TWO DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE ARABIA AT HALIFAX.

Maximilian in Paris and About to Set Out for Mexico.

A French Civil Mission to Regulate the Mexican Clergy.

Mr. Shaw Lefevre, M. P., on the Anglo-Rebel Privateer System.

England About to Remonstrate with Jeff. Davis on the Rebel Piracies.

Mazzini and an English Member of Parliament Charged with Complicity with the Italian Plot Against Napoleon's Life.

British Sketch of a New Map of Europe.

KOSSUTH TO THE HUNGARIANS.

Allied German Reinforcements Marching Into Jutland.

WASHINGTON'S BIRTHDAY IN HANOVER.

PROGRESS OF THE TELEGRAPH CABLE, &c., &c., &c.

HALIFAX, March 16, 1864.

The Cunard steamship Arabia, from Liverpool March 5, via Queenstown 6th, arrived at this port, *en route* to Boston, this evening, at half past seven o'clock. Her advices are two days later than per steamship Jura at Portland.

The Arabia has thirty-five passengers for Halifax and forty five for Boston.

The Arabia passed the China on the 6th, at nine P. M., off Cape Clear. On the 12th signalled the American ship Southampton, bound west.

The Archduke Maximilian arrived at Paris on the 5th instant, and it is reported that he will embark for Mexico on the 20th—all difficulties having been settled.

The London *Shipping Gazette* says the Galway Company confess themselves beaten, and ask to be relieved from the postal contract. It recommends to the company to sell their ships, and not attempt the transfer from Galway to Cork.

There was a report that the government had resolved to make Falmouth the packet station for all foreign mails, instead of Southampton.

The annual general meeting of the Atlantic Telegraph Company was announced for the 16th of March, at London.

Admiral Bosse, of the French navy, reporting the surrender of the city of Campeachy, Yucatan, to the Franco Mexican forces to the Emperor, says:—

The population of Campeachy is 20,000 souls, and the fortifications, which are in good repair, are mounted with 300 guns. It is the most important place in Yucatan. Having been regarded as impregnable, from having resisted all the expeditions directed against it at different times, its fall has produced a considerable effect, and completed, in the province, the ruin of the Juarist party, which had taken refuge there with its last resources.

The *Semaphore*, of Marseilles, of March 2, states that General Kiapka had arrived in that city, but was almost immediately called to Turin by a telegraph despatch.

The ship Yorktown, bound from London to New York, which put back to port on the 1st inst., with damage, is discharging her cargo for repairs.

The steamship City of Washington, from New York, arrived at Liverpool on the morning of the 5th inst.

The Arabia will leave for Boston about midnight.

Washington's Birthday in Hanover.

OUR HANOVER CITY CORRESPONDENCE.

HANOVER, Feb. 22, 1864.

Grand American Celebration—Supper, Soiree, Toasts and Speeches—Americans Present, &c.

The Americans of this city gave a most brilliant supper and soiree, at the Hotel de Russie, on the evening of the 22d of February. Above fifty guests were invited, and the entertainment passed off in the finest style, eliciting the plaudits of the city papers on the day following. This festivity was due to the efforts of our worthy and accomplished representative of the United States at the Court of Hanover, Mr. Ingersoll Lockwood.

The main saloon was beautifully decorated with American and German flags, inscriptions, garlands, wreaths and pictures. Most prominent was the portrait of Washington, encircled with a wreath of laurel and natural flowers, and having the Stars and Stripes draped above it. The American national airs were arranged expressly for the occasion, and performed with great correctness by the band present. "Home, Sweet Home," above all, was greeted like the return of a long lost friend.

Soon after nine o'clock the company entered the supper room, the martial strains of "Hail Columbia" meeting them at the entrance. Mr Lockwood, our Consul, after an appropriate enjoying upon the character of Washington, called upon every one present to drink a silent toast to the memory of the Father of his Country.

Mr. Lockwood announced as his next toast, "His Excellency Mr. Lincoln, President of the United States—An honest man is the noblest work of God." This was replied to by Mr. Ernest Boeal, United States Vice Consul for the Duchy of Brunswick.

The toast to the German citizens of the American republic was replied to by Preston Lyman, Jr., of New York. His remarks were right to the point, and elicited the admiration of all present.

Mr. Lyman, United States Consular Agent, from Oesterndorf, then Hermann Lupe, proposed the health of our representative (Mr. Lockwood), to which he replied.

The morning hours had travelled five before the company separated.

Among the Americans present were Mrs. Samuel Brannan and son, from San Francisco. Mrs. Brannan, a most patriotic and accomplished lady, is sojourning in Hanover with her family for educational purposes. Mr. George Evans, of Philadelphia, with his young and interesting lady. Mrs. Evans, Lyman the son of New York, Mr. Clacius and lady, of Little Rock, Arkansas, Dr. Wrath, of Baltimore, brother of the several young gentlemen members of the Royal Polytechnic School, constituted the American portion of the company.

