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THE DAILY BEE.

SATURDAY MORNING, JANY 8, 1859.

ENGLAND ALARMED.

Since the completion of the fortifications at Cherbourg, England has been subject to periodical panics respecting the designs of France. The extensive military and naval preparations made by Louis NAPOLEON point seemingly to an aggressive policy against some one of the great powers of the earth, and coupled with the defenses at Cherbourg would appear to indicate a scheme of aggrandizement opposed to the views and purposes of Great Britain. Mr. ROEBUCK not many weeks ago delivered himself before his constituents of a terrible philippic against the French Emperor, in which he took occasion to declare that Cherbourg was a "standing menace" to England, and to insinuate that Her Majesty's Ministers had committed a deplorable blunder in sanctioning by their presence, and by that of Royalty in person, "the portentous ceremonies by which the consummation of that formidable work of art was attended. These opinions have been echoed by the British press. The mystery enshrouding the policy of the Emperor; the absolute impossibility of ascertaining the precise object aimed at by the immense warlike paraphernalia displayed throughout France, and the knowledge that after all England has been for ages the prominent and generally the successful competitor of France in a career of glory, conquest and territorial acquisition—all combine to create a feeling of uneasiness in the British mind, which every now and then manifests itself by a frank acknowledgment of apprehension.

A somewhat notable illustration of this truth has been recently furnished in the publication by Mr. HENRY DRUMMOND, a member of the House of Commons for Surrey, of a pamphlet in reply to Sheriff Beaumont's Birmingham speeches. Mr. DRUMMOND is very old, very wealthy, very honest, and very eccentric. The second and third of these attributes have given him considerable influence, which, in the *brochure* referred to, he uses to convince the people of Great Britain that LOUIS NAPOLEON is actuated in all his movements by a cordial sentiment of hostility towards England. We have not seen the pamphlet, but find the annexed passage touching the French Emperor cited in the journals of the day:

He is not the man to do things without preparation; besides which, he will give us no warning. He knows that his whole prospects, life and fame depend on the success of that one stroke. He will send from Toulon and Algiers and Marseilles the same moment, fleets and armies against Malta and Gibraltar. He will send a fleet with troops on board to Ireland, where he will be joined by rebellious Papists determined to unite with any thing which shall destroy Protestantism, as their authorized journals in Belgium have declared. He will send a fleet to fight your fleet in the channel, whilst gunboats from Cherbourg, Brest and Boulogne land troops in the Thames, in the Mersey, on the southern coasts, and probably at Glasgow. After he is here he will, perhaps, proclaim war. He will, if 200,000 men be wanted, he will land 100,000, and destroy here at least three times that number of men, women and children, besides burning an immense amount of property in buildings; and the 10,000 foreign patriots now in London will set it on fire in twenty places for the sake of plunder, and the shop keepers will run away.

One is tempted to smile at the precision with which Mr. DRUMMOND enumerates the various modes of proceeding by which LOUIS NAPOLEON is to ruin and devastate England. The member for Surrey speaks as if he were endowed for the occasion with a special gift of prophecy; nor do we doubt that there are thousands of Englishmen who believe firmly in his powers of prescience. Mr. DRUMMOND finds a strong ally in the Liverpool *Mercury*, and the two have united their wisdom in devising ways and means of repelling this threatened invasion. This plan, we are told, is to bring back to England all the British soldiers now in India; to organize rifle clubs everywhere; to burn and destroy the towns and villages through which the invading army will pass; to throw triple chains across the river Mersey; to plant cannon on the piers of Liverpool; to station fifty steam gun-ships at the entrance into the port; to raise volunteer regiments, and in short to put in requisition every available military and naval resource for the expected crisis.

The Emperor of the French may certainly congratulate himself on his ability to alarm the old women and a goodly portion of the men of Great Britain. Presuming that he cherishes no such atrocious and sanguinary schemes as are attributed to him, the pamphlet of Mr. DRUMMOND must have provoked a smile upon that saturnine visage which so seldom wears the aspect of cheerfulness. Even if his intentions respecting his neighbors across the channel are perfectly harmless, the former special constable of the Queen's police must be considerably tickled at the terror he now infuses into a large proportion of the faithful subjects of Her Majesty, simply because—like a discreet ruler—he does not publish to the world his object in maintaining a force of some twenty thousand troops in readiness for action, and in building up an extensive navy. We really think JOHN BULL unnecessarily frightened. The native hue of resolution in his rotund countenance is sicklied o'er with the pale cast of fear, altogether without reasonable grounds. An invasion of England by France is a pleasant event to be sure, but its probability and proximity are not such as to startle any mind of healthy construction.

BALL OF THE LOUISIANA GUARDS.—This fine company gives a grand military, civic and fancy dress ball at Armory Hall to-night. The day being a military one, no doubt the Greys will have a crowd, and we shall endeavor to make ourselves "one of 'em."

Gen. Scott has accepted an invitation from Major Cavanaugh to be present on the occasion with his *suite*, and, altogether, the "Greys" will surely have a grand time.

LECTUR POSTPONED.—We are requested to state that Dr. Hale has postponed the lecture, which was to be given last evening, until Tuesday night the 11th inst.

TRICNS ALMANAC FOR 1859.—We are indebted to H. Gresely & Co. for a copy of this useful publication. As a political register its accuracy and consequent value have long been acknowledged.

