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NEW ORLEANS:
FRIDAY MORNING, SEPT. 21, 1866.

THE NEW ORLEANS JOURNAL.—This is the name of a new daily newspaper which makes its first appearance in this city this morning, at No. 48 Bienville street. It is under the management of Mr. F. Kredell, whose journalistic experience and general talents promise much for the success of the enterprise. A very pleasant social reunion, convoked by this gentleman, came off last evening, the eve of its first issue. A more cordial and enthusiastic celebration of the kind could not well be conceived. The undertaking has our best wishes.

The *Journal* will be printed in German, and it may be mentioned as a matter of credit to its projectors and of congratulation to our German population as well as the public at large, that its politics will be Conservative and Johnsonian.

WM. H. SEWARD ON DESTROYING SLAVERY AND SAVING THE UNION.

The New York *Times* thinks it finds the keynote to Mr. Seward's public career, and especially to that portion of it which includes his connection with the Administrations of Presidents Johnson and Lincoln, in a passage of conversation reported in a book entitled "Personal Recollections of President Lincoln," by Mr. Carpenter, the artist. Whether it may have the comprehensive significance or not, it is interesting in itself and we append it as well worthy of reproduction for the historical hints which it affords. The passage referred to by the *Times* is this:

While standing, as I thought, unobserved, near a corner of the room, Mr. Seward approached me, and, in a manner of more than usual warmth, said: "I told the President the other day that you were painting your picture upon a false presumption." Looking at him in some surprise, I inquired his meaning. "Oh," he rejoined, "you appear to think, in common with many other foolish people, that the great lesson of this Administration is the destruction of slavery. Now, allow me to say, you are much mistaken. Slavery was killed years ago. Its death knell was tolled when Abraham Lincoln was elected President. The work of this Administration is the suppression of the rebellion and the preservation of the Union. Ah, ultimate, like the different religious sects, have been chasing one idea until they have come to believe that their horizon absolutely bounds the world. Slavery has been, in fact, but an incident in the history of the nation, inevitably bound to perish in the progress of intelligence. Future generations will scarcely credit the record that such an institution ever existed here, or existing, that it ever lived a day under such a Government. But people, for one moment, the Republic destroyed. With it is bound up not only the destiny of a race, but the best hopes of all mankind. With its overthrow the sun of liberty, like the Hebrew dial, would be set back indefinitely. The magnitude of such a calamity is beyond our calculation. The salvation of the nation is, then, of vastly more consequence than the destruction of Slavery. Had you consulted me for a subject to paint, I should not have given you a Cabinet council on emancipation, but the meeting which took place when the first cause of the attack upon Sumter, which the first measures were organized for the restoration of the national authority. That was the crisis in the history of the Administration—not the issue of the Emancipation Proclamation. If I am to be remembered by posterity," he concluded, with much excitement of manner, "let it not be as having loved predominantly white men or black men, but as one who loved his country."

After quoting the above, the *Times* observes that the South, seeing as well as Mr. Seward that when he and his party had succeeded in electing a President the days of slavery, in the Union, were numbered, "determined to destroy the Union in order to preserve slavery." We much doubt if Mr. Seward would, in deliberation and candor, endorse this remark. We incline to believe that, while claiming for himself to have had, even when identified as chief leader and leader with an anti-slavery and sectional party, a higher purpose in view than the destruction of slavery, he would be generous enough to concede that there were in the secession movement motives and inspirations which did not begin or end in the sole object of preserving slavery. There was by no means an unanimity in the South in respect either to the expediency or the abstract morality of slavery. There was, in fact, about as much unlikelihood of its perishing, *generally*, through Southern as through Northern influences and societies, and in the Confederacy if established, as in the old Federal Union if maintained. If the destruction of slavery was not sought by Mr. Seward's party as an *end* paramount to the blessings of peace and Constitutional Union, and if the war when it was in progress was not regarded by it as a necessary or accomplishing that end as well as ulterior objects not admissible in the old constitutional order of things, then the existence of it is without a logical explanation. In other words, it could not, in the nature of things, have existed. For there was never in the South any political movement or any material interest that threatened, in behalf of slavery or any other institution, to break up the old order of things; but the secession movement had its genesis in that section, lay in a dread, which widely prevailed, of a new order of things portended in the character of the elements entering into Mr. Seward's party, in its growing strength and in its final success.