Mrs. Coignebeck, of London, and her two attractive daughters, lately returned from New York, were among the guests.

THE AMERICAN QUESTION.

The appeal to the House of Lords in the Alexandra case had been entered for hearing, and will probably, therefore, be taken up before the Easter vacation.

The London News replies to the sneers of the London Times at General Banks' general order regulating negro labor in Louisiana, and applauds the measure as necessary preparatory to the step from slavery to entire freedom.

The London Times, in an editorial on the taxation to which America must be subjected, says—The inevitable levies of Sparta are at length dawning on the American mind, and the Americans can and must make up their minds to bear wide spread and equitable taxation.

In the House of Commons on the 4th the Attorney General said the papers relative to the detention of the Sacramento at the Cape of Good Hope were in preparation, and would be laid before Parliament in a few days.

Mr. Lefevre called attention to the course pursued by rebel agents in England, in fitting out war vessels, and moved for the papers. He denounced the proceedings, regretted that they had not been detained, and contended that the law prohibited entering British waters should serve them.

Mr. Bright defended the course of the Government, every effort had been made and maintained to keep the peace, and he hoped the Government would be prepared to do its duty.

THE NEW MAP OF EUROPE.

A Coming Rearrangement of the Anglo-French Alliance.

[From the London Times, March 2.]

A glance at the map of Europe is sufficient to show that there are several reasons which, in various degrees, singly or in combination, have constituted its several divisions as they now stand. The geographical reason prevails in large islands and peninsulas, in regions backed by mountain ranges, frozen deserts or impenetrable seas. The national reason, or the influence of race, tells most when the cognate branches of some one human family have been closely packed, and other circumstances have favored their assimilation and fusion. The political reason takes its origin from history—from the achievements of conquerors and great statesmen, or from a course of policy favorable to alliances and compacts for mutual advantage, leading to closer and more permanent union. If we review the States of Europe under these three divisions, it will be observed that the most enterprising, ambitious and revolutionary are those which either possess the concentrated strength of a great race, or the perfect security of a good geographical position, or both these advantages. The most conservative are those which have grown out of policy and must depend upon it. It may be a bold word to say, so we say it in all humility—*nothing but a Deity approaching to madness can prevent France, England and Russia from being very great Powers.* This cannot be said of any one of the States that lie between them.

All that Austria can safely attempt is to keep things together and as they are, *to hold its own if possible*, to leave its neighbors alone, to maintain a good police on its frontiers, cultivate tolerable relations with its neighbors, and let the influences of peace do their work in cementing and mixing her various and scarcely congenious races.

Such is the lower which, urged by sudden impulse, has raced across Europe to inflict a deadly wound on another Power, whose only crime was to resemble Austria herself in the composition of her people and her designs for their amalgamation. Denmark, with much more reason than Austria, and a longer prescription to plead in her favor, has been attempting, perhaps not with equal cleverness, but with more than equal candor, to reduce into an actual administrative unity provinces which have been held together now, without interruption, for several generations. *There is not a fault to be found with the Danish police that does not lie against the Austrians*, in the dealings of the House of Hapsburg with its discordant multitude of subjects. The difference in favor of Austria is one of might, not right, for she conspires and co operates, after a fashion, with forty million Germans, akin to the malcontents with whom Christian IX. has to deal, hostile to those under Francis Joseph. But as Austria lives and breathes by policy, by policy she must stand or fall. *As she does to Denmark, so must she expect to be done by. Whatever she says to Denmark must be read in Venetia, in Hungary, in Transylvania and Galicia.* When she declares war upon Denmark she declares war also in behalf of all those alien dependencies against herself. *When she says this to Europe she proclaims with trumpet voice that this is their time also to assert their national independence.* So Austria finds, in fact: for scarcely has she completed her occupation of Schleswig before she has to deal with the more terrible occupation of one of her own provinces by the original race itself, fighting with the best means and the best weapons at its command.

Englishmen can speak their thoughts with a good conscience at such a time. We, too, have had to deal with divers races; but we have done all that was possible to make them one, and, on the whole, we have succeeded. *Our only interest in the approaching conflict is that populations held under an alien crown shall either be made to feel that their true interest, their improvement and their self respect lie that way, or shall achieve their independence.* But France has not that purely philanthropic interest in the question, nor even has Russia. France, with her commanding geographical position, has a singularly homogeneous people. Her varieties of race sink into insignificance compared with her oneness. Indeed, the policy of all her great statesmen has been directed for centuries to the abolition of everything that could stand in the way of unity. The nobility, religion, language—everything liable to assume a local and independent character—has been beaten or smoothed down into the ideal Frenchman. The result is a power unknown to any other forty millions of men. But France has her grievance, the abstract justice of which cannot be denied. She sees beyond the frontier imposed by European jealousy, but within the frontier that Nature herself seemed to ordain, a large population more French than German, and disposed to union with her. *This is her interest in the gathering strife;* and at the present time the only object of ambition placed within her reach. If Germany, whether in the Diet or in a less regular way, by the hands of her two most powerful states, lays down the law and carries out the principle that no Germans shall be allowed to remain under an alien crown, *the Rhenish provinces fall by natural gravitation into the lap of France.* England has already laid down the self denying ordinance *that she will not interfere again to arrange the map of Europe*, unless she be required either by treaty or a necessary regard to her own interest. Whether we should indeed look on quietly must be left to the circumstances of the time and season, but such is our present attitude. France, then, is the State principally interested in the success of this monstrous aggression. *But what "nationality" will fail to hear the call, and hesitate to obey, even if it not waited for that time?* There is not a State between the Mediterranean and the Baltic that is not either encouraged or menaced by this movement, and told that now, if ever, is the time to get its own again, or keep and acquire what it can.

