THREE DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE ETNA.

MORE FRENCH MEDIATION RUMORS

A Tender of the Alabama at Holyhead for Coals.

Liverpool and Manchester Chambers of Commerce on American Affairs.

Kidnapping of Negroes for the French Army in Mexico.

INSURRECTION IN POLAND.

COLLISION WITH THE TROOPS BY CONSCRIPTS.

QUIET FINALLY RESTORED.

Address to the People by the Emperor.

DECLINE IN COTTON.

The Inman steamer Etna, Capt. Brooks, which sailed from Liverpool at 1 o'clock on the afternoon of the 28th, and from Queenstown on the 29th ult., arrived here at 5 o'clock on Friday morning, bringing 180 passengers.

The Asia arrived at Queenstown at 8 o'clock on the morning of the 28th ult.

It is stated that the British Secretary for War had forwarded instructions to the commanders of batteries on both sides of the Mersey, and of Her Majesty's ship Majestic, to the effect that when the American ship George Griswold, with provisions for the Lancashire operatives, enters the river, a salute of 15 guns should be fired from each battery, and a salute of 21 guns from the Majestic.

Mediation Rumors.

The rumors which were current at the departure of the Europa, in regard to the new mediation designs of France, continue to circulate. The Paris *Petrie* of the 5th ult., says:

"We learn from a sure source, that the French Minister at Washington has been invited to submit to the American Cabinet, a proposition for a meeting of delegates to examine into the measures calculated to facilitate a reconciliation between the North and South.'

The London Star had received the following from its special Paris correspondent:

"The French Government is on the point of intervening, as pacificator, between the Federals and Confederates. In anticipation of late events in America, M. Mercier has received instructions to act as a mediator between the belligerents, and M. Drouyn de Lhuys is preparing a note that will be shortly transmitted to Mr. Seward, in which a compromise will be recommended."

The *Nord* of the 27th says that Drouyn de Lhuys had addressed a note to the French Ministers at St. Petersburg, London, and Vienna, instructing them to sound those Courts upon the fitness, not of a mediation, but of simple counsels, which might be given to the belligerent parties at Washington and Richmond, advising them to name Commissioners charged to examine, with or without an armistice, upon what basis an arrangement might be made for putting an end to the calamitous war.

In the absence of later advices from America, owing to the delay in the arrival of *he Asia*, the English journals contain nothing of moment upon American affairs.

The Dublin Freeman says:

"On Friday last, about 2 o'clock, a smart-looking screw steamer, named the Georgiana, arrived at Holyhead from Liverpool for a supply of coals. The craft is a tender to the well known Alabama, and laden with arms and ammunition. She has a crew of 60 men, all picked, consisting of English, Irish, Scotch, and Welsh. They are bearded and most ferocious-looking sea-dogs. She has a large quantity of tea and other necessaries on board for the Alabama, and carries 28 guns. It is stated that she steams 16 miles an hour and is bound for Nassau—her crew having signed articles for that port—and will probably run the blockade to Charleston. She left Holyhead on Saturday."

The ship Eliza Boucall had arrived at Liverpool with 1,500 bales of American cotton from Nassau.

At the regular annual meetings of the Chambers of Commerce of Liverpool and of Manchester, American affairs were generally discussed. Some members of Parliament who took part gave it as their opinion that Parliament would be called upon early in the session to declare whether the Southern States had or had not entitled themselves to recognition. Opposition to any intervention was generally expressed, and there was also an avoidance of any direct expression of sympathy with either side.

An Asia Minor Company had been projected in London with a capital of half a million sterling to develop the production of cotton at Smyrna.

It is asserted that Mr. Gladstone will be able to announce to Parliament an increase of income of more than three millions sterling, and a decrease of expenditures of more than two millions.

The London Times opposes the scheme by which the English Government is about to contract a debt of some three millions sterling in order to construct a railway which is to unite Canada and Nova-Scotia. It says the use of the line will be purely military, and it would be wiser to wait, and see what becomes of the American Republic before setting up so costly a defense against it.

France and Mexico.

Another communication on the subject of kidnapping negroes in Egypt for the French army in Mexico has been received from the correspondent of *The Times* at Alexandria. He confirms his previous report, and says that every negro the police could lay hands upon was seized and forthwith despatched to the French transports without even being allowed to take leave of his family. It is also beyond a question that the Government were preparing a second batch, but the indignant protest of the British, American and Austrian consuls, beside the change of Government that has now intervened, render it altogether unlikely that the design will be carried into effect.

France.

The distribution of the awards to French exhibitors at the London Exhibition of 1862 took place at Paris on the 25th ult. The Emperor presided at the distribution, and made a very liberal speech eulogistic of the arts of peace and of the pacific tendencies of commercial and industrial intercourse. He pointed to the benefits which flowed from the spirit of liberty which prevailed in England, and admitted that France was borrowing from England that spirit of liberty.

