

**AMERICANS SNUBBED BY THE FRENCH EMPEROR.**

The Paris correspondent of the New York Express thus narrates an incident which may be considered as one of the "straws" showing the current of the wind:

Paris, Friday, January 10, 1862.—An incident of a rather unpleasant character has just occurred here, in relation to the presentation—or, I should, in this instance say, the non-presentation—of a number of Americanists to the Emperor and Empress of the French. The people about this Court have long manifested no little astonishment, and some have not hesitated to make sarcastic comments upon the fact, that in the chronic foreignness which annually seeks invitations to the Tuileries, the republican citizens of the United States, the enemies of everything approaching to State or ceremony among their own rulers, are always largely in majority over the combined nations of Europe.

On Wednesday last the first grand reception of the season took place. The number of Americans now in Paris is usually limited, but Mr. Dayton had nevertheless received thirty requests for presentations, and sent the list, according to custom, to the Minister of Foreign Affairs, for transmission to the Grand Chamberlain. Among the names were those of Mr. Angel, ex-S. Minister to Stockholm, and Mr. Leslie, recently appointed Consul at Nice—which, by the way, is a capital idea, as no American vessel was ever known to enter that port. No other official designation than that belonging to Messrs. Angel and Leslie, were mentioned in Mr. Dayton's list, which was returned after the lapse of a few days, with a note asking the Minister to explain the "quality" of the ladies and gentlemen he had named for presentation. To this Mr. Dayton made a proper and dignified reply, informing Mr. Thouvenel that such distinction as titles do not exist in the United States, that the list was composed of highly respectable names, whose owners would be received unhesitatingly by the President, and that he, Mr. Dayton, could not undertake to enter into any further detail on the subject. No answer to this communication came from the Foreign office, up to the day of the ball, and it was supposed by many that the cards would be sent to the Legation, before long.

Several ladies and gentlemen made the customary preparations, in spite of this ominous silence; but as the French say, *en ce qui concerne la France*—or, to employ a homely expression of our own, "they had their trouble for their pains." At a late hour, five tickets, bearing the names of Messrs. Angel and Leslie and their families, were sent to Mr. Dayton, who, the next morning, enclosed them back to Mr. Thouvenel.

And thus the matter stands at the present writing. It is, of course, a purely social question, and no diplomatic consequences can grow out of it. If the Court authorities do not choose to invite Americans to the Tuileries balls, our representatives here cannot, in his official capacity, take exception to their determination. It is not, perhaps, to be regretted, after all, that an incident has occurred which may operate, in future, as a restraint to the habit in which our traveling fellow-citizens had fallen of going in herds to the Tuileries, and japing at the men and women there as if they constituted a sort of *parade*—to which the price of admission is sixty francs, for the hire of a transport, and the sacrifice of self-respect involved in submission to being hustled about and being perpetually ordered "to turn out their toes," by Court underlings.

**THE HURON EXPEDITION.**

—Draws forth the sharp remark from the Tribune that those who planned the expedition did not know what they were about.

"We believe in pluck and grit, and all that sort of thing, but we do not believe they ever did, or ever will make a ship drawing nine feet sail in eight feet of water. To us that is about the whole story. A blunder so flagrant as to send a fleet of six vessels, with a crew of 1,000 men, to a notoriously dangerous point of the whole Atlantic coast of North America, without first ascertaining whether some of the most important vessels in that fleet did not draw from one to two feet more water than any other craft than almost certain shipwreck, is a blunder so enormous as to prepare us for anything that can follow. Wind and water are two things which seem to take no account of some considerations in matters of navigation; and so when men in vessels fit only for its shore sailing in smooth waters found the storm-tossed coast of Hatteras, they declined to start on such a wrecking expedition.

It was undoubtedly well that the mistake of providing such vessels for such a voyage at this season was stopped at this point, for scuffling men are not inclined to be timid; and we take it for granted that their declining to go farther was a wise determination on their part. Had others of the expedition known the depth of water at Hatteras Inlet as well as they know the sort of weather that prevails there, they would have been saved, doubtless, from leaving the distressed shipwreck, the crews of which has already reached us, by the other captains declining to take vessels drawing nine and nine and a half feet into eight feet of water on a lee shore. That there was not the most positive and the most recent information on such a point as this obtained by the Navy Department, seems almost incredible.