There is no question but that the Union would not have suffered temporary rupture, and that there would have been no war, had Mr. Seward as clearly demonstrated six years ago that the party held the salvation of the Union to be not vastly more consequence than the destruction of slavery, or any other object not involved in it as he is now earnest in claiming to be governed by this sentiment.

The *Times* says:

The dangers of the Republic come now—not at all from slavery, which is dead and buried beyond all possible resurrection—but from the spirit of sectional hostility, of alienation, of jealousy, of distrust and resentment—the natural results of a sectional war, and full of peril to the peace, harmony and prosperity of the nation. It is *that* danger Mr. Seward is now contronting—not dangers from slavery which is deceased to exist; not dangers from a rebellion which has been crushed and forever suppressed.

It is only too true, as the *Times* observes that the dangers to the Republic are not now owing to slavery, which no longer a live question, but to animosities and designs that look to other objects than a peaceful restoration of Constitutional Union. But, in thus observing, the *Times* refutes its previous assumption that the secessionists could have had no other reason for creating a new Confederacy than the preservation of slavery. They sought, in truth out of the Union, the guaranties of constitutional government which they conceived to be endangered by the Republican party led by Mr. Seward, as Mr. Seward, Raymond and others declare them to be endangered by the Radical party, which has grown out of the Republican. The question now is whether these guarantees are to be secured *within* the Union.

In a recent editorial the New York *Herald* says: "We regard the contest between the President and Congress as virtually decided by Maine. We bow to the judgment of the people of the mighty North, and we trust that the President will shape his course accordingly."

A NORTHERN VIEW OF THE SOUTHERN PRESS.—The New York *Herald* of the 15th says:

Of all the papers in the South those published at Charleston, South Carolina, once the hotbed of secession, are now the most moderate. The Mobile papers, edited by Forsyth, do not seem to be aware that the rebellion is over. The New Orleans papers are often very violent. The Richmond papers are as extreme as ever, and abuse everything and everybody, especially General Grant, whom they declare to be no general and no gentleman, although we guess that they thought him a general when he captured Richmond and a gentleman when he let Lee off so magnanimously. It would be far better for the South if all these papers were destroyed. They aid the Northern radicals by furnishing materials to excite and inflame the feelings of our people. If the Charleston papers are all loyal, for they say nothing about politics To build up their burned and bombarded city, to open railroads, to repair the numerous ravages of war, seem to be their work that the Charleston journals have chosen, and they are doing it well. We commend their example to the whole Southern press.

A NEW ATLANTIC TELEGRAPH.—In England the "North American Telegraph Company has been incorporated to lay a submarine cable from Europe to America by way of Scotland, the Faroe Islands, Iceland, Greenland and Labrador. This route is not a new one, having been spoken of for several years past, and the company announce their ability to lay duplicate cables and erect wires over the whole lines from London to Brest by way of Hull to the North of Scotland, with branches to the chief British towns; two cables, sixty miles apart, between Scotland and the Faroe Islands, 250 miles; Faroe and Iceland, 240 miles; Iceland to Greenland, 743 miles, and Greenland to Labrador, 507 miles; the necessary land lines to connect these; and finally a land line from Labrador to Canada. A branch is also to be constructed by means of a cable from England to Denmark. The total length of cables to be laid for the two lines is 4300 miles, and of land lines in addition 1272 miles. Surveys of the route, under the auspices of the company, have already been made.

WOMEN WASTED IN NEW ZEALAND.—In commenting upon a recent census return, a New Zealand paper states that the great want of the colony is an "infusion of robust, vigorous and industrious women." In December, 1864, there were in that colony 106,598 males, of European descent, and but 85,356 females. The journal referred to recommends a systematic course of female emigration.

BY TELEGRAPH.

(To the New Orleans Bee.)

Russian-American Alliance Deemed Impracticable.

Liverpool and London Markets.

Difficulty Between Austria and Italy Near an End.

Great Battle Between the Candians and Turks.

Desperate Battle Between the Paraguayans and the Allies.

Recovery of Secretary Seward.

Modification of the Havana Quarantine.

Commercial and Other News.

From Southwest Pass.

Washington, Sept. 20.—Secretary Seward has much improved and is pronounced out of danger.