THE SCHLESWIG-HOLSTEIN WAR.

Danish affairs are reported as unchanged.

In the Schleswig-Holstein Duchies on February 29, on an order from the Prussian authorities, the Prince of Augustenburg found himself all at once deprived of his guard of honor at Kiel. At the same time a seizure was made of five thousand Schleswig-Holstein uniforms made for his account.

A Vienna telegram says the mission of the Prussian Minister, Manteuffel, to Vienna, had the desired result, Austria having consented to a continuation of operations in Jutland.

The Federal Diet officially announces that it has received no invitation to a conference.

The remonstrance of France to Prussia against the advance of the Prussian troops into Jutland is said to be far less forcible than England's; but the tone of the documents is considered indicative that Napoleon fully means what he says.

Neustadt, in Holstein, is blockaded.

It is asserted that the Prussians have notified England of an intended early attack on Frederica.

The Austria semi-official *Correspondenz* of Vienna denies the rumored warlike preparations in Venetia, and most positively declares that Austria has not the remotest intention of assuming the offensive. The rumors are nevertheless repeated via Turin.

A Danish War Vessel Detained by England in the Clyde.

In the House of Commons on the 29th of February Mr. Baillie, adverting to the statement that a steamer of three thousand tons and five hundred horse power, plated with four and a half inch armor from stem to stern, was launched on Wednesday from the yard of the builders of the Tampere, and said to be the property of the Danish government, rose to ask the Under Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs whether, if such should prove to be the case, the government would seize her as they had seized the Tampere, or would permit her to sail from the Clyde.

Mr. Layard—In answer to the question of my honorable friend I will, with the permission of the House, state what took place. Shortly before hostilities broke out between the German Powers and Denmark the Danish Minister in this country informed the noble lord at the head of the Foreign Office that a vessel, intended for the purposes of war, was being built in the dockyard to which my honorable friend alludes. He stated that he had no desire to give her Majesty's government any inconvenience or trouble in the matter, and that he would give orders to stop the fitting of the vessel if that were the wish of her Majesty's government. The noble lord thought it would be better to stop her fitting, but the builders remonstrated, and represented that it would be very hard on them and would cause great inconvenience and loss if they were not allowed to finish the vessel so as to enable them to get her off the stocks. The Danish Minister communicated this to the noble lord, who stated that he had the most implicit reliance in the good faith of the Danish Minister, and that if he would give his word that the vessel should not leave the Clyde he would consent that she should be finished so as to enable her to leave the stocks. The Danish Minister did give his word, and the vessel was completed and left the stocks, but is detained in this country until hostilities shall have ceased. (Hear.) I cannot conclude without bearing my testimony to the great loyalty and honorable conduct of the Danish Minister in this matter. (Cheers.)

A Danish Iron-Clad in Action.

[From the London Times, March 2.]

The first trial of a Monitor in Europe took place when, on the 18th of February, the Danish iron-clad turret battery Rolf Krake went to Hvesund to attempt the destruction of the Prussian bridge into Broager (about which our special correspondent telegraphed us at the time). We have now received authentic information about the result of this trial, which was most satisfactory to the Monitors. The Rolf Krake was under a constant fire from the land batteries on three sides for nearly two hours, yet when she returned to Sonderborg, the ship, turrets, artillery, machinery and everything was undamaged, and she could go under fire again at any moment. There were about one hundred marks outside her where the shot had hit the plating, and some of the crew had been wounded by pieces of shells bursting just over the gratings in the top of the turrets. The reason why she had to return was that the water was so shallow she could not get near enough to see the bridge, which was protected by a projecting piece of land, and consequently she had to fire at the bridge at random, without being able to judge of the result. She, however, succeeded in doing considerable damage to the enemy.

The Latest News.

The latest despatch from Liverpool, of the 5th of March, says—

There is nothing important to day relative to the Danish war, and nothing is expected until the interval requested by Denmark for deciding the conference question expires.

LONDON, March 5—Evening.

It is reported that the Austrians are marching on Frederica, Jutland.

PARIS, March 5, 1864.

The *Patrie* publishes a despatch from Hamburg announcing that three brigades of Austrian troops have received orders from General Wrangel to enter Jutland rapidly and invest Frederica.