The new Archbishop of Paris, in his first public act since his promotion, made an attack upon England and Russia for not agreeing to the French proposal for interference in America. In the Senate, on the 26th, M. Troplong read a draft of the address. After approving of the speech of the Emperor upon home policy, the address applauds the friendly tendencies of the foreign policy of the Emperor, "who, in his relations with Cabinets, does not separate the legitimate aspirations of peoples from the law of treaties." It then proceeds: "In Mexico, nothing remains to be done but to advance. We rely entirely upon our heroic army. The attitude of Italy tends to allay apprehensions, after having brought them into being. The period of conflicts is receding; that of arrangements appears to be drawing near.

"Rome is no longer spoken of at Turin; and at Rome herself the Government is occupied with reforms supported by the presence of our army. The Pope has loudly expressed his gratitude to the Emperor. His Holiness is aware that the independence of Italy is not based upon a pact of France with the revolution [loud applause], and that your Majesty's assistance may be reckoned on when the claims of honor and past engagements have been fulfilled." The address concludes with an expression of regret that the proposal of France for mediation in America appeared premature to the other Powers.

The first cargo of silk from Japan had reached Lyons via the Pacific and the Isthmus of Panama.

The Paris Bourse was depressed, and Rentes had declined to 69.75.

Italy.

The report of the appointment of Vice-Cardinal Brace de Negro as Minister of Marine, is confirmed.

Prussia.

The debate on the address had opened in the Prussian Chambers. Herr Von Bismark Schonhausen said the Ministry was determined to resist the demands of the Chamber to enlarge its constitutional privileges, and to maintain unimpaired the rights of the House of Hohenzollern.

Spain.

Gen. Prim's resignation had been accepted. He proposes to place himself at the head of the Progressista party.

Russia.

INSURRECTION IN POLAND.

A threatening insurrection had broken out in the provinces around Warsaw, in consequence, as was supposed, of the conscription which had recently taken place there. Two thousand of the conscripts enrolled at Warsaw had deserted, but hostages were seized in their places. Three bands of insurgents had assembled—one in the direction of Minsk, eight versts from Warsaw; the second at Blonie, near Sierock, and the the third at Pattusk. A Warsaw telegram of the 24th ult. says: "On the night of the 22d attacks were everywhere made upon the detachments of troops separately cantoned. The insurgents killed all the soldiers they found in the houses where they were billeted."

The several detachments of military having, however, afterward united, repulsed the insurgents and took many prisoners. Thirty Russians were killed and three times that number wounded in the combat.

Col. Krelianponz was killed in a wood. Gen. Kanabich was wounded.

More serious encounters have taken place at Plock, Plonsk, and Radzit, and in the environs of Siedlec.

A general concentration of troops is taking place.

The whole kingdom of Poland has been declared in a state of siege.

The garrison of Warsaw had been increased to 40,000 men, who had been supplied with ball cartridges, and other energetic measures had been taken.

The *Journal de St. Petersbourg* of the 25th publishes an account of the insurrectionary movement entirely confirming the above telegrams, and stating that the conflicts which have taken place at Plock, Plonsk, Radzit, and Siedlce were of a most serious character. It was at Warsaw, on the night of the 22d, that the insurgents attacked all the troops separately cantoned, and killed several soldiers.

The *Journal* further states that the Warsaw revolutionary party intended to enact a second massacre of St. Bartholemew on the night of the 22d to the 23d instant. At midnight, not only in the city of Warsaw itself but in every town throughout the province, all the detachments of Russian troops were simultaneously attacked, and many soldiers strangled in their beds. The insurgents also burned several villages, which were vigorously defended by the soldiers, who finally everywhere repulsed the insurgents with great loss.

The *Journal de St. Petersbourg* also publishes a dispatch from Wilna dated the night of the 22d-23d inst., stating that a numerous body of insurgents, coming from Poland, made an attack upon the Russian troops cantoned at Surasz, the commander of whom, fearing to be surrounded, fell back upon Gablonderd. The environs of Wilna were said to be in a state of tranquillity.

The railway and telegraphic communications between Warsaw and Cracow, and between Zylonirz and Barzeszlizen, had been destroyed.

The *Breslauer Zeitung* states that the largest body of insurgents was in the district of Gastonni, and that Kielce and Pietrokow had fallen into the possession of the Rebels. A revolutionary proclamation had been issued, promising all landed property to the peasants, and announcing to them that General Mieroshawski was in Poland. Many landed proprietors had fled Warsaw.

A late dispatch asserts that the report that Kielce had been taken by the insurgents was incorrect.