Attorney General Stansberry has given a written opinion that the President has the power to fill vacancies in the recess of the Senate, without any limitation as to the time they first occurred.

New York, Sept. 20.—An arrival from Rio Janeiro confirms the report of a desperate battle between the allies and the Paraguayans on July 16 and 18.

The fighting was stubborn, sanguinary, and resulted in the discomfiture of the allies who lost 4300 in killed and wounded. The Paraguayans fought behind entrenchments and lost less.

New York, Sept. 20.—The late battle arose from the determination of the allies to dislodge the Paraguayans from the positions they were fortifying which, would enable them to endanger the allied left and rear.

The Paraguayans were surprised and driven out at day break on the 16th by a brigade of Brazilians, and after a short fight the victors then advanced to assault the Paraguayan works in the rear, but were received with such a fire that they were forced to abandon the attempt and confine themselves to a defense of the works they had taken. On the 18th a general assault was made on the next line of the Paraguayan fortifications which were carried but recovered and again retaken, but finally, after heavy fighting, the allied troops were recalled retiring in good order without being pursued. The works captured on the 16th remaining in possession of the allies are likely to be of great service. The second Brazilian division, 9000 strong, under Pante Alegre, had been incorporated with the allied forces.

Two or three thousand convalescents had also joined the army. Reinforcements have been demanded and are expected from Brazil and the Argentine provinces.

The Argentine Congress is expected to increase its export and import duties.

A Brazilian transport was lost in the Platte with all on board and 150,000 sovereigns.

Coffee had advanced. The sales for the week were 85,000 bags. The new crop is estimated at 3,500,000 bags.

Coffee at Rio has been active and higher.

Arrived steamer Enclair from Savannah, Mayaw from Richmond and J. S. Green from Georgetown, D. C.

New York, Sept. 20.—Correspondence from the City of Mexico to the 1st and Vera Cruz to the 6th inst is published. Maximilian had received a dispatch from some person unknown, saying that all was hopeless. On the strength of this rumors are prevalent that Maximilian is a prisoner to Bazaine; that he wishes to go to Europe and that the Marshal will not let him and others equally wild. There is no doubt that there is a difference between him and the French. Citizens living near Vera Cruz are removed inside the city walls for protection and fortifications are being constructed.

It is reported in the Capital that Bazaine and Douay are to leave on the next packet. Madame Escandon had presented a long memorial asking the release of her husband, who is charged with heavy speculations on the Imperial Government.

New York, Sept. 20.—The racers Asteroid and Kentucky will be in a four mile race over the Fordham Course next week, for a purse of ten thousand dollars.

Mayor Hoffman has received a note from the U. S. consul at Havana, announcing a modification of the quarantine law and to five days for vessels from New Orleans, New York and other ports, provided no sickness is prevalent on board, and that the vessels have clean bills of health.

New York, Sept. 20.—Evening—Coupons of 62, 111¾; registered do. of 81, 111¾; Carolina 61¾; new bonds 65.

Cotton closed strong, with sales of 3500 bales; Middling Uplands 35 to 35½c; Orleans Middling 37 to 37½c.

Flour rules firmer at $11 25 to $16 for Southern.

Wheat 2 to 3c. better, and closed more active.

Mess Pork firm, at $33.

Lard heavy, at 17¾ to 19¼c.

Sugar quiet, at 10¾ to 11¾c.

Coffee quiet.

Turpentine steady, at 65½ to 66c.

Rosin firm, at $4 to $9.

The steamship Java has arrived. Her mails go South to-night.

Cincinnati, Sept. 20.—The river has risen ten feet during the last forty-eight hours. With the exception of the Little Miami, and Marietta and Cincinnati, all the railroads are interrupted by the destruction of bridges. The cornfields all along the Big Miami are all overflowed, the water being higher than the corn tops. The Scioto has overflowed the valley at Columbus. The lower part of Dayton is overflowed, and Muchlenenville opposite it is ten feet under water. Families are forced to abandon their homes. Three men were drowned at Piqua.

