

OUR LONDON LETTER.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]
LONDON, February 6th, 1864.

THE NEWS.

The news received by the Sierra Nevada is to the effect that there is, however, but little of importance. The spring campaign has not yet commenced in the North. The army of the Potomac is daily receiving reinforcements from the West, and begins to assume the most gigantic proportions. In Kentucky, however, it would seem that the Southern, under Forrest, to the number of 5,000 men, had penetrated as far as Paducah, and attacked the place with success. The Federal, under Col. Hoke, amounting to 700 men, retired to the fort, and maintained their position against several assaults of the enemy. The Federal garrisons at the same time keeping up a severe fire on the assailants, made the city too hot for Forrest, who, after burning a number of houses, and setting fire to a steamer, quickly retired from the place. Kentucky was supposed to be safe from such raids in this, and consequently has been left rather inadequately supplied with troops. The entire organized militia of the north is to be called in to service for six months, with the view to crush by very numerical force the army under Lee before the ensuing summer. The Federal Government has also expressed a belligerent attitude to France, and has, on these terms, frequently adopted to threaten to frighten the people into a greater degree of energy. When Lord Palmerston was an addition to the usual estimates he pointed anxiously to the menacing aspect of his neighbor across the channel. When Seward desires "another grand uprising," he very sagaciously brings in this time the assistance of extraneous aid, and Louis Napoleon is the man. The Northern States can no more afford to go to war with France than France can afford to go to war with the Northern States. Both powers have enough to do just now at home. The field of Louis Napoleon's ambition is not the United States, nor even Mexico—neither of these countries could award the Emperor much glory. With Mexico he has so far had a great deal of hard work, and very little pay. With America, he would shake him off his horse, but he has firmly been seen seated, before the termination of a year's hostilities. A different report is, however, presented him in Europe. Despotism, not Republicanism, would meet him in the field, and the sentiment of an enthusiastic population would fling him on the face of popularity. The "great agitator," therefore, of a French fleet off the mouth of the Rio Grande, is no more startling than the blockade of Acapulco. The only great significant fact in the news of gold to 160 or 170—circumstances we are unable to must confess to explain.

FROM TARIFF.

The British ship *Perseus* has been driven to the South Sea Islands. The *Perseus* was driven to the Society Islands 307 miles from the coast of the island of Tahiti. The vessel was driven to the Society Islands 307 miles from the coast of the island of Tahiti. The vessel was driven to the Society Islands 307 miles from the coast of the island of Tahiti.

THE MOTHER AND THE INFANT.

The following little domestic incident touching the Princess and her royal infant, is related by a correspondent of the Boston Commonwealth. It is a story that there was quite a rebellion at Windsor Castle. The princess vehemently opposed having a wet nurse, and the prince took her side, and could not see why she should not be allowed to nurse the babe as she strongly desired to do. But she was told that the court regulations could not be set at naught, and that the princess must get on as best she could. The princess was very virtuous and virtuous Mrs. O'Sombody was sent for, and the princess had a long cry. This is a true story, and somewhat more valuable than ordinary court gossip.

The prognostications of my last communication are unhappily fulfilled. War has broken out in Schleswig. The Austrians and Prussians having been in no degree deterred from seeking the peace of Europe by the late Russian proposal, and by the "nothing" of the House of Commons, and not a single measure is mentioned, except the intention to appoint a Commissioner to revise the Danish constitution. The speech looks indeed, as if now stands, not as if it had been drawn by Earl Russell, but as if it had been drawn by some other member of the House of Commons, who had taken for point and anti-point, the so-called policy of Ministers. However, Parliament has accepted this precious document, faithfully and preservingly; but that the session will prove an exciting one on any other subject than the war, nobody seems to anticipate. A change of Government is not probable, unless Denmark should "take out" Mr. Disraeli. Besides this, a general election which a change of Ministry would necessitate, would be a "confer-timpe" which no class of politicians now desires to encounter.

ENGLISH ITEMS.

DATES TO FEBRUARY 6TH.

The son of the Prince of Wales is to be called Albert. The Duke of Cambridge is to be called Albert. The Duke of Cambridge is to be called Albert. The Duke of Cambridge is to be called Albert.

THE QUEEN'S SPEECH.

The Queen's speech was delivered in the House of Commons on the 4th inst. It was a most excellent and patriotic speech, and was well received by the House. The Queen's speech was delivered in the House of Commons on the 4th inst. It was a most excellent and patriotic speech, and was well received by the House.

TAX CHANGES.

The remarkable stability of the weather for the past 12 months for all descriptions of crops in England has been the cause of a great deal of speculation. The Government has prepared to carry out and substantiate a digested policy. It was in every body's mouth that the war having broken out, and Denmark having retired solely upon England, the Palmerston Government would declare that support could be given to the Government, and that the Danish fleet would be expected to be made to retire. The Danish fleet would be expected to be made to retire. The Danish fleet would be expected to be made to retire.

particular it is denounced as the worst specimen of a usually weak and flimsy production. You will not fail to remark that it is entirely in excess of the Danish dignity; that it makes no mention whatever of the civil war in America; and entirely omits the usual intimation that Her Majesty is in perfect accord with foreign Powers. There is also a similar deficiency as to home and colonial provinces. The estimates, as a matter of course, are to be laid before the House of Commons, but Reform is shelved altogether, and not a single measure is mentioned, except the intention to appoint a Commissioner to revise the Danish constitution. The speech looks indeed, as if now stands, not as if it had been drawn by Earl Russell, but as if it had been drawn by some other member of the House of Commons, who had taken for point and anti-point, the so-called policy of Ministers. However, Parliament has accepted this precious document, faithfully and preservingly; but that the session will prove an exciting one on any other subject than the war, nobody seems to anticipate.

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most not surprise at the "sincerity" of the resistance. Lord Derby's speech was, of course, an effective and brilliant attack upon Lord Russell. Slightly altering the Roman phrase, he said of the Foreign Secretary, that he left nothing untouched, and touched nothing which he did not throw into confusion. "Meddle and muddle" was his maxim. He was Soub the joiner and Bottom the weaver combined. He was ready to play anything, especially his accustomed part of "Moonshine." But his favorite part was that of the Lion. "I will roar so that it will roar again," let him roar again. "I will roar so that it will roar again." "I will roar so that it will roar again." "I will roar so that it will roar again."

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just and moderate demands which were made upon him. His refusal rendered measures of coercion necessary, and her Majesty regrets that while these measures have brought this Danish to an agreement for compliance, they led incidentally to the destruction of a considerable portion of the town of Kopenhagen. Papers on this subject will be laid before you. The instruction which broke out last year among the natives, inhabitants of New Zealand still unfortunately continues, but there is reason to hope that it will before long be put down. Her Majesty commands us to inform you that she has concluded a treaty with the Emperor of Austria, the Emperor of Prussia, the King of the Ionian Islands, and also agrees to the annexation of those islands to the Kingdom of Greece. This treaty shall be laid before you. Her Majesty is also negotiating a treaty with the King of the Hellenes for regulating the arrangements connected with the union of the Ionian Islands with the Kingdom of Greece.

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