F. ISRAEL.—We invite attention to the announcement of F. Israel, 139 and 141 Rampart street. He has just received a new and splendid assortment of dry goods, which he offers for sale at exceedingly low prices.

Lieut. Marin, the proscribed son-in-law of the "implacable Thorndike," was one of the victims of the Naval Retiring Board. He has been restored to the active service list, and has already "beat to quarters" for a fight against his amiable father-in-law's will. He has employed Rufus Choate to conduct the case in his behalf. Should the Judge of Probate decide to admit the will, an appeal will be taken to the Supreme Court. Should he decline, then the next will in order prepared by Mr. Thorndike (of which several have been deposited in the Probate office) will come before the Court.

THE NEW CENT.—The new cent ordered by the Secretary of the Treasury is now in process of coinage at Philadelphia, and will be distributed in January or February. The obverse presents an ideal head of America; the drooping plumes of the North American Indian give it the character of North America. The head is intended as an illustration of "Liberty." The reverse is a plain laurel wreath enclosing the words ONE CENT: weight seventy-two grains, or three-tenths of a troy ounce—eighty-eight per cent. copper and twelve per cent. nickel.

A rival, if not a descendant of the wisest of men, is announced by the London Athenaeum in the person of Mr. J. Maurice Solomon, a member of the Jewish race, who has taken honors in four out of the five subdivisions of the degree of B. A. in the University of London—being the first time such a thing has been done.

LATER FROM PERNAMBUCO.—By the bark Minnesota, arrived at Philadelphia, we have several days later advices from Pernambuco.

The United States steamers Fulton, Water Witch and Harriet Lane had put in there for coal, and had left, the two former on the 25th and the latter on the 24th of November. The Fulton and the Harriet Lane had previously sealed at Maranham and the Water Witch at Ciarra, after leaving Barbadoes, as already reported.

The Fulton had been designated to take Mr. Commissioner Bowlin up the Paraana and Paraguay rivers to Assuncion, the capital of Paraguay, after her arrival at Buenos Ayres, where she would receive the remainder of her battery from the storeship Supply. The distance is about a thousand miles.

The health of Pernambuco was good.

A French brig of war made her appearance off the Pernambuco on the 20th of November, in connection with the previously reported trouble between the French consul and the authorities. The difficulty was, however, in a fair way to be adjusted.

Reception of the Hon. Stephen A. Douglas.

The flags were displayed all the morning upon the City Hall in honor of the distinguished Senator from Illinois. The day was, however, very inauspicious for reception, it having rained almost incessantly during the whole morning and afternoon. Notwithstanding the storm, however, quite a concourse of people assembled at the passages leading to the Chamber of the Board of Aldermen, in which the reception was to take place.

A few minutes after one o'clock Mr. Douglas arrived, accompanied by the Joint Committee of the Common Council appointed to receive him, when the large crowd was admitted to the chamber, and ranged around the Aldermanic desks, in the lobby and outside the door. The pushing and crushing of startled ones anxiously to get in was tremendous. When comparative order was restored his Honor the Mayor addressed Mr. Douglas, briefly tendering him a cordial welcome to the city of New York.

MR. DOUGLAS'S REPLY.

Mr. Douglas then in a firm voice replied:

He said he would not conceal from the Mayor the agreeable surprise with which he was met on his arrival at the wharf in this city, the night before last. He had not received the slightest intimation from any quarter that he had attracted the attention of the authorities of this great city, much less that he should be received in such a cordial and complimentary manner. He confessed that he was gratified at this cordial reception. New York stood pre-eminently, as she deserved, the first city on this continent, and in energy and activity, the first city in the world. New York was not local, she occupied a position at the heart of the commerce of the world. New York never could be sectional; she never could take part with any faction. New York with her commerce penetrated every State and every Territory, and went wherever the American flag waved, on water or on land. New York was therefore national—national in every sense of the term—loyal to the Union—faithful to the Constitution, and was in favor of a steady, conservative government, to protect life, property and every interest which was dearest to man. To be received as the guest of this great city was a compliment he had not expected—a compliment with which he was deeply gratified; it was an honor for which he should always be grateful, one which he should ever remember with pleasure, and he trusted that his children after him would remember it with the same feeling. Mr. Douglas concluded by again expressing his thanks for the cordial reception he received from the authorities of New York.

THE HAND-SHAKING.

All present then came forward to pay their respects to the Senator, each person passing up to the right of the President's desk, and passing round by the lobby, while hundreds, among whom were several leading Democrats, Republicans and Americans, were unable to get up to the rostrum, and had to wait until the room was cleared—the numbers seeming to increase, and no diminution being apparent for over an hour.

During the hour the crowd continued to flow in, pushing and yelling outside being the order. Mr. Douglas recognized all who could reach him with a cordial shake of the hand, and a pleasant nod, returning answers where they were addressed, and occasionally indulging in sallies of wit, which apparently amused the by-standers to a considerable extent. Among the notable visitors were Recorder Tallmadge and a large body of the Common Council, the Ten Governors and many merchants. Most of them passed complimentary remarks as they were introduced. The Irish visitors, in particular, seemed especially delighted, and one old, fellow as he passed shouted Douglas to be Jackson in all but the name.

One elderly gentleman shook Mr. Douglas by the hand, and exclaimed "I'm as old as you are, Mr. Douglas, and had to wait until the room was cleared—the numbers seeming to increase, and no diminution being apparent for over an hour.

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