Cincinnati, Sept. 20.—Flour firm and in good demand, prices unchanged. Wheat advanced 10c., nothing doing. $2 70 is asked for No. 1. Corn scarce at 70c. Oats firm at 37c. Rye 95c. Barley $1 50. Whisky active at $2 32. Mess Pork $32. Bulk Shoulders 12½c. Sides 16¼c. Bacon Shoulders 16½c. Sides 18¾c. Clear Sides 20½c. Lard 18¾c. Gold 143¾.

Cleveland, O., Sept. 20.—E. G. Norton, a delegate to the Philadelphia Convention of loyal Southerners (so-called,) has arrived here, having abandoned Brownlow and others who are speaking in the North. He says these men in their meetings among themselves make no secret of their determination to incite negro insurrection after the fall elections. They are bent on having that or immediate negro suffrage.

In their confidential conversations they say this is a very good way to get a living to day, but when the elections are over these Northern people will not want us, and then our only chance is to get the upper hand of the Southern rebels by the aid of disfranchisement and negro votes, or to exterminate them by means of a negro insurrection and another war which would be sure to follow.

The discovery of this design, Mr. Norton says, has determined him to break his association with the adventurers.

Liverpool, Wednesday, Sept. 19, noon.—Cotton is unchanged. To-day's sales are estimated at 13,000 bales. Middling Uplands rules at 13¾d.

Liverpool, Sept. 19, evening.—The cotton market is unchanged. Middling Uplands are quoted at 13¾d, with an aggregate day's sales of 46,000 bales. The breadstuffs market is generally without change. Tallow is firm.

Liverpool, Sept. 20, evening.—The sales of cotton to-day amounted to 10,000 bales. Middling Uplands closed at 13¾d.

London, Sept. 19.—The Allemania from New York on the 8th, arrived at Cowes to day en route to Hamburg. The steamer Teutonia from New York on the 1st, was ashore at Cux Haven, but subsequently got off without much damage.

London, Sept. 19, P. M.—The money market is steady. Consols 89¼. U. S. 5-20's 72¾.

London, Wednesday, Sept. 19, noon.—Consols for money 89¼. American securities are firm. U. S. 5-20's are higher at 72¾.

London, Wednesday, Sept. 19, noon.—The *Daily News*, in an editorial to-day, says a Russian-American alliance is impracticable.

London, Sept. 19, evening.—Erie Railroad shares closed at 47¼, and Illinois Central at 78¾.

London, Sept. 20, evening.—U. S. 5-20's closed at 72¾. Erie Railroad shares at 47¼. Illinois Central shares 78¼. Consols 89¼ for money.

Queenstown, Wednesday, Sept. 19, noon.—The steamship Africa, from Boston, via Halifax, and the Marathon, from New York, have arrived, and proceeded to Liverpool.

Trieste, Wednesday noon, Sept. 19.—A great battle has been fought in the Island of Candia between the Turks and the insurrectionists.—The Turks were the victor.

Vienna, Sept. 18.—The Emperor of Austria has permitted the exiled Polsky to return to Hungary. He will reside at Pesth.

Florence, Sept. 18.—Gen. Revel has left for Venice in order to superintend the arrangements for the transfer of the Quadrilateral to Venetia.

Florence, Wednesday noon, Sept. 19.—The mission of General Revel to Vienna has led to the belief that the difficulty about the Venetian debt is near an end, and that a compromise will be effected with the result of lasting peace.

Florence, Sept. 19.—Work in connection with the Italian Navy at Spezia is being pushed forward with rapidity.

Berlin, Sept. 19.—The abdication of Ludwig Second, King of Bavaria, is now regarded as certain.

San Francisco, Sept. 19.—A dispatch from Oregon, dated yesterday, says Ex-Governor A. C. Gibbs has been nominated for United States Senator. The vote stood: Gibbs, 21, J. S. Mitchell, 15, scattering 5. The Senate held an election and gave Gibbs a majority of four, but the House adjourned without action, and subsequently appointed the 25th of September as the day for the election. Great excitement prevailed throughout the session.

St. Louis, Sept. 20.—Flour firm, active and tending upwards. Superfine $7 to $9; single extra $9 37½ to $10 50; double extra $11 to $13 25. Wheat higher at $2 15 to $2 60. Corn better; mixed and yellow 67 to 71c. Oats buoyant at 45c. Provisions unchanged. Whisky $2 28.

Indianapolis, Sept. 20.—The corn crop in the low lands is greatly damaged by the heavy rains. Several days will elapse before the Illinois Central Louisville Railroad trains can run regularly.