GENERAL ANDERSON. We regret to learn that the health of General Anderson is anything but satisfactory. His physicians have ordered him for the present to avoid all undue mental exertion, and he is not allowed to engage in any of the public plans, on business even of the simplest nature, consequently he is living with his family in the utmost quiet at the Fifth Avenue Hotel, New York. He still bears with him a careworn look, and it is feared that he may never recover from the strain which was made on his vital energies at Sumter.

DEMOCRAT NOT IN FAVOR OF IT.—In the Pennsylvania Assembly, at Harrisburg, yesterday, the motion to take up the resolution recommending the Pennsylvania Senators in Congress to vote for the expedition of Hon. Joseph D. Wright was defeated by a vote of 22 to 36—nearly a strict party vote.

**COAL OIL.**  
Which gives a light nearly as strong as Gas, and no danger of explosion.  
**LARD OIL, WHALE OIL, SPERM OIL, LUBRICATING COAL OIL,**  
FOR MACHINERY.  
Dealers and Retailers supplied at Low Rates, for Cash, by  
**C. W. FORD,**  
423 1/2 Light Street, near Lombard.

**R. C. HARDESTY,**  
**ATTORNEY AT LAW,**  
No. 6 PAYSON STREET.

**THE UNDERSIGNED** has a desirable assortment of **WINE, BRANDY, RUM, WHISKY, &c.** and is prepared to receive orders from the public at the most reasonable rates.  
**ALSO, 200 BOTTLES OF CHAMPAGNE,**  
at 20¢ per bottle.  
By order of **J. MORTON STEWART,**  
No. 104 N. 10th St.

**LATEST NEWS**

BY MAIL AND TELEGRAPH.

**VERY LATE FROM THE SOUTH.**

We glean the following from the Norfolk Daily Book of Wednesday last:

**THE STORMING PARTY.**  
The Alliance arrived on Saturday between three and four o'clock, having left Portsmouth early Saturday morning; and we have learned from Colonel Singletary, who was in command of the expedition, that he arrived at Portsmouth on Wednesday evening after the storm had set in, so that it was impossible for him to make any observation himself, but he saw a Mr. Samuel Tolson, a Mr. Williams, and others, who had been applied to by the directors of the fleet to act as pilots, and those gentlemen assured him the fleet was at Hatteras, numbering about one hundred and seventy-five vessels, and represent that their force is 30,000 strong.

About one-third of the fleet was in the Sound on Tuesday, one-third in the Roads, and one-third outside. They were busy lighting vessels over the beach, and as they would clear the Roads by entering the Sound they would come in from the outside. They said that the Yankees were not anxious to get pilots for Croston Sound and the rivers, which makes it seem that Roanoke, Edenton, Washington, and perhaps other places east of us, is to be attacked, and it is rendered certain that we are to be visited from the fact that the vessels they were lighting over could not attack any place but this. The gentlemen also learned from them that they had lost three vessels and three men since they had come to Hatteras. Also, Captain Crossman went down the river yesterday, on the Albatross, and will probably return today, if so we shall be able to give something further in relation to the movements of the fleet in our next.

**THE MOBILE CONFEDERATE SCHOONER AT PENSACOLA.**  
The Mobile Register of the 26th, states that a private despatch from Pensacola announces the safe arrival there of a Confederate schooner. The Yankees fired at the schooner, but she escaped unhurt.

The British Consul at Mobile has sent a message by flag of truce to demand the liberation of the schooner Wilder, which he claims as a British vessel.

The schooner Jesse Richmond, while attempting to run the blockade, got aground. The Captain and crew abandoned her and burnt the vessel, including 150 bales of cotton on board.

**THE PRIZES IN SAVANNAH RIVER.**  
AGUSTA, Jan. 28.—Intelligence from Savannah this morning, says that six Federal vessels entered the river yesterday, back of Little Tybee, and passed up to the north end of Wilmington Island, and fired on the Confederate steamer Ida, but she was not injured. Com. Tallmadge was at Thunderbolt, but arrived safe at Savannah.

The enemy was trying to remove the obstructions from the river. Fort Pulaski has provisions enough to last for six months.

**CONFIDENCE OF THE GOVERNMENT.**  
Richmond, Jan. 28.—Notwithstanding the comparatively threatened condition of Savannah, the Government here has the utmost confidence, from its knowledge of the situation, resources, and gallantry of the ability, experience and gallantry of the officers and men commanding on service there, that Savannah cannot be taken by the Federals.