A Berlin dispatch of the 26th says: "The latest reliable intelligence received from Poland states that the insurrection at Warsaw had been completely subdued. In official quarters here it is confidently expected that the rising which has taken place in other parts of the country will likewise soon be suppressed. Intelligence from the Grand Duchy of Posen states that there is no trace of any connection between the Prussian Province and the insurgents, tranquillity prevailing even upon the frontier between Poland and Prussia." At St. Petersburg, on the 25th, during parade, the Emperor addressed the officers present in a speech manifesting some emotion. After mentioning the recent events in Poland, his Imperial Majesty said: "even in presence of these atrocities I will not accuse the whole Polish nation. I see in these events only the work of the revolutionary party desirous of overturning legal order everywhere. I know this party reckons upon finding traitors in our ranks. It will, however, not shake my belief in the faith and devotedness of the army, which will now more than ever fulfill its duties. Should circumstances require, you will prove that I can depend upon you." The speech produced some effect among the officers, and was followed by cheers for the Emperor.

Warsaw dispatches of the 27th, state that tranquillity had been restored there and telegraphic communication had been re-established. The great landed proprietors and the peasants abstained from taking part in the insurrection.

At Plock on the night of the 26th, there was fighting throughout the night; 150 insurgents were taken prisoners. A collision likewise took place at Surrez and Kozelince, where the military were compelled to retreat. It was reported the Grand Duke Constantine had asked for a reenforcement of 50,000 men.

Greece.

The London Morning Post understands that the Duke of Coburg is no longer one of the candidates for the crown of Greece.

The Daily News, on the contrary, says the British Government have instructed their Minister at Athens to recommend the Duke of Coburg to the choice of the Greeks—that the Emperor of the French assents, and that, as the Duke has no successor, the Russian Government does not object.

La France asserts that Prince Nicholas of Nassau is a candidate for the Greek throne.

Turkey.

The Turkish Government is said to have issued a diplomatic dispatch pointing out the complicity of Russia in sending arms to Servia.

India and China.

The mails from Calcutta to Dec. 22, and Hong Kong to Dec. 15, had reached England, and were forwarded to America per Borussia via Southampton.

The commercial news has been anticipated, and there is no news of importance in the newspapers or correspondence.

A proclamation is said to have been issued by the authorities at Ningpo, calling on the people to give a friendly reception to 2,000 Russian soldiers shortly expected there.

Cape of Good Hope.

The mails to the 25th of December from Cape Town had reached England. No further hostilities had taken place in Transvaal, and all was quiet on the frontiers. Drouth still prevailed in portions of the Eastern Province, but in the Western Province the weather had been fine, and harvest prospects with good.

Latest—*Via Queenstown.*

PARIS, Jan. 29th, 1863.

The *Moniteur* of to-day says: Lord Cowley has been instructed by Earl Russell to express to M. Drouyn de Lhuys the satisfaction felt by the British Government on account of the late speech of the Emperor to the French exhibitors, and its strong desire to see the sentiment of mutual esteem daily strengthen the ties of friendship which unite the two nations, as well as their Governments.

ST. PETERSBURG, Jan. 28, 1863.

The revolutionary bands have taken refuge in the forests. In several places the peasants have seized the insurgents. At Lublin they captured 21, among whom is a Catholic priest, and have given them up to the authorities. All the prisoners have been tried by court-martial.

The conscription has been carried out at Plock without resistance.

Warsaw is tranquil.

The Times strongly supports the candidature of the Duke of Saxe Coburg, who is now the only candidate for the throne of Greece.

It is understood that the Duke does not propose to surrender his hereditary dominions while accepting the throne of Greece, but, fixing his residence at Athens, to intrust his German Duchy to the care of a Regent. He would thus not be at the mercy of a Democratic Parliament.

The Post says that the Prince of Leiningen is the real candidate. He is a grandson of the late Duchess of Kent.

LONDON, Jan. 29—Evening.

The Bank of England to-day, in anticipation of its regular Court of Directors, advanced its minimum rate of discount from four to five per cent. This movement caused a depression in the Liverpool cotton and other markets.

THE POLISH INSURRECTION.

VIENNA, Jan 28, 1863.

Sanguinary conflicts continue to take place in Poland.

WARSAW, Jan. 28, 1863.

The telegraph and railway line between Warsaw and St. Petersburg have been injured. Collisions between the troops and insurgents have occurred at Raciaz, Plonsk, Majilska, Tokeson, and Lubartton. Two thousand Rebels were posted at Ostroyanka, and others at Burgocluski, and Beslupodottska.

A troop of insurgents attacked Tomamoz, driving out 500 Cossacks, and disarmed several frontier Cossack posts. Warsaw students accompanied the rebels at Biaka. Gen. Lzerelnikow lost a large sum of money. The bridge across the Bug, upon the Warsaw and St. Petersburg Railways, has been broken down.

ST. PETERSBURG, Jan. 28, 1863.

The *Journal de St. Petersbourg* of to-day says that telegraphic communication between Warsaw and St. Petersburg has been reestablished. Troops have been dispatched to the vicinity of the river Bug to repair the railway. Russian troops have occupied Straatz. One detachment has been sent in pursuit of the numerous bands which have fled to the forests.

Warsaw is quiet. Bodies of rebels have been sent to Bricsie, Tered, and Brolapodska. The districts of Kooem and Volhynia, bordering on Poland, have been declared in a state of siege. The peasantry take no part in the rising. The concentration of troops in all quarters is stifling the rebellion.