Telegraphic Communication Between America and Europe.

[From the London Railway News, Feb. 29.]

We understand that her Majesty's government have granted the commission of a right of way through British Columbia for an electric telegraph, to connect the existing United States lines with those to be extended from Russia across Behring's Straits—a commission for the portion of this world-girdle telegraph having previously been given by the Russian government to Mr. American citizen. By the completion of these lines a communication between this country and America without encountering the risks of a cable across the Atlantic.

THE ITALIAN PLOT AGAINST NAPOLEON.

Mazzini and an English Member of Parliament Charged with Complicity with the Assassins—Excitement in the English Parliament—The French Charge and English Defence.

FRENCH CHARGE AGAINST MAZZINI AND MR. STANSFIELD, M. P.

[Paris (Feb. 28) correspondence of the London Times.]

In the course of his speech M. Cordoin, the Procureur General, alluding to the address, "M. Flower, Thurloe square, 35, Brompton, London," said that he had referred to the "London Commercial Directory" to discover the person who was thus placed in correspondence with Greco. At page 670 he found—and it was in sorrow, he added, that he found it—the name of a member of the English Parliament who already, in 1857, had been appointed by Mazzini treasurer to the Tibaldi plot which was concocted against the life of the Emperor. At that period two letters from Mazzini had been discovered, one to Massarenti, the other to Campanella, containing these lines:—

MAZZINI TO MASSARENTI.

If you want money, apply to the friend of the brewery who will give it to you. I have given him the order.

MAZZINI TO CAMPANELLA.

The Paris affair is become more than ever desirable and urgent. Ask James for money; I have advised him, and sent it to him.

M. Cordoin read the article of the *Times* of the 11th, expressing horror of this crime, and declaring that the moment was come for Mazzini to disavow all connection with these conspirators, and that, if he did not, it was for the interest of Great Britain to see that her hospitality was no longer given to one who continued to abuse it. He also read Mazzini's letter, published the following day in the *Times*, denying all complicity in the crime. This disclaimer did not, however, convince him; and, indeed, the whole of his reasoning was directed to show that Mazzini was the concocter of it.

MR. STANSFELD'S DEFENCE.

In the House of Commons on the 29th of February, Mr. Cox said, seeing the honorable gentleman the member for Halifax in his place, I wish to ask whether his attention has been called to what is stated to have taken place at Paris upon the trial of Greco and his accomplices, and to what fell from the Crown prosecutor on that occasion. The Crown prosecutor said:—

He (Greco) was to write to that address in London if he was in want of money. It is as follows:—Mr. Flower, 35 Thurloe square, Brompton. I searched the "London Directory." At page 670 I found what I was looking for, *and it was not without sadness that I recognized the name of a member of Parliament of England, who already had been in 1857 appointed to be the banker of the Tibaldi conspiracy against the Emperor's life.*

I also searched the "London Directory," and I found that the honorable member for Halifax lives at that address. I therefore desire to know whether the honorable gentleman's attention has been called to this paragraph.

Mr. STANSFELD—I am much indebted to the honorable member for Finsbury for having enabled me to answer the question at once. My attention was directed this morning to the speech of the Procureur General from which my honorable friend has read an extract, and I must say that the astonishment with which I read the speech was mingled with somewhat of a stronger feeling. For the Crown prosecutor of a friendly Power in the first place to imagine, and in the second place *to venture to insinuate*, that one who has the honor of a seat in the British House of Commons, and who, however unworthily, happens to occupy the position of a Minister of the Crown, should directly or indirectly have ever participated, or even have been conscious of any supposed implication, in attempts which, if serious, must excite the execration of mankind, I say is more than I can understand, and I confess I read his speech *with feelings not only of astonishment, but also of indignation.* (Hear, hear.) Sir, I trust it is quite unnecessary, in fact I should feel it, I may say, an indignity should I be called upon, to plead to an indictment like this, and to declare in this House that I share the feelings of all decent men with regard to attempts of this kind, about which there can be but one opinion. (Hear, hear.) But if there be to my mind some sort of satisfaction in connection with the indignity of such a suspicion it is this: that it gives me the opportunity upon this occasion and from this place to bear my testimony to the character of a man whom all who know me know I have known for some eighteen years, *and than whom I have never known, I have never heard or read of, any man who has been more cruelly and more shamefully maligned.* (Hear, hear.) I speak as I have said, from a definite personal knowledge of nearly eighteen years, and I have yet to learn that that knowledge and the convictions which it produces will not have some effect upon the mind of this House and of the public. I say that M. Mazzini, whose name has been associated with this attempt—*I pledge my personal knowledge of him for the conviction that he is absolutely incapable of being concerned in it.* (Hear, hear.) And, sir, I will go further. It is impossible that I could have read the extract which my honorable friend has given to the House without having occupied the time which intervened since then in making some inquiries and ascertaining how it was possible that such insinuations should have been uttered. I have made inquiries and I am satisfied in my own mind—I will not anticipate declarations which it is the right of others to make in this case—but I have satisfied my own mind that if the case should come to be tried, the answer to it will be complete and satisfactory in every respect. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. HENNESSY—These are facts, as an honorable member reminds me, that are not denied—(hear, hear)—and they are most material to people of this country. (Hear, hear.) Money was collected under a false name. These things are matters of interest to us. We are here, I hope, in friendly alliance with France, but if attempts such as have lately taken place are made what must be thought? I know that it has been said by the friends of these parties that Mazzini never engaged in any attempt to murder the Emperor of the French; *but that his only object is to keep the Emperor in terror.* Does any one think that that is a defence which the people of this country will tolerate? (Hear, hear.) Mazzini may believe that the cause he has at heart may be served by keeping the Emperor of the French in terror, but in doing so he renders himself responsible for the acts of his subordinate associates, and I believe that in this country such conduct will meet with universal reprobation. (Hear, hear.) The honorable member concluded by moving that the House adjourn.