Nashville, Sept. 20.—Twenty-nine deaths by cholera during the last twenty-four hours are reported.

Louisville, Sept. 20.—The river is rising at the rate of five inches per hour. Northern advices still represent great damage from the late rains. Most of the railroads between here and Cleveland will be obstructed for a couple of days.

Vicksburg, Sept. 20.—Passed down M. S. Mepham, at 2 A. M., and up Henry Von Phul, at 1 P. M. River rising.

Southwest Pass, Sept. 20, P. M.—A tug is in sight to the eastward with a ship. Nothing else in sight. Weather clear. Wind Southwest, fresh. Tide low.

The brig Pablo is inside at anchor bound out. The ship Mary C. Day has not gone to sea yet, she is at anchor outside the bar.

[Associated Press Dispatches—Last Evening.]

From Europe.—By the Atlantic Cable.—London and Liverpool Markets.—From the Southwest Pass.

Liverpool, Sept. 18, Evening.—Breadstuffs unchanged. Lard dull. Western mixed Corn 27s 9d.

Southwest Pass, Sept. 20.—The U. S. gunboat Paul Jones, from Galveston, passed up at 7:30 A. M. A tug arrived down with a brig and schooner, at 8:4 M.

Weather clear and warm. Wind southeast—fresh. Tide high.

New York, Sept. 20, 1 P. M.—Flour firmer. Wheat 2 to 3c. better. Pork dull and unchanged. Lard quiet at 17 to 19¼c.

Gold 144¾ to 144⅞c.

Sterling exchange dull at 107¼ for 60 days' bills.

Cotton firm at 35 to 37c.

Mr. Raymond's Card on the Relations of the President to the Union Party—The President's Declarations.

HORACE GREELEY, Esq.: *Dear Sir*.—In a card published a few days since you state certain facts which lead you to the conclusion that President Johnson, at the time referred to, "did not want harmony with Congress—that he had already made up his mind to break with the party which had elected him, and seek further lease of power through the favor and support of its implacable enemies."

I do not think the facts you mention warrant the inference you draw from them, or that President may have had other reasons for declining to act upon your suggestions than the one you assign. But of this the public can judge. My object in this note is to state certain facts within my personal knowledge, which led me then and which lead me still to believe that, throughout the whole, the President did not wish to break with the Union Party, and that he had no thought or purpose of "seeking a further lease of power," through the favor and support of its enemies or others.

I conversed freely though not frequently with the President upon the action of the Union Party in Congress during the winter. While I never presumed to urge upon him unduly any views of my own, I never failed to express my sense of the importance of relying upon the liberal members of the party for such action as the good of the country might require, and I repeatedly told him that, while there was a strong conviction in the public mind in favor of restoring peace and harmony to the States, the only one that was practicable, a great obstacle to the adoption was found in the fear that he was going over to the Democratic party. It was also a political organization the country had lost confidence.

He never failed in response to say that all such apprehensions were utterly unfounded—that he had no such purpose or thought, and that he relied with confidence on the judgment and good sense of the party which elected him, to whose principles and policy as declared at Baltimore he should rigidly adhere. He said the action of the Democratic party, as an organization, during the war, had demoralized it and deprived it of public confidence. He believed that a gradual process of disintegration was going on in both parties, which would bring together all patriotic Democrats who had stood by the Government through the war, and the liberal Republicans who waged the war for the Union, and who were for Union now that the war is over. He always disclaimed any intention of going over to the Democrats, or of using the patronage of the Government for their benefit—saying always that he should fight out his differences with Congress within the lines of the Union Party.

It is but just also to say that he uniformly disclaimed any wish for a re election—saying he should deem himself fortunate to get successfully through his present term, and that his only anxiety was to secure the speedy and effectual restoration of the Union to peace and prosperity. He always laid special stress moreover on the importance to the Union party of bringing the Southern States back by a fair and friendly policy. "Why," said he, more than once, "if we secure our friends in Congress now that the Southern States will be our friends! If we show them that we are *theirs*! Now, that slavery is abolished," he added, "there is no longer any cause for sectional divisions; we can get rid of that, and under a wise and judicious policy, *as if* the Southern States had never left, will vote with the Union party. Why should we by hostile action drive them back into their old alliance with the Democratic party of the North?