The Globe notices, as the most interesting point in the American news by the Asia, the growing feeling in Richmond, New-York and Washington, favorable to some sort of direct negotiation for a settlement of the dispute between North and South.

The Shipping Gazette remarks that should the Emperor's proposal be rejected, he has left himself apparently but an alternative to recognize the South and raise the Southern blockade.

It may be taken for granted that the offered negotiation will be rejected at Washington, and *The Gazette* asks what follows but the compulsory cessation of hostilities, or a maritime war with the North? Can this country afford to let the French Emperor proceed alone in his American policy? Or is he acting upon an understanding with her Majesty's Government? These are questions of great importance, and we hope their solution is not far off.

LONDON, Thursday, Jan. 29, 1863.

Napoleon's new offer on mediation, it is generally thought by the English journals, will prove unacceptable.

The latest advices from Poland are favorable for peace.

Commercial Intelligence.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.—There were again large withdrawals of Gold from the Bank—leading to the belief that a further advance in the rate of discount was not improbable.

The Funds were unfavorably affected by these withdrawals, and Consols, on the 28th, declined ¼ ⅌ cent, closing at 92¼@¾.

There was an active demand for Money at 4 ⅌ cent.

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 29—a. m.

COTTON.—The market is quiet and at the close yesterday, the tone was weaker, and prices rather favored buyers. The sales of Monday and Tuesday have been 8,000 bales—one half for export and speculation.

TRADE AT MANCHESTER.—In the absence of late telegrams from India, and from America, the market yesterday was very flat, and there was not sufficient business to fairly test prices.

BREADSTUFFS.—Messrs. Richardson, Spence & Co., Wakefield, Nash & Co., and Higland, Athwa & Co. report Flour slow and a shade easier; sales at 27@28/ ⅌ bbl. Wheat in active demand at last week's rates; Red Western, 9/2@9/10; Southern, 9/10@9/11; White Western, 10/@11/; Southern, 11/@12/ ⅌ 100 lb. Corn dull and 3d. cwt. easier; Mixed, 29/@30/ ⅌ 480 lb.

PROVISIONS.—Beef and Pork quiet but steady. Bacon dull and still declining. Lard steady at 37/@38/. Tallow firmer for good descriptions, but lower qualities neglected. Butter steady for fine, but dull for inferior.

PRODUCE.—Ashes quiet. Pots 31/; Pearls 31/. Sugar inactivate. Coffee steady. Rice inactive. Clover Seed in good demand, 46/ for new American; Linseed Cakes £9; Linseed Oil firmer at 44/6. Spirits Turpentine nominal at 12/. Rosin quiet but steady. Petroleum—Crude inactive. Refined in fair demand at 1/@1/2.

LONDON MARKETS.—BREADSTUFFS dull, but prices unchanged. SUGAR steady. COFFEE firm. TEA firm and in good demand. RICE very quiet. TALLOW firm; Y. C. 43/6. LINSEED OIL 43/6

GLASGOW MARKET.—John McCall & Co. report BREADSTUFFS flat and Wheat 6d. lower than a week ago. CORN firm at last quotations.

LATEST.

[Queenstown, 29th, by telegraph from Liverpool.]

LIVERPOOL, Thursday Evening.

COTTON.—The sales yesterday and to-day reach 6,000 bales, including 2,000 bales to speculators and exporters. The market is irregular and easier, and quotations are barely maintained.

A dispatch, dated 7 p. m., 28th, gives the sales of Thursday at about 8,000 bales; the market closing irregular at a decline of ⅛d.

Market irregular at about ⅛d. decline; little offering; sales perhaps 2,000 bales; imports 4th, previously 2,725 bales.

BREADSTUFFS.—The market is quiet and steady.

PROVISIONS.—The market for Provisions generally closes steady. Lard is quoted firmer.

PRODUCE.—The Produce market is steady and quiet.

LONDON, 28th, evening—Consols close at 92¼@92½ for money.

AMERICAN STOCKS.—The latest sales were: Erie Railway, 45@46; Illinois Central Railroad, 41¼@¾ discount.

LIVERPOOL STOCK EXCHANGE, Jan 28—Closing prices: Consols for Money, 92¼@92½; do. for Account, 92½@92¾; New Threes, 92¼@92½.

LONDON PRODUCE MARKET, JAN. 29—Sugar steady. Coffee quiet; native Ceylon realized 73/@74/6. Tea—Good inquiry for good and fine Congous, which realize full prices. Rice very dull. Saltpeter firm. Tallow—market firm; 45/6, spot; 45/9@46/, March; 45/9, April to June; 47/, October to December.

New-England.

To the Editor of The N. Y. Tribune.

SIR: Will you allow the voice of the Southern refugees to be heard through the columns of your paper in condemnation of the studied and systematic revilement of New-England. What mean these continuous flings at the people of the New-England States? It seems as if every "lick-spittle" of the "Slave aristocracy," and every enemy of the non-Slaveholding masses of the South were joined in revilement of this most thoroughly democratized portion of the world.