Mr. COX—I beg to second the motion for the adjournment of the House, and I must say that I hardly expected that the honorable member for Halifax, in answering my question, *would have fallen into a defence of Mazzini.* (Hear.) What I desired to hear from the honorable gentleman was some explanation of the charge publicly made. The honorable gentleman used expressions perfectly justified by the occasion, denoting his disgust *at being charged as an accomplice* in such an attempt; but he did not give any explanation as to this Mr. Flower, No. 35 Thurloe square. (Hear, hear.) I have searched the "Directory," and I find the name of the honorable member for Halifax as the occupier of that house. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. STANSFELD—I hardly understood that my honorable friend was desirous of any explanation from me on that point. His search in the "Directory" has enabled him to ascertain a fact easily known—namely, my address. It is No. 35 Thurloe square, but as to letters addressed to Mr. Flower, my honorable friend wishes to know whether I have any knowledge of them. I have no knowledge of them. (Cheers.) I have already stated in general terms because I wished my observations to apply not to one occasion but to all occasions—although it seems strange, an indignity to have to answer such questions—(hear, hear)—that I have not and never had the slightest knowledge of proceedings of this character, and that I have not been the medium, which some honorable gentlemen seem to imagine. (Cheers.) I have been blamed by the honorable member for King's county for having taken the opportunity of defending the character of Mazzini; but I had full reason for that course, for my name has been implicated in transactions which affect his character, and I therefore think I was entitled to take the opportunity, and, indeed, I should have been shrinking from the duties of private friendship if I had not taken the opportunity of testifying, not as to my conviction, but as to my knowledge of his character. (hear, hear.)

Mr. HENNESSY—I wish to know whether this Mr. Flower is in truth Mazzini.

Mr. STANSFELD—I can have no knowledge of that. I do not know anything about it.

Mr. HENNESSY—I think I also asked the honorable member whether he had acted as treasurer or member of a committee for the collection of any money to be distributed among Italian patriots. (Cries of "Oh!")

Mr. STANSFELD rose to answer the honorable member, but was met with cries of "No, no." He said I will, then, give my answer to the House. Undoubtedly not. (Cheers.)

Lord C. HAMILTON—I should like to know from the honorable member for Halifax whether a Mr. Flore is not his intimate acquaintance, and has not been at his house, and whether that person is not the secretary of Mazzini. (Cries of "Oh!")

Mr. W. FORSTER—I think that when the report of this discussion is read it will appear as if it was an attempt to get information for the Procureur General in France. I am sure that the honorable member for Halifax cannot be affected by these accusations himself, and I now rise to put a question to the honorable member for Kings county. The honorable member in alluding to M. Mazzini, stated it as an acknowledged fact, admitted by Mazzini, that that person did not enter into plots for assassinating, but for the purpose of terrifying the Emperor of the French. Perhaps the honorable member will state his reasons for making that assertion. I have myself very little knowledge of Mazzini, but still I believe, and most persons who have a knowledge of Mazzini also believe, that he has nothing whatever to do with these plots. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. Alderman ROSE—I am sure that the House would like to have an answer to the question whether Mazzini has ever lived with the honorable member for Halifax? ("Oh, oh!" and laughter.) *I would like the question answered, because I assure that was the fact.* ("Hear" and cries of "Oh!")

The conversation on this subject then dropped.

In the House of Lords, on the 29th of February, the Marquis of WESTMEATH, referring to certain evidence which had been given in the recent trial of the conspirators against the life of the Emperor of the French in Paris, said that if Signor Mazzini or any one else in this country had, either by the receipt or despatch of letters or in any other way, aided or encouraged the conspiracy, they had been guilty of a most detestable action. There was, probably, no legal evidence of any such participation; but if there was moral evidence of it, and if a moral conviction was produced upon the mind of the government that either Mazzini or any one else in this country had been so engaged, he hoped that they would take up the matter by anticipation, and, without waiting for any representations upon the subject, either by means of the powers which were given to them under the alien act or by any others which they might possess, show to the world that such things would not be allowed to continue or to be repeated in this country. The question he wished to ask was whether the government, in the event of the powers of the Alien act not being sufficient to enable them to deal effectually with the matter, would take it into their mature consideration with the view of warding off from this country the suspicion of being mixed up in acts which must be repudiated by all honorable and honest men.