**THE BLOCKADE.**  
A very large transport vessel arrived off the bar this morning, and moved up among the other blockaders, and came to anchor. Send them on, we are ready to receive them. The more the merrier.—*Pensacola Observer*, Jan. 29.

**THE NEWS FROM SAVANNAH.**  
A gentleman now in this city, a resident of Georgia, and who is familiar with the approaches to Savannah, suggests that our telegraphic correspondent is in error in his statement of the effect of the present position of the enemy at the north end of the Wilmington Island.

It is stated that the enemy have passed up around Little Tybee Island, and now holds the north end of Wilmington Island, still the communication between Fort Pulaski and the city remains intact. Indeed, it would appear from the reports that the Federals have not entered the Savannah river proper at all. Entering at Warsaw Sound—into which St. Augustine creek (one of the numerous mouths of the Savannah) empties its waters—these vessels sought to turn the fort by one of the outlets of St. Augustine creek. Should they succeed in passing the batteries along this creek, they would have still to go some miles further before they would reach the river above the fort. Until they shall have done this, the communications between the city and Fort Pulaski will remain open.

The ships, it is understood, in endeavoring to pass around the north side of Wilmington Island, are trying to avoid a battery which is on St. Augustine creek, southwardly from the island. They had encountered obstacles, as already stated, which they were endeavoring to remove, and which labor may be one of more difficulty than is supposed.

Fort Pulaski is upon the Savannah River, in a northerly direction from the present position of the Yankee vessels; but, between them and it there is an impassable marsh.

Should the Yankee ships succeed in passing Wilmington Island, and proceeding on to the Savannah, they have still more serious difficulties in their way. Fort Jackson is on the Savannah, immediately above the point where they would enter it, while above that fort again there are batteries enough to make it a serious undertaking to proceed to Savannah.

When at Savannah, what have the Yankees attained? The people there will hold no intercourse with them. Were the trading Rhode Island Senator, with his vessels, he would find no one to open a trade with them. There is, indeed, nothing there. There is no cotton in Savannah, and the banks have transferred their valuables to the interior; so there is nothing for trade and business there. It is not as big as New York. When we do begin to retaliate, we can have larger cities than Savannah to burn.

**LATER FROM EUROPE.**

New York, Jan. 31.—The steamer Africa has arrived with Liverpool advices, via Queenstown, to the 19th instant.

The prohibition against the exportation of saltpetre and other war materials has been removed. It is reported that Lord Russell has sent a despatch to the Federal Government, hoping that the stone blockade will not be perpetuated at any other port.

Bradstuffs were firm; and wheat advancing. Consols for money quiet at 92 3/4.

The suspension of specie payments continued to be a theme for gloomy prognostications for the North.

**The Latest.**  
London, Jan. 19.—T. Observer suggests the expediency of the intervention of France and England between the Federals and Confederates of America. It says that an act would be applauded by the whole world, and intervention would be gladly accepted by both sides.

The Ferial arrived at Liverpool on the 18th, and the Niagara Queenstown on the 19th.

**RECEIVED DESPACHES.**  
It is reported that Earl Russell, in response to a memorial from the Liverpool Shipowners' Association relative to the Southern Convention, said he sent a despatch in December warning the American Government against the ill-fitting proceeding would endanger, and that it would lead to the opinion that the reconstruction of the Union was an impossibility.

After the design was carried out to get another despatch expressing strong hopes that it would not be repeated elsewhere.

It is rumored also that the French and other Governments were taking similar steps. The Morning Post rejoices at the general condemnation of the act, and says it is routing European Government to a sentiment of common indignation, and why they more forlornly than America has been the case when Belgium was recognized, particularly as Holland was never guilty of the barbarities committed by the Washington Cabinet.

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More diplomatic correspondence has been published, including a letter from Secretary Seward to the Secretary of the Navy, containing in strong terms the fact that the Captain of the British schooner James Campbell was taken into New York with the British flag flying under that of the United States; and another note condemning the capture of three British seamen captured for a breach of the blockade, that they would not undertake a similar proceeding again. The seamen are released from the obligation of the sailing by the Spanish Government to leave Cadiz, has orders to Gibraltar.

**Paris, Jan. 19.—The Journal des Debats** thinks that the opinions towards the United States are not pacific.

**The Times**, in announcing that Mason and Sillidell were expected at Havre, says no obstacle will be offered to the fulfillment of their mission to France and England. The plenipotentiaries of the South will be allowed to plead for the recognition of the South.