When the traitors of the South were plotting the Rebellion, they anticipated that New-England would prove the most stubborn foe to treason. They were so certain of its loyalty to the National Government, that they planned in advance with the kidnapping traitors of New-York the project of disallowing any New-England forces that might be called to aid the national authorities from passing the Jersey Ferry. They boasted of this arrangement, and it was currently reported all through the South that "60,000" men in the city of New-York would be on hand to "take care" of New-England. It was proposed by the Secessionists that in case force was employed to prevent the destruction of the national unity, "the streets of New-York would be the first to run with blood." The treason of the South actually believed that in this way New-England loyalty would be put back and made ineffectual.

Now, whether the traitors in the South or their allies in the North have been most disappointed, is not very material. One thing seems quite certain, i. e., they seem equally distressed about New-England. The traitors and their Northern allies are still bent on making capital for treason by reviling the stubborn loyalty of these six States.

Let the eye glance over the great country that has been most colonized, educated and swayed in its political sentiments by New-England, and see how loyally it is standing by the side of New-England in sustaining the National unity. See how much less the defection in those parts than in some others.

There are two classes in the South. The one is anti-democratic, has long imposed upon the non-slaveholding masses, has conspired against their political rights, and is now in league with the European aristocracy for assisting aid in overthrowing them. There is a great democratic family in the South, a natural brotherhood of free labor, a natural element of natural strength, and worthy to be encouraged, assisted, and brought up side by side in political destiny with its great brotherhood of free labor in the North. The down-trodden masses in the South, whose representatives are now appealing to their countrymen of the North, have nothing but kind words from New-England loyalty. They are looking to New-England as their warmest friend, and to New-England ideas of civil liberty and free government as the "sheet-anchor" of their future hopes. They see their New-England brothers going to battle in their behalf, and New-England blood poured out in torrents to sustain a Government that never oppressed them. They say in their hearts, God bless the New-England that rocked the cradle of our country's freedom in its infancy, and that has raised it to such full-grown power in sustaining the great cause of human civilization.

SOUTHERN REFUGEES.

FROM ALBANY.

From Our Special Correspondent.

ALBANY, Feb. 12, 1863.

This has been emphatically a dull day in both Houses. The morning hours have been spent in Committee of the Whole on general orders, and a number of bills of local importance only have been ordered to a third reading.

The various Standing Committees of the Assembly are now diligently at work considering and maturing bills which have been referred to them, and the files on the members' desks will soon assume very respectable proportions. There will undoubtedly be much more than the ordinary amount of haste and confusion at this session, and the usual expedient of a "Grinding Committee" is already deemed indispensable. Mr. Leveridge has offered a resolution providing for one, then, as follows:

Resolutions in relation to appointing a Select Committee, to whom shall be referred the general orders, with power to consider the bills thereon, and report such as they shall deem proper, complete.

Resolved, That a Select Committee of Thirteen be appointed, to whom shall be referred the general orders, with power to consider the bills thereon, in their order, and report such as they shall deem proper, complete; provided,

1. That the Committee shall take no action upon any bill except at a regular meeting of said Committee, a majority of the members thereof being present, and a majority thereof shall be necessary to constitute a quorum.

2. That the Yeas and Nays shall be taken in said Committee upon every proposition to report any bill complete.

3. That the affirmative vote of a majority of said Committee shall be necessary to report any bill complete.

4. That a journal shall be kept of the proceedings of the Committee, including the record of the vote upon every proposition to report any bill complete, and that the same shall be submitted to the House upon every report that shall be made.

5. That no bill making any appropriation of money from the State Treasury involving any claim upon the state, creating or concerning any grant or franchise to individuals, companies or corporations, shall be reported complete by said Committee.

6. That whenever the Committee shall make a report of any bill or bills complete, said report shall lay on the table one day and be printed and the question of agreeing to the report of the Committee shall not be taken until the printed copies of the report shall be placed upon the files of the House, and the question shall be taken separately upon each bill reported by the Committee.

7. That whenever any bill shall be amended by the Committee and reported complete as amended, the original bill and the amendment thereto shall be read to the House and explained by some member of the Committee, before the question of agreeing to the report shall be taken.

8. That any bill reported complete may, when the question of agreeing to the report of the Committee shall come up, be referred to the Committee of the Whole, upon the demand of thirty members, and the referred said Committee shall not report such bill complete unless it shall be referred back to them by an order of the House.

The Grinding Committee, objectionable as it is on many accounts, is looked upon by almost every member, after a very brief experience in legislation, as a necessary evil, and as long as the session is practically limited by the Constitution to one hundred days, we shall inevitably have a Grinding Committee, or its equivalent under some other name.

DUMMY ENGINES.