Earl RUSSELL concurred with the noble marquis in thinking that those who conspired together for the purpose of assassination were guilty of a most detestable crime. He had, at the same time, *no right whatever to say that Signor Mazzini or any person living in this country* was guilty of that crime; and there being no such evidence and no such powers vested in the Executive as the noble marquis seemed to suppose, he could only say that he did not mean to take any steps in reference to the subject.

The Marquis of WESTMEATH was aware that there was no legal evidence which could be acted upon, but had hoped that the government, acting on the moral evidence to which he had alluded, might have been able to take up the matter by anticipation.

EXCITEMENT IN THE FRENCH SENATE.

[Paris (Feb. 29) correspondence of London Herald.]

In the Senate yesterday two Senators, M. le Verrier, the astronomer, and our eccentric old friend, the Marquis de Boissy, treated us to a parody of the letters of the French colonels, taking as their theme the accusation of Procureur Imperial Cordoin against a "member of the English Parliament." That accusation, as I mentioned yesterday, is simply this: that an English gentleman, one of the members of the House of Commons, supplied funds for the attempt against the Emperor's life by Greco and his fellow conspirators in 1864, and by Tibaldi in 1857. The subject was introduced in a somewhat singular manner. The Senate was discussing a petition from a M. Grandjean against vivisection. The committee reported in favor of the petition, and after sundry compliments to the English Society for the Protection of Animals, recommended that the government should be invited to take the subject into consideration. So far nothing could be more prosy and uninteresting than the proceedings. But they assumed quite a different aspect on the rising of M. le Verrier.

I transcribe what followed from the official report of the *Moniteur*, which it may not be out of place to observe, is posted up outside every *mairie* in France:—

M. LE VERRIER—I have but few words to say. I confess I am sick of hearing constantly England and her institutions held up to us as models—and I am more so than ever when "societies" in the city of London take the liberty (*se donnent permis*) to send us representatives in the name of humanity.

M. LE RAPPORTEUR—We said something to that effect in our report.

M. LE VERRIER—I know it; but I want to add something to what you did say. In my turn I would recommend England to look at home and take into consideration a state of things far more serious (than vivisection), and one which exists in no other country in the world. *It is only in England that members of Parliament are to be found who can be accused, documents in hand, of subsidizing assassins.* (Sensation—"*Très bien, très bien.*")

M. LE PRESIDENT—Do you move the order of the day?

M. LE VERRIER—I do.

M. le Marquis DE BOISSY—I am very sorry to disagree with M. le Verrier's motion, but I endorse all he has said about England. Why should we move the order of the day? If the recommendation (to take the petition into consideration) is a good one, we should adopt it, not because it comes from England—for we all know that what ever comes from that quarter is generally very bad, perfidious, pestilential—(laughter);—but because it is good *per se*. In this case there may be some good in what is said, not by England, but by a few English philanthropists. By not voting the order of the day we will give greater weight to the words of M. le Verrier—*although that neighboring country be a repair for assassins, though they are nurtured and taken care of there, just as ferrets are bred in a tub for sporting purposes*—I support the committee. The world thus will see that we do not reject a feasible proposal, though it does come from London. I trust that what has been said here will reach England, and that it may lead the people there to show themselves henceforth somewhat less inclined to promote the liberty of assassination. (Movement.)

M. le PRESIDENT—Confine yourself to the question M. de Boissy—you are but convenoning matters.

M. le Marquis de BOISSY—What is spoken is spoken. I trust the words of M. le Verrier will find an echo.

The subject then dropped, and the order of the day was ultimately adopted; but this little episode in the Senate only confirms what I yesterday told you of *the tremendous sensation* made here by the accusation of M. Cordoin.

Kossuth to the Hungarians.

A letter from Venice of the 25th of February states that a proclamation from Kossuth is being circulated among the Hungarians who form part of the Austrian army in Venetia. The ex-Dictator prays his countrymen to desert the Austrian flag, declaring that the Hungarians are about to be freed by an alliance with Italy. The proclamation adds that the King of Italy, who has merited the title of "gallant man" from his people, is preparing to lead his brave army against Austria, and that all Hungarians who desire the emancipation of their country from Austrian tyranny should rally round his flag. Kossuth tells them in conclusion that there is a Hungarian Legion being formed in Italy, and that it is of pressing necessity to fill its ranks with devoted patriots.

Some copies of this proclamation have fallen into the hands of the Austrian authorities, and it is said to have spread alarm among them.

The War in Mexico.

THE CLERGY TO BE PUT DOWN—THEIR INSOLENCE INSUPPORTABLE.

[Paris (Feb 19) correspondence of London News.]