This was the universal tenor of the President's language in conversation with me throughout the winter, and it satisfied me, as I declared to him at the time, that he neither desired nor intended to break with the party which elected him, so long as it should adhere to the Union principles upon which that election was carried. And even after the action of the Philadelphia National Convention had been issued, the President urged that it could not fail to have a wholesome moral influence upon the Union party by showing it all men from their sections could again unite on common ground, and work together for common objects.

Yours, &c., H. J. RAYMOND.

Song for the Cleveland Convention.

BY "PRIVATE MILES O'REILLY."

THE BOYS IN BLUE TO THE BOYS IN GRAY.

Men who have, in many a battle,
Met be the ball round either rattle,
A welcome yet from friend and cattle,
Souls and bullets let the thing be;
Meet this war, its woes unpacing,
Still be praised, from lives demanding,
We alike gladiators standing
Elbow-bloodied in the ring!

Grape-shot rustling, bullets singing,
Round shot hurtling, order'd charging,
And our torn, hived flags a-winging,
Forward in the fierce fray!
Sabres fiercely, sharply sounding,
Shouts of flame like night confounding,
And, over all, the heavy sounding
Of the red artillery flails!

Brethren, thus we stand confronted,
Every hand now well-accounted,
Tired and bloody, but undaunted—
Shall the work again begin?
Shall the gory sabres gather,
Your blood, our blood shed like water—
Fellows tied no more sailors,
In a fight ye cannot win?

Curse the symbols that divide us,
Folly and fraud alone divide us,
Brethren, join us—make us one—
Both have wrongs to wipe away!
All our feuds forgiven, sealed,
Let our flag, with forces blended,
Over this world, serene and splendid,
Henceforth lead on victory!

Napoleon's Decisive Refusal to Aid Maximilian.

(Paris (Aug. 24) Correspondence of Independence Belge.)

The Empress Charlotte has paid her last visit to the Emperor, and there is no longer the slightest doubt that the majesty announced to that Princess, with extreme reserve, in the cabinet resolution not to subscribe to any of the arrangements which she had come to propose on the means of aiding the throne in Mexico. It is now certain that the Empress of Mexico will not again return to that country, and that the Emperor Maximilian will soon join her in Europe, after having abdicated. There is a rumor that ships of war are to be fitted out at Brest to cruise on the coast of Mexico; and an attempt has been made to create the belief that a last effort is to be made by troops on board them in favor of the dynasty of the Emperor Maximilian, but that idea is evidently not serious, and if some ships of war are to be sent to Mexican waters — which assertion I do not guarantee—they would more probably have the mission to protect French residents who may become involved in danger by the course of events.

The *Gazeta*, of Madrid, announces that the Spanish floating debt on the 1st of July amounted to 1,545,000,000 reals. (five soon each,) and on the *1st* of August to 1,666,000,000 reals.

The entire fortune of an English lady who threw in great style, amounts in one of the advertising columns of the London *Times*.

The Question of Standing Armies Discussed in Paris—Mr. Seward's Views Thereon.

[From the Paris Correspondence of the N. Y. Times.]

The powerful campaign which M. Emile de Girardin and his able Lieutenant, M. Duvernois, are carrying on in the columns of the *Liberte* in favor of liberty and a disarmament, cannot, however, be without effect on the impressionable mind of the French people; and as the arguments of these two able writers are principally based on the experience of the United States, and as they may mark a change or the beginning of a change in French policy, I translate another of these articles, so that the reader may keep advised of the starting point of the discussion. The journal *La France* combats the arguments of the *Liberte*, in favor of disarmament, and M. Duvernois, replies:

In regard to the example of the United States, the *La France* refuses to accept our argumentation for two reasons: 1. The United States have no neighbors, and therefore do not need a standing army; 2. If the United States had had a standing army they could have put down more easily the late rebellion, and thereby saved many lives and much treasure.

To the first of these objections we have already replied in the clearest manner, and need only repeat here in brief that it is not true to say that the United States have no neighbors, for on the North they have the English in Canada, with whom they have more than once lately been on the point of going to war, while on the South they have Spain; and at the moment when they reduced their army from 1,500,000 men to 40,000, they had also for neighbors the French, occupying Mexico, and they had engaged with France a negotiation on the subject, which might have very easily led to war. To be convinced of the fact one has only to refer back to the dispatches published a few months ago. Moreover, in their character of maritime power, the United States have for neighbors all the maritime powers of the globe.