Notwithstanding that the name of these locomotives would lead us to expect that everything connected with them would be quiet and peaceable, they are making a good deal of noise here at present. Petitions are pouring in in large numbers for their use on the Brooklyn Central Railroad, and some have appeared in opposition. The Assembly Railroad Committee are to hear parties interested in the question to-morrow afternoon.

COMMITTEE OF WAYS AND MEANS.

An error in the press in printing my letter of yesterday made me do the greatest injustice to this excellent Committee, in charging it with *delinquency*, when I wrote the very reverse of this, and spoke of its *diligence*. This is too serious a difference to be allowed to pass uncorrected.

COURT OF APPEALS.

The calendar of this Court has become fearfully swollen, and the utmost efforts of the Judges fail to make any impression upon its overgrown proportions. The worst evils of the old Court of Chancery are found to attend the workings of the system which was supposed to be a radical improvement upon it. The attention of the Legislature has been called to this subject, and plans have been presented in both Houses for overcoming the evil in advance of the action which the next Constitutional Convention is expected to take in the premises. That which is before the Senate provides for something like a "Grinding Committee" to work off the accumulated business of the Court. Mr. Prindle's plan is more legitimate. Below are copies of the two sets of resolutions. An amendment to the Constitution is requisite in both cases:

Concurrent Resolutions proposing amendments to the Constitution of this State.

Resolved, (If the Senate concur,) That the following amendments be proposed to the Constitution of this state:

Section two of article six of the Constitution is hereby abrogated, and the following provision substituted:

From and after the third Tuesday of June, in the year 1864, there shall be a Court of Appeals composed of six judges, to be chosen by the electors of the State. The four judges who may then be in office, by previous election or appointment, shall continue to hold until the expiration of their respective terms. On the third Tuesday of May, in the year 1864, an election shall be held, at which two judges of said court shall be chosen, whose terms shall commence on the third Tuesday of June, in the year 1864. The term of one of them shall expire in three years from the thirty-first day of December following, and of the other in eleven years from the same time. At the general election in the year 1869, and in every second year thereafter, unless the Legislature shall by law appoint a different day, one judge of said court shall be chosen for a term of twelve years from and after the first day of December next after such election. Four judges shall constitute a quorum. In case of the absence or inability to serve of any judge or judges, the Governor may appoint one or more judges of the Supreme Court to serve for the time being. There shall be an extra Court of Appeals whenever and as often and for such periods as the Governor shall deem the interests of the people require, composed of eight justices of the Supreme Court, to be selected by the Governor, and one shall be taken from each Judicial District, and he shall designate which of them shall preside in said court; and six shall constitute a quorum. Said court shall hold its terms at a place in the City of Albany to be named by the Governor, and at such times as he shall specify, but between the terms of the permanent Court of Appeals. Said extra Court of Appeals, for the time being, shall have all the powers and jurisdiction possessed by said permanent court, and may hear and determine any and all motions and causes brought into or pending in that court; and it shall be attended by the same clerk and other officers. No Justice of the Supreme Court shall be required to do any business in the Supreme Court while acting as a Judge of said extra Court of Appeals.

Section seven of article six of the Constitution is hereby abrogated, and the following substituted:

The Judges of the Court of Appeals and the Justices of the Supreme Court shall receive, at stated times, for their services, a compensation, to be established by law, and which shall not be increased or diminished at less intervals than once in six years. The provision made for such compensation by act of the Legislature in the year 1857, shall apply to Judges and Justices then in office, as well as those thereafter elected or appointed, and the same shall be deemed to have taken effect accordingly from the first day of January, 1858.

Section 14 of Article 6 of the Constitution be amended by striking out the words: "The County Court shall have such jurisdiction in cases arising in Justices' Courts, and in special cases, as the Legislature may prescribe, but shall have no original civil jurisdiction, except in such special cases," and inserting the following: "The County Court shall have such original and appellate jurisdiction as the Legislature may prescribe."

Resolved (if the Senate concur), That the foregoing amendments be referred to the Legislature to be chosen at the next general election of Senators; and that the same be published for three months prior to such election, pursuant to section 1 of article 13 of the Constitution.

CONCURRENT RESOLUTION proposing an amendment to the Constitution.

Resolved, (If the Assembly concur,) That the following amendment be proposed to the Constitution of this State:

There shall be added to the sixth article of the Constitution of this State, as the twenty-sixth section thereof, the following:

Whenever, as soon as this amendment to the Constitution shall take effect, the Governor shall nominate, and by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, appoint five persons commissioners of appeals, who shall have power to hear and determine all appeals then depending in the Court of Appeals, which may be transferred to them by said court. The clerk of the Court of Appeals shall act as clerk of said commissioners, and the judgment rendered by the said commissioners shall be entered by the said clerk in the records of the Court of Appeals, and shall have the same force and effect as if rendered by the said court. One of said commissioners shall be named as chief commissioner, and the said commission shall continue, and the said commissioners hold their offices, until all the causes transferred to them shall have been heard and determined, but not longer than four years from the date of the original commission. The said commissioners shall receive the same compensation as the judges of the Court of Appeals. They may appoint the time and places of their sittings, and the Legislature shall provide for the expenses thereof.