I mentioned some days ago that M. Corta, a member of the Corps Legislatif, was going to Mexico on a special mission. This news (which I have reason to know is very important), is now confirmed by the *Moniteur*, which makes the announcement in the following words:—"M. Corta embarked yesterday for Mexico, charged with a mission confided to him by the government, during which he will exercise a complete authority over all the French agents and officials in the finance department. M. Corta had the honor before his departure to be received by the Emperor, when his Majesty deigned to thank him for having accepted this temporary and gratuitous mission."

As to the gratuitous character of the mission, that is a little fiction destined to do homage to the constitution, which provides expressly that no deputy must accept paid functions.

But M. Corta would not be the good man of business which I understand he is if he did not find his own account in the mission. He gets the trifle of sixty thousand francs to start with, under the head of "expenses of this voyage," and he has ample power to draw for more. Moreover, he has two sons in the army, one a lieutenant and the other a captain, whose promotion has already been rapid, and whose prospects are doubtless now at least as good as they were.

These are, however, secondary considerations, only necessary to be alluded to lest it should be too readily supposed that the empire is served for nothing.

I understand that M. Corta's powers are very large indeed, and I am happy to say that they are to be exercised against the church party, whose insolence has become insupportable. Mr. Corta will dismiss any functionary who has taken part with the Archbishop Labastide against General Bazaine; and as to the Archbishop himself, he has authority, should he find him troublesome, to transport him to Guadalupe. If he cannot find Mexican functionaries to suit him he is not to scruple to replace them by Frenchmen.

What will come of all this is hard to say. The situation is very anomalous, for the intervention was made at the instigation of, and has hitherto been carried on in co operation, with that very clerical party which M. Corta goes out to put down. Moreover, the Archduke Maximilian, whom we are constantly told the whole country is dying to possess, was fished out by this very clerical party, of whom Almonte is the leader.

Emigration from Liverpool.

[From the London Times, March 2.]

The usual monthly returns of emigration from Liverpool were completed yesterday. During the past month there have sailed, under government control, to the North American States, 23 ships, having on board 344 cabin and 6,606 steerage passengers; total, 6,250; and to Victoria four ships, bearing 130 cabin and 947 steerage passengers; total, 1,077. Of the emigrants to the States 1,762 were English, 2,544 Irish, 170 Scotch and 550 other countries. Of those to Victoria 303 were English, 445 Irish, 179 Scotch, and 29 other countries. Six vessels sailed to the United States with 280 passengers, one to New South Wales with 5 passengers, one to Victoria with 44 passengers, and two to Africa with 27 passengers, free from government inspection. There is an increase over the corresponding month of last year of 1,700 passengers under government inspection, and a decrease of 6,357 of those not under the act, though an increase of 3,164 over the month of January last.

Obituary.

The Marquis GUSTAVE CAVOUR, elder surviving brother of the late Count Cavour, has (March 2) died of apoplexy at Turin. In 1848 the deceased belonged to the Italian conservative party, and was one of the founders of the *Armonia*, at the head of which journal he remained until 1851. From the time of his brother's accession to office he gradually fell off from his former associates, and in 1859 he was completely in accord with the Piedmontese government. He was at first a great admirer of Father Passaglia, whom he kept at his house for some time, but at length got tired of him. Of the Cavour family there now only remains Count Eginard, younger son of the Marquis. The elder brother died in Lombardy in 1848, where he was serving as a lieutenant of artillery. The Marquis leaves a daughter, married to Count Alfieri.

M. PIETRI, Senator of France, and formerly Prefect of Police, which post he resigned after Orsini's attempt to assassinate the Emperor Napoleon, died in Paris on March 28. M. Pietri was born in Corsica in the year 1810.

Russia.

ST. PETERSBURG, March 5, 1864.

The Bank of Russia has reduced its rate of discount to six per cent on short bills.

India.

LONDON, March 5, 1864.

A telegram from the Persian Gulf announces the successful laying of four hundred and fifty miles of new cable to India, and that the paying out of the line towards Europe was about to commence.

A private telegram from Bombay, 14th of February, reports cotton twenty to forty rupees lower. Exchange 2s. 1d. Imports dull and lower.

Commercial Intelligence.

THE LONDON MONEY MARKET.

LONDON, March 5—P. M.

Consols for money 91¼ a 91⅝.

AMERICAN SECURITIES.

The market is inactive. Illinois Central Railroad, 17 a 16 discount; Erie Railroad, 67¼ a 68¼; United States five-twenties, 65½; United States sixes, 64 a 66; Massachusetts fives, 85 a 87.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

LIVERPOOL, March 5—Evening.

Sales to day 4,000 bales, including 1,000 bales to speculators and exporters, the market closing flat at unchanged rates.

LIVERPOOL BREADSTUFFS MARKET.

The market is generally quiet and steady. Messrs. Richardson, Spence & Co. report:—Flour downward and nominal. Wheat very dull and easier, red Western, 8s. a 8s. 9d.; red Southern, 8s. 10d. a 9s. Corn downward; mixed, 28s. 6d. a 28s. 9d.; white, 32s. a 33s.