**The Independent Bells** says that France will assume the initiative in the remonstrance against the Palmerstonian policy of non-recognition and will only afford France moral support.

**Vienna, January 19.**—It is reported that fresh negotiations have been opened between Austria and Hungary.

**London, Jan. 19.—The Monitor** says that the partisans in England for the recognition of the South are increasing, and no doubt there are many advocates of this measure in Parliament.

**Commercial Intelligence.**  
Liverpool, Jan. 28.—Saturday's sales of cotton amounted to 2,000 bales. The market closed dull, with a downward tendency. Corn is leading upwards. Provisions steady. Consols for money 92 3/4.

**ADDITIONAL BY THE ANGLO-SAXON.**

Additional correspondence has been published in regard to the Trent affair, including Earl Russell's reply to Mr. Seward's despatch, dated January 11. It expresses much satisfaction at the conclusion arrived at by the Washington Government, which it considers most favorable to the maintenance of the most friendly relations. The English Government, however, differ from Mr. Seward in some of his conclusions; and, as it may lead to a better understanding on several points of international law, Earl Russell proposes in a few days to write another despatch on the subject.

In the meantime, he says: "It is desirable that the Commanders of the United States cruisers should be instructed not to repeat acts for which the British Government will have to seek redress, and which the United States Government cannot undertake to justify." Lord Lyons is thanked for several messages. Parliament has been addressing their constituents, in a speech made at Leith, expressed very friendly terms towards America, hoping that the Congress of the American Government would be received in a generous spirit.

Mr. Gilpin, member of Parliament from Northampton, in addressing his constituents, declared that the lack of sympathy on the part of England for the North, was owing to the latter having ignored the great principles of the Declaration of Independence, declaring all men free and equal. He believed that the question had now really become one of slavery or freedom, and therefore called on Englishmen not to sanction the premature acknowledgment of the South.

Mr. Henley, at the same meeting, made similar remarks, and said we must not think of our pockets. We must not go to war with the Southern confederacy in order to get cotton.

Mr. Berrford Hope took opposite ground to the previous speakers, and rather favored the recognition of the Southern Confederacy.

The London Shipping Gazette says that "war, or else further diplomatic strife, is inevitable between England and America." It says that the publication of the correspondence in relation to the Trent affair has led to some very bitter strictures on the despatch of Mr. Seward, particularly that part of it where it is intimated that the President, Messrs. Mason and Sillidell, would have been detained had the interests of the Union required it.

The London Times doubts whether any nation ever committed a blunder so palpable and enormous as that of recognizing the South.

The London Morning Post says: "It is clear that the law of the stranger is the only law ruling in the United States."

The London Herald says that the last four lines of Mr. Seward's despatch is the only part of it that can be accepted as an answer to the British demands.

It is said that the Emperor is making considerable reductions in his private establishments. The Sunter remained at Cadiz.

**Italy.**  
In the Italian Parliament the cause of the recent disturbances at Castellone was cast on the Government, because the rioters were shot without trial. Parliament, however, deferred to express its opinion till the official report on the subject was submitted.

**Commercial Intelligence.**  
Liverpool, Jan. 18.—Cotton.—The sales of three days amount to 19,000 bales. Prices are easier and the decline is stated at 3/4 to 1/2, mostly on the middling grades of cotton. Speculators and exporters took 10,000 bales.

**STATE OF TRADE.**—The advices from Manchester are unfavorable. The market is dull, with a downward tendency.

**LIVERPOOL MARKET.**—Messrs. Wakefield, Nash & Co., and others, report Flour dull, and wheat 6d. 11/12. What has declined 1/2. Red Western, 11 1/2. Red Southern, 12s. 2d. 1/2. 12s. 4d. White Western, 12s. 6d. 1/2. 12s. 8d. White Southern, 12s. 9d. 1/2. 12s. 3d. Corn easier, mixed 6s. 6d. 1/2.

**Provisions.**—The same authorities report Beef quiet and unchanged; Pork steady, but downward; Tallow easier; sales at 4s.

**LONDON MARKETS, Jan. 16.**—Wheat dull, and 2s. lower. Flour heavy, at a discount of 1/2. American 6s. 11/12. Illinois Central shares, 43 1/2 to 44 1/2 discount. Erie shares, 27 1/2 to 28 1/2 per cent.