GENERAL M'CLELLAN AGAIN.

The Assembly has done a very foolish thing this morning—not that this is so uncommon a matter, however, that it has been deemed necessary to mention it specially in every instance. The resolutions extolling Gen. McClellan and tendering him an ovation, which were under discussion yesterday, came up again this morning and after the elimination of a portion only of the objectionable matter, they passed under the Yeas and Nays by a nearly unanimous vote. It is not going too far to say that the majority of the House has acted in a cowardly manner in the premises, and voted contrary to its convictions under a paltry fear of consequences. All honor to the few brave members who were not afraid to be recorded in the negative.

Impeachment of the Administration by the Legislature of Illinois.

Whereas, The Union has no existence separate from the Federal Constitution, but, being created solely by that instrument, it can only exist by virtue thereof; and, when the provisions of that Constitution are suspended, either in time of war or in peace, whether by the North or the South, it is alike disunion; and

Whereas, The Federal Government can lawfully exercise no power that is not conferred upon it by the Federal Constitution; the exercise, therefore, of other powers, not guaranteed by that instrument, in time of war as well as in time of peace, is a violation of the written will of the American people, destructive of their plan of government and of their common liberties; and

Whereas, The Constitution cannot be maintained nor the Union preserved in opposition to public feeling by the mere exercise of coercive powers confided to the General Government, and that, in cases of differences and conflicts between the States and the Federal Government too powerful for adjustment by the civil departments of the Government, the appeal is not to the sword by the States or by the General Government, but to the people peacefully assembled by their representatives in convention; and

Whereas, The allegiance of the citizen is due alone to the Constitution and laws made in pursuance thereof—not to any man, or officer, or administration; and whatever support is due to any officer of this Government is due alone by virtue of the Constitution and laws; and

Whereas, also, The condition of the whole Republic, but more especially the preservation of the liberties of the people of Illinois, imperatively demands that we, their representatives, should make known to our fellow-countrymen our deliberate judgment and will:

We do therefore declare, That the acts of the Federal Administration in suspending the writ of habeas corpus, the arrest of citizens not subject to military law, without warrant or authority; transporting them to distant States; incarcerating them in political prisons without charge or accusation; denying them the right of trial by jury, witnesses in their favor, or counsel for their defense; withholding them from all knowledge of their accusers and the cause of their arrest; answering their petitions for redress by repeated injury and insult; proscribing, in many cases, as a condition of their release, test oaths, arbitrary and illegal; in the abridgment of the freedom of speech and of the press, by imprisoning the citizen for expressing his sentiments; by suppressing newspapers by military force, and establishing a censorship over others, wholly incompatible with freedom of thought and expression of opinion; and the establishment of a system of espionage by a secret police to invade the sacred privacy of unsuspecting citizens; declaring martial law over States not in rebellion, and where the Courts are open and unobstructed, for the punishment of crime; in declaring the slaves of loyal as well as disloyal citizens, in certain States and parts of States, free; the attempted enforcement of compensated Emancipation; the proposed taxation of the laboring white man to purchase the freedom and secure the elevation of the negro; the transportation of negroes into the State of Illinois, in defiance of the repeatedly expressed will of the people; the arrest and incarceration of the representatives of a free and sovereign State; the dismemberment of the State of Virginia, erecting within her boundaries a new State, without the consent of her Legislature—are, each and all, arbitrary and unconstitutional, a usurpation of the legislative functions, and a suspension of the judicial departments of the State and Federal Governments, subverting the Constitution, State and Federal, invading the reserved rights of the people and the sovereignty of the States, and, if sanctioned, destructive of the Union establishing, upon the common ruins of the liberties of the people and the sovereignty of the States, a concealed military despotism. And we hereby solemnly declare that no American citizen can, without the crime of infidelity to his country's constitution, and the allegiance which he bears to each, sanction such usurpations. Believing that our silence will be construed into a tacit consent, in deep reverence for our Constitution, which has been ruthlessly violated, we do hereby enter our most solemn protest against these usurpations of power, and place the same before the world, intending thereby to warn our public servants against further usurpations; therefore,

Resolved, By the senate (the House of Representatives concurring herein), that the army was organized, continuing in the declaration of the President in his inaugural address, to wit: that we had no purpose, directly or indirectly, to interfere with the institution of Slavery in the States where it existed, and that we believed he had no lawful right to do so, and that he had no intention to do so; and in the declaration of the Federal Congress, to wit: that this war was not waged in any spirit of oppression or subjugation, or any purpose of overthrowing any of the institutions of the States; and that, inasmuch as the whole policy of the Administration since the organization of the army, has been at war with the declarations aforesaid, culminating in the Emancipation Proclamation, having the fact patent that the war has been diverted from its most avowed object to that of subjugation and the abolition of Slavery—a fraud, both legal and moral, has been perpetrated upon the brave sons of Illinois, who have nobly gone forth to battle for the Constitution and the laws; and, while we protest against the continuance of the gross fraud upon our citizen soldiers, we thank them for that heroic conduct on the battle-field that sheds imperishable glory on the State of Illinois.