LIVERPOOL PROVISIONS MARKET.

The market is quiet and steady. Gordon, Bruce & Co., Wakefield, Nash & Co. and others report:—Beef steady. Pork firm. Bacon quiet and easier. Lard firm at 42s. a 43s. Butter firm. Tallow steady at 39s a 41s.

LIVERPOOL PRODUCE MARKET.

Ashes—Pots are still advancing. Sugar active and advanced 6d. a 1s. Coffee firmer. Rice quiet and steady. Hemp has advanced 10d. a 20d. Cod oil—no sales. Linseed oil firm at 37s. Rosin inactive. Spirits turpentine. Sales small.

Petroleum—Boult, English & Brandon report:—The market is quiet; refined, 1s. 9d. a 1s. 10d. per gallon; crude, nominal.

LONDON MARKETS.

Baring Bros. report:—Breadstuffs heavy and quotations are barely maintained. Iron quiet; Welsh bars and rails, £7 10s. a £8; Scotch pig, 57s. 9d. Sugar active and advanced 6d. Coffee quiet and firm. Tea steady. Rice quiet and steady. Spirits turpentine firmer at 36s. a 36s. Petroleum quiet; crude, 8½d per lb.; refined, 1s. 10d. per gallon. Tallow firm at 41s. Cod oil quiet at 60s. Linseed oil steady at 38s. 9d.

HAVRE COTTON MARKET.

The sales of the week reach 4,000 bales; tres ordinaire, 560fr.; bas, 345fr. Stock in port 34,000 bales. The market is very dull.

THE PRESIDENCY.

Nomination of General McClellan for President.

An advertisement appears in another part of to day's HERALD, containing a series of resolutions adopted by the Union Democratic Campaign Association of the Eleventh ward on Tuesday evening. Major General McClellan was nominated for the Presidency, and all Union democrats were exhorted to unite with them in their choice.

Lincoln Union Campaign Club.

The third meeting of the Lincoln Union Campaign Club, a rival of Sam. Draper's organization, was held last evening at their rooms, corner of Broadway and Twenty-third street. The attendance was not very large. It had been announced that ex-General Dick Busteed would speak; but, having been taken suddenly ill yesterday, he was unable to attend, but sent the following letter, which the Chairman, Mr. Charles S. Spencer, read:—

NO. 102 MADISON AVENUE, March 16, 1864.

CHARLES S. SPENCER, Esq.:—MY DEAR SIR—I greatly regret my inability to be with you to-night. I am sick abed. Do me the favor to explain to the club the reason of my absence. Say to them that my spirit is willing if my flesh is weak, and that my confidence in the wisdom, honesty and patriotism of Abraham Lincoln—(cheers)—is unabated. (Renewed cheers.)

Political creeds, as such, are not now of much moment. My own is a brief one. I believe in Abraham Lincoln, in the indivisibility of the American Union, and the right of every man to life, liberty—(cheers)—and the pursuit of happiness. Faithfully yours, R. BUSTEED.

After referring to the action of the State of Maine, which was unanimous for Lincoln, and the withdrawal of Chase, whom he eulogized, the Chairman introduced a Mr. McClellan and others, who spoke and sang for several hours, when the meeting adjourned.

The New York Masses Moving for Gen. McClellan for the Presidency.

[From the Washington Constitutional Union, March 16.]

A mass meeting of the people of the city of New York and its vicinity, in favor of Major General George B. McClellan for the Presidency, will be held on Thursday evening next, at the Cooper Institute. The venerable Amos Kendall, who was the distinguished Postmaster General during the administration of Andrew Jackson, has consented to preside on the important occasion.

Mr. Kendall, in consenting to occupy the position of president of the meeting, thus addressed the committee of arrangements:—

I will be in New York, God willing, on the evening of the meeting; and if the friends of General McClellan and the country in New York desire that I should preside, you are at liberty to make the announcement. I am losing my patience in reading McClellan's reports. The injustice to him and the atrocious wrong to his noble army and the country are enough to make the blood of honest and patriotic men boil within them.

The meeting promises to be a monster gathering. The exercises will consist of addresses, interspersed with patriotic McClellan songs and music by Dodworth's band. A number of prominent gentlemen have been invited to address those assembled, and the names of those who can be present will be duly announced through the newspapers. McClellan clubs in the city and vicinity of New York, and the public generally, have been invited to attend the meeting.

This may be regarded as the formal opening of the Presidential ball by the democratic and conservative elements, and cannot but be significant of future movements having for their object the election of General McClellan.

A German Vallandigham Paper on the Presidency—Fremont Nominated as the People's Candidate.

[From the Cincinnati Volksfreund.]

We place to-day the name of John C. Fremont, as that of an independent candidate for the Presidency in opposition to Abraham Lincoln, at the head of our editorial columns. * * * * * *

We shall not conceal that General McClellan was our first choice, and that