It is not, therefore, because they have no neighbors that the United States have no army. Neither is it because they are wanting either in dignity or in ambition. It was seen by their attitude on the Mexican question that they did not intend to remain indifferent to exterior affairs. In their conflicts with England, as every one knows, they have always made pretensions to the ultimate acquisition of Canada.

So much for the first objection.

As for the second, to wit: That if the United States had had an army they would have triumphed more easily over the rebellion, we shall reply through another man's mouth. When at New York a short time ago we often had occasion to talk with a very distinguished countryman residing at New York, who had done service in the Northern army, and who had had frequent interviews with Mr. Seward. He recounted to me the following:

"You are wrong," said he one day to the Secretary of State, "not to desire your army organized on a definitive footing. If the army had been organized before the secession of the South you would have had very much more easily in the conflict. It would have cost you less time, less money and less men.

"That is true," said Mr. Seward, "and I believe that even now if the army were established on a definitive footing, its active would be more prompt. We should pay less for officers, because the military life would become a profession, the conscription, rigorously applied would save us the exorbitant premium paid to volunteers. The plan would be, in fact, be more economical and more prompt.

"There is nothing more to do, then, than to take the necessary steps."

"No, my dear friend."

"And why not?"

"I will tell you. Without doubt, with the system of permanent armies I should economize on the time lost in recruiting, but, on the other three; furthermore, I should economize perhaps 50,000 men and the half of the expenses, *but we would never have had a moment of peace*. I should lose in the first place all the children which would not be created by the 50,000 men under arms, and consequently not living a married life. Do you think that for twenty years of peace, while waiting for war, I should not gain more than 50,000 men? I should have had also the benefit of the keeping of the army during these twenty years of peace. I should lose in fine the labor of the 500,000 men, taken directly for twenty years from the fields, the mines and the mines which the State Treasury would realize from the wealth of this labor. Count it up and decide for yourself. Then, plus a dynastic cause other than your system would exist in time of peace and in time of war. See what our costs us during the same time, and you will arrive at this conclusion with the economy realized during peace, with the supplies of men and of money amassed during twenty years, we should have enough to meet a war of three or four years. We should lose more men during this period, but in the total the population is less diminished. We should spend more money during the same period, but at the time referred to, the country is augmented. The state would impose upon itself during the crisis heavier sacrifices, but it is better able to stand it, having hoarded up its forces."

"But your army of conscripts would be beaten by the disciplined army of a less wealthy power than you."

"The first time, probably; perhaps even the second; but the third time our men would be up to the mark. This is the history of all wars once they have had an army "broken in," as we should have the reality of force, that is to say men and money, instead of the appearance of force, that is brought to the war by the army. We should dispatching an adversary who had imprudently expended his forces in detail, while we were hoarding up ours."

This was Mr. Seward's reply, and we take the liberty of adopting it as our reply to *La France*, happy in being able to shield our personality behind that of the illustrious American statesman in order to reply to the eminent French statesman, (Viscount de la Guerronniere, Senator,) who directs the policy of the journal *La France*.

Predictions of a General European War!

The Marquis de Larochejaquelin has published, in pamphlet form, in Paris, what would have been pronounced in the form of a speech at the French Legislature but for the ill health. The substance of his argument is that Europe is on the verge of a general war. He says:

"There is no use in concealing the fact. France has become a part in recent times to have any alliances on which she can count. Modern Germany does not loves us, and every war will soon be aggravated into hatred. Italy is out of the question. The manner in which the French are received there, and the Government judged and treated, does not allow of any illusions. Russia suffered too much from Chance, Parker from Philadelphia; Ada Grisel, Kelly from Philadelphia; Ada Grisel, Kelly from Philadelphia; Alone, King, from Philadelphia.

TOWBOAT REGISTER.

The towboat Perry, Burdick from the Passes—Towed down and to sea, on 9 Kate Davenport, brig Hiram Tibbetts, from Boston; 10 Sarah Brown, brig Henry Travers and Edith Brown.

The towboat Commodore, Cavalier