Resolved, That we believe the further prosecution of the present war cannot result in the restoration of the Union and the preservation of the Constitution as our fathers made it, unless the President's Emancipation Proclamation is withdrawn.

Resolved, That while we condemn and denounce the flagrant and monstrous usurpations of the Administration and encroachments of the Abolitionists, we equally condemn and denounce the ruinous heresy of secession as unwarranted by the Constitution, and destructive alike of the security and perpetuity of our Government and the peace and liberty of the people; and feeling, as we do, that it is the intention of the present Congress and Administration, at no distant day, to acknowledge the independence of the Southern Confederacy, and thereby rever the Union, we hereby solemnly declare that we are unalterably opposed to any such severance of the Union, and that we never can consent that the great North-West shall be separated from the Southern States controlling the Mississippi Valley. That river shall never water the soil of two nations, but from its source to its confluence with the Gulf shall belong to one great and united people.

Resolved, That peace, fraternal relations and political fellowship should be restored among the States; that the best interests of all and the welfare of mankind require that this should be done in the most speedy and effective manner; that it is to the people we must look for a restoration of the Union and the blessings of peace, and to these ends we shall direct our exertions and some efforts; and hence we are in favor of the assembling of a National Convention of all the States to readjust our national difficulties, that the States may hereafter live in harmony, each being secured to the rights guaranteed respectively to all by our fathers, and which Convention, we recommend, shall convene at Louisville, Kentucky, or such other place as shall be determined upon by Congress or the several States, at the earliest practicable period.

Resolved, further, therefore, That to attain the objects of the foregoing resolution, we hereby memorialize the Congress of the United States, the Administration at Washington, and the Executives and Legislatures of the several States, to take such immediate action as shall secure an armistice, in which the rights and safety of the Government shall be fully protected, for such length of time as may be necessary to enable the people to meet in Convention aforesaid; and we, therefore, earnestly recommend to our fellow-citizens everywhere to observe and keep all their lawful and constitutional obligations, to abstain from all violence, and meet together and confer each with the other upon the best mode to attain the great blessings of peace, unity, and liberty.

Resolved, it further resolved, That to secure the cooperation of the States and the General Government, Stephen T. Logan, Samuel S. Marshall, H. K. S. O'Melveny, Wm. C. Goddy, Anthony Thornton, and John D. Caton, are hereby appointed Commissioners to confer immediately with Congress and the President of the United States, and with the Legislatures and Executives of the several States, and urge the necessity of prompt action to secure said armistice, and the election of Delegates to said early assembling of, said Convention, and to arrange and agree with the General Government and the several States upon the time and place of holding said Convention, and that they report their action in the premises to the General Assembly of this state.

Resolved, That the Speaker of the House of Representatives be requested to transmit a copy of the foregoing preamble and resolutions to the President of the United States, and each of our Senators and Representatives in Congress, and to each of the Governors and the Speakers of the Houses of Representatives of the several States.

Books Received.

The Orpheus C. Kerr Papers. Second series. 12mo., pp. 367. Carleton.

Sprees and Spinishes; or, Droll Recollections of Town and Country. By Henry Morford. 12mo., pp. 240. The Same.

A Morning Beside the Lake of Galilee. By James Hamilton, D. D. 12mo., pp. 182. R. Carter & Brothers.

Practical Arithmetic. By Charles Davies, LL.D. 12mo., pp. 336. Barnes & Burr.

A Tangled Skein. By Albany Fonblanque, jun. 8vo., pp. 217. T. O. H. P. Burnham. Sold by Blakeman & Mason.

The National Almanac for the Year 1863. 12mo., pp. 638. George W. Childs.

Herbert; or, True Charity. 12mo., pp. 261. American Tract Society.

Mary S. Peake, the Colored Teacher at Fortress Monroe. By the Rev. Lewis C. Lockwood. 12mo., pp. 64. The Same.

The Iron Furnace; or, Slavery and Secession. By the Rev. John H. Aughey. 12mo., pp. 296. William S. & Alfred Martien.

Sketches of the War. By Charles C. Nott. 12mo., pp. 174. Charles T. Evans.

Garret Van Horn; or, the Beggar on Horseback. By John S. Sauzade. 12mo., pp. 376. Carleton.

Tactics; or, Cupid in Shoulder Straps. 12mo., pp. 250. The Same.

Notes, Criticisms, and Correspondence upon Shakespeare's Plays and Actors. By James Henry Hackett. 12mo., pp. 353. The Same.

Markets—CAREFULLY REPORTED FOR THE N. Y. TUNBRIB.

FRIDAY, Feb. 13, 1863.

ASHES are steady and in moderate request at $8 62½ for Pots, and $9 for Pearls.

COTTON—There is no important change to note in the market since our last report. A moderate business is do