For us the most important portion of the speech is that referring to our war. The policy of France with regard to us, has not always been what we expected. We have had, in particular, reason to complain of the attitude of the semi-official French press toward us. Still we have received from the French Government repeatedly, and especially during the latter months, the positive assurance that no act of unfriendliness toward us is meditated. Mr. Drouyn de Lhuys assured Mr. Dayton that if the Federal Government should not wish to avail itself of the French mediation, the relations between the two countries would remain as before.

The speech of the Emperor expresses the same sentiments. He again assures us that the attempt to offer counsel beyond the Atlantic was inspired "by a sincere sympathy," and that the object of his offer of mediation was "to stop the effusion of blood, and to prevent the exhaustion of a country the future of which cannot be looked upon with indifference." Speaking of the disastrous effect which the American war has had upon French manufactures, he declares that it is not in his power to prevent it. He still desires to make to the United States an offer of mediation, but the great maritime Powers not having thought it advisable as yet to act in concert with him, he has been obliged to "postpone it to a more suitable opportunity."

While from these declarations it is clear that the Emperor still contemplates the probability of a "suitable opportunity" arising for a repeated offer of mediation, there is nothing that can justify any supposition of hostility to the Union, or any intended unwarrantable interference on his part in the affairs of this country. On the contrary, we have the right to assume that whatever he does will be done in a most friendly spirit.

The retrospective glance which the Emperor casts upon what he has accomplished during the past five years in other political questions is well calculated to flatter the leading passion of Frenchmen—thirst for glory. They are reminded of a number of instances in which the Emperor has shown himself the master-spirit in the councils of European politics. His support of the Danubian Principalities has contributed to cement their union. He has saved the Christians of Syria from extermination, and obtained greater guaranties for their future security. Without his aid, Italy would hardly have achieved her national unity and the incorporation of Lombardy. He has concluded most advantageous treaties with China and Cochin China, and has forced the latter Government, to cede to France six provinces. He has equally enlarged the territory of France in Africa, where, on the northern and the western coast, extensive districts are being peopled with European colonists, and millions of natives begin to submit to European civilization and French rule.

In many of these instances, it must be and is admitted by the European democracy, that Napoleon has successfully broken through the reactionary and despotic traditions of European diplomacy, and prepared the way for a liberal progress. In other cases, however, as, in particular, in the Roman question, the friends of progress regret to find that he has acted against those very principles, which he has himself so often acknowledged and proclaimed. Yet it will be difficult to deny, that in his own country, he is more popular than any other monarch of Continental Europe. He points with a pride that is natural to the voluntary relinquishment of an important prerogative, by allowing the Legislative Body to control the expenses in a more absolute manner.

In conclusion, he makes a strong appeal to the country to send to the next Chamber of Representatives men who will support his policy. In that case he promises to be ready to adopt anything in the interest of the majority.

OUR ARMY AND NAVY—THEIR WANTS.—We call attention to a circular of The New-York Christian Commission in another column. Here is a system, organized and in successful operation, for personal visitation and the supplying of many necessities, which Government cannot possibly meet, under the direction of practical business men, which must commend itself to every philanthropic heart. Our men, we hear every day, are hungry for something to read, this Commission designs to supply this want, largely and systematically. Upon battle-fields, and in the huge hospitals of sick and wounded there are always opportunities for kind-hearted men to render efficient service in a hundred ways in ministering to the multiform wants of suffering humanity. There is a noble field for the humane, and it is undoubtedly a work much needed.

CLOSING OF SHOE STORES IN THE EVENING.—It will be seen by reference to the Special Notice column that the Shoe dealers have taken action in the matter of an early closing of their stores in the evening.

LECTURE BY PROF. MASON.—Prof. Cyrus Mason delivers a lecture this evening at the corner of Eighteenth street and Eighth avenue, on the Sources of Chinese Civilization as compared with our own.

MOVEMENTS OF GENERAL M'CLELLAN.—Major-Gen. McClellan leaves town, by the 8 o'clock train, this morning, for Boston.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Change in the Ministry to Russia.

CASSIUS M. CLAY TO RETURN TO THAT COURT.

Gen. Cameron to Lead a Colored Brigade.

GEN. BUTTERFIELD GEN. HOOKER'S CHIEF OF STAFF

The City of Charleston Doomed.

A PANIC AMONG THE INHABITANTS.

Special Dispatch to The N. Y. Tribune.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Jan. 27, 1863.

THE MINISTER TO RUSSIA.

Gen. Cameron will soon resign his office of Minister to St. Petersburg. A promise made to Cassius M. Clay, immediately after his return from Russia, will be redeemed by accrediting him anew to the Court of the Czar. Simon Cameron, true to his policy and to the manhood of his report of 1862, to-day offered to the War Department to lead a brigade of Colored Unionists into the heart of the Rebellion.

GEN. HOOKER'S CHIEF OF STAFF.

Gen. Hooker has fitly taken Brig.-Gen. Butterfield as his Chief of Staff. Eighteen months' experience in the field, and personal familiarity with war in the battles of Hanover Court-House, Gaines's Mill, Turkey Bend, Malvern Hill, Groveton, and Fredericksburg, at the head of regiments, brigades, divisions, and army corps, have specially indicated this good soldier for the responsible place the Commander-in-Chief on the Rappahannock has selected him for.