**Latest Commercial Intelligence.**  
Liverpool, Jan. 17th.—Cotton.—The authorized quotations are as follows:  
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The stock in port is estimated at 567,000 bales, including 900 bales of American.

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**LIVERPOOL MARKET.**—Messrs. Wakefield, Nash & Co., and others, report Flour dull, and wheat 6d. 11/12. What has declined 1/2. Red Western, 11 1/2. Red Southern, 12s. 2d. 1/2. 12s. 4d. White Western, 12s. 6d. 1/2. 12s. 8d. White Southern, 12s. 9d. 1/2. 12s. 3d. Corn easier, mixed 6s. 6d. 1/2.

**Provisions.**—The same authorities report Beef quiet and unchanged; Pork steady, but downward; Tallow easier; sales at 4s.

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**CITY ITEMS.**

**Front Street Theatre.**—The management of this popular place of amusement have set aside this evening's performance for the benefit of the charming and gifted actress, Miss Maggie Mitchell, and have selected a most pleasing programme for the occasion, comprising the Comic Drama of three acts entitled, The Wild Irish Girl, in which Miss Maggie's versatility will have full scope;—the appearing in three different characters, and will introduce a characteristic song;—To conclude with the Comedietta of a Husband at Sight, the character of Catherine by Miss Mitchell. During the evening, Miss Emma Mitchell will appear for the first time in this city in a double role with Mr. J. M. Ward. Miss Mitchell's efforts should not go unrewarded, and we trust her friends will evidence their appreciation of her exertions by their attendance in full this evening. From the well known character of the company now performing at this theatre, a gratifying entertainment may be expected there this evening. Due notice of the next repetition of the beautiful drama of Fan-hon, the Cricket, will be given.

**Charity Concert for Destitute Children.**—A grand Charity Concert of Sacred Music, under the direction of Joseph Gegan, Esq., will be given at the Hall of the Maryland Institute on Sunday evening, Feb. 6th, the proceeds of which will be applied to the purchase of clothing for destitute children. The demands on the Young Catholics' Friend Society this season greatly exceed those of any former period. The number of applicants heretofore about four hundred, have swelled this winter to more than one thousand. This is sad and unmistakable evidence of increased poverty. To an observer, the condition of the poor is pitiable indeed. Little boys from six to twelve years of age, with sorrowful faces, seem to have lost the buoyancy of childhood, while hunger and bodily suffering are depicted in their countenances. Their union appeals to the most callous heart.

We trust that full attendance at the Concert at 258 West Baltimore St., near Hancock St., will be thoroughly searched for articles of a contrary nature, but the efforts of the officials were entirely fruitless, as no such articles were discovered.

**False Alarm.**—Quite an excitement was produced in the neighborhood of Adams & Co.'s Express office this morning, by a rumor that the Government had taken possession of the office, which originated from the fact that a large number of armed soldiers were inside the door, but upon inquiry we ascertained that it was a delusion from the Seventh Massachusetts Regiment, who had been paid off this morning, and went there for the purpose of sending a portion of their funds to their relatives and friends in the North.

**Another Arrival from Fort Warren.**—Captain Stuart L. Johnson of the Confederate States Army, who was captured at Fort Warren, and afterwards incarcerated in Fort Warren, has been released on his parole of honor to go to Richmond and have himself exchanged for a Federal prisoner of equal rank, arrived here this morning, and stopping at Barnum's Hotel, where he will probably remain for a day or two and then proceed to Norfolk via Fort Monroe.

**Trial Trip.**—The Gun-boat Plover, lately built at this port for the Federal Government, left this morning for a trial trip down the Bay, she will probably go as far as Old Point before returning, as it is determined to give her a fair trial before handing her over to the Government for active operations, she is a fine specimen of marine architecture, and reflects much credit upon the builders and mechanics engaged in her construction.

**SALES AT THE BALTIMORE STOCK BOARD.**  
January 31, 1862.  
1,000 Baltimore City 6s. 30 1/2  
500 U. S. 5s. 105 1/2  
200 do. Consolidated 29  
Prices and rates are subject to New York, and telegrams to the Standard and Wall Street.

**First Board, January 31.**  
Virginia 6s. 31 1/2  
Missouri 6s. 42 1/2  
Canton 10s. 10 1/2  
Erie Railroad 35 do  
N. Y. Central 48 do  
Tennessee bonds 44 1/2 do  
Market steady.

**COKE.**  
Orders for Coke,  
Delivered at the  
Coal Yard, near  
the  
City.