THE CITY OF CHARLESTON DOOMED.

The vaunted impenetrability of Charleston is not believed in by the Rebels themselves if actions speak more truly than words. Intelligence recently received here shows that the inhabitants expect the city to be taken and burned in the approaching conflict with our iron-clads, and that they have, in anticipation, removed all of their portable property, including even the doors of their houses, into the interior of the State. Letters from foreigners resident in Charleston, and enjoying unusually good opportunities to judge, strengthen the belief entertained by our best naval officers that the task before Admiral Dupont, although not an easy one, will be accomplished.

JUDGE CONWAY'S SPEECH.

At no time during this Congress has the House paid such marked attention to a speaker as was accorded to Judge Conway of Kansas to-day. The novelty of his views, and the eloquence and force with which they were presented, gathered an audience from all parts of the Chamber. A number of Senators belonging to both political parties were attentive listeners to a man who affirmed that he belonged to neither of the two, but was in a minority of one. Some surprise is excited by the fact that less courtesy was granted him by Republicans than was extended to Mr. Vallandigham, who was allowed the other day to continue his anti-war remarks beyond the Parliamentary hour.

It is to be added, however, that the speech was extremely distasteful to many Republicans, who feared that it might be unfairly used against the party by the Copperheads. It was currently reported in the House that even Wendell Phillips had vainly attempted to dissuade Mr. Conway from delivering his speech, which has been in type for some days.

THE SEVENTH UNITED STATES CIRCUIT.

By a bill introduced by Senator Howard to-day, the times for holding the Circuit and District Courts of the Seventh Circuit are fixed as follows: At Cleveland, for the Northern District of Ohio, on the first Tuesday of January, May, and September; at Cincinnati, for the Southern District, on the first Tuesday of February, April, and October; at Detroit, for the first District of Michigan, on the first Tuesday in June, November, and March.

THE PAYMENT OF THE SOLDIERS.

A bill introduced by Senator Wilson to-day authorizes the Secretary of the Treasury to "make such contracts and arrangements with the Governor of any State which may provide by law for the payment within such State, by the advancement to their families or otherwise, of the wages or allotments of her volunteers or militia in the service of the United States Army, as may seem suitable and proper to secure reimbursement with per cent premium."

ILLNESS OF MR. WOLCOTT.

Mr. Christopher A. Wolcott, late Assistant Secretary of War, is lying at the point of death, in New-York.

SUBMARINE TELEGRAPH.

Mr. Olin was authorized by the Military Committee of the House to-day to report a bill authorizing the Secretary of War to contract, on the best possible terms, for the construction of a submarine line of telegraph from Fort McHenry or Monroe to Fort Pickens, and thence to Galveston, with a branch to New-Orleans.

MOVEMENTS OF GEN. HOOKER.

Gen. Hooker will leave to-night for the army. He applied to-day for authority to appoint George W. Smalley, from civil life, one of his aids-de-camp. The fixed rules of the service forbade the selection. Mr. Smalley's graphic description of the battle of Antietam, in THE TRIBUNE, won the approval of all the officers of the Army of the Potomac, and it was thought that the author of such a letter could not but make an invaluable staff officer.

DEATHS OF SOLDIERS IN HOSPITAL.

The following soldiers have died in the hospitals in and around Washington since our last report:

Geo. W. Dillon, H, 7 Wis.	O. E. Bisklee, D, 133 Pa.
Sergt. Pat. Curran, H, 69 N. Y.	Geo. Clarke, C, 17 N. Y.
Gotlieb Wolf, A, 26 N. Y.	Abram Bussledy, G, 131 Pa.
Jno. Bachtel, D, 107 Ohio.	Godfrey Keston, 27 U.S. Ar.
Jacob Goertett, H, 1 D. C.	Emory R. Voseburg, B, 124 N.Y.
Alfred McClay, E, 114 Pa.	Lt. A. S. Andrews, C, 104 N.Y.
Wm. Kennedy, K, 69 Pa.	Corp. J. McIntyre, E, 20 Mass.
Corp. F. Whitlock, F, 20 Ct.	Thos. Demouth, L, 27 N. J.
Abram Hanna, I, 130 Pa.	Jno. A. Goslin, D, 146 N. Y.

David A. Miller, F, 6 Mich. Cav.

[All information relative to deceased soldiers may be obtained by addressing Capt. Hartz, corner of Eighteenth and G streets, Washington.]

To the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Jan. 27, 1863.

THE REPORTED SURRENDER OF THE GUNBOAT SIDELL.

From some comments in the newspapers it is proper to mention that the gunboat Sidell, reported as having surrendered to the Rebels, did not belong to the Navy, and there is no such officer as Van Dorn connected with it.

SELLERS OF COMMODITIES FROM VESSELS TO BE ASSESSED.

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue has decided that Assessors may assess as dealers persons who sell commodities from vessels, boats, or barks, or who sell logs and lumber in rafts, and the Assessors will report to the Collectors accordingly, together with the name of the vessel employed in each case, if any, and the license will be prepared in conformity with such returns. Applications for license should be made, and the license issued, in the Collection District where the licensee resides.

THE EMANCIPATION PROCLAMATION.

The President's Emancipation Proclamation was