New Orleans Bee.

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EUROPEAN AFFAIRS.

The Danish and Other Questions in the British Parliament—A Majority Vote Against the Government.

In the House of Commons, on Monday June 20, Mr. Disraeli put the following questions:—Whether the Prussian Minister, in the last sitting of the Conference, had stated that if the German ports were blockaded, the German Powers would resort to privateering? Secondly, he wished to know whether, if the Conference broke up in proceedings, heat-blue would recommence on the 26th? Thirdly, he wished to know whether, if the Conference concluded its business on Wednesday, the proposition would be immediately placed on the table of the House?

The Chancellor of the Exchequer (in the absence of Lord Palmerston) replied that the questions might be put upon the paper for the next day.

Mr. Osborne asked some member of the Government to state what significance was to be given to the words used in "continuous place," that Her Majesty's fleet were "in by prepared for any service it might be called upon to undertake." He wished to know whether they meant that it was intended to resume the blockade of ports in the country in war?

Lord Palmerston replied to Mr. Osborne that the words he had referred to meant that the British fleet was ready to go any where, that it was capable of operating any where.

On the motion for the third reading of the Collection of Taxes Bill, the House divided, 142 ayes, and 128 ayes—majority of 1 against the Government. The bill being lost.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Hennessy moved a resolution, suggesting the emigration from Ireland, and calling on Government to do it, was seconded by Mr. Bright, who expressed the peculiar resources in no America in order to induce emigrants to accede to the Federal army.

Sir R. Peel admitted that the drain from Ireland had been considerable, but he contended that of late Ireland had shown a wonderful revival of prosperity, and that a great impulse was being given to the country.

Lord Palmerston contended that the emigration to America arose from the fact that the emigrant inspired his position by the movement, and that it was entirely due to the Federal, which attracted population to a country where the highest wages and the most remunerative occupation were obtainable. He thought it impossible to alter the existing state of things, and so long as the Irish peasantry could improve their condition by going to America it would be unkind to attempt to prevent them by legislative action.

Lord Palmerston replied to Mr. Hennessy to withdraw the motion, but as the latter declined to do so, the Queen's Grey moved the previous question, which was carried by 151 to 52.

The Conference.

The *Times* says: After more than one postponement, the Conference met again on Monday, and lived a little more than an hour. Its quite impertinent were attempted and also not. A short interval of an hour of them, and a conference of another and referendum, and a postponement to the further period of the first sitting, all seem to denote that the same standing status between Denmark and Germany is passing into another phase. On Monday morning the Conference will meet time to Next Sunday the minister will leave the week on which we spent so many pleasantly, but with the cause of peace or war to others business those who have hitherto been the sole conductors.

The *Times* further says: Intimations in the House of Lords, from the Government of the due hand, that should have been taken up by both the Danish Sovereign and the Diet, and from the Government, to the effect that it took no one unfortunately in the Danish question the affair will be brought to a Parliamentary issue, caused a fall in the funds.

President Lincoln's Proclamation Declaring Martial Law in Kentucky.

By the President of the United States of America:

A PROCLAMATION.

Washington, July 5, 1864.—Whereas, by a proclamation of Sept. 15, 1862, I suspended the privilege of the writ of habeas corpus, in consequence of the early Proclamation of the President of September, 1862, be made effectual, and the laws of the United States in the rebellious States and been in some time past, and the rebellion is suppressed, and the execution thereof in the United States is not longer required by combinations too powerful to be suppressed by the ordinary course of judicial proceedings, or by the power vested in the marshals by law.

And whereas, immediately after the issuing of the said proclamation the loud and vociferous cry set into activity to suppress the said rebellion, and

And whereas, the Congress of the United States, by an act approved on the third day of March, 1863, enacted that during the said rebellion the President of the United States, whenever in his judgment the public safety may require, is authorized to suspend the privilege of the writ of habeas corpus in any case throughout the United States or any part thereof.

And whereas, the said rebellion did not, and still continued, endangering the Constitution and Government of the United States.

And whereas, the military forces of the United States are now actively engaged in suppressing the said rebellion, and in protecting and maintaining the rights of the States where the said rebellion has been suppressed in maintaining the laws and protecting the rights of the States of Virginia, Tennessee, Arkansas, Louisiana, and Georgia.

And whereas on the fourth day of September last the President of the United States duly issued his proclamation, wherein he declared that the privilege of the writ of habeas corpus should be suspended throughout the United States, in cases where, by the authority of the President of the United States, the military, naval and civil officers of the United States or any of them, had reason to believe that persons had engaged in or were about to engage in any treasonable or other crime, or were aiding or abetting the same, or were disloyal to the United States, or were aiding or abetting the enemy, or were in any manner aiding or abetting the enemy, or were in any manner disloyal to the United States, or for resisting a draft, or for any other offence against the military or naval service.

And whereas, many citizens of the State of Kentucky have joined the forces of the insurgents, have on several occasions attacked and dispersed parts of the United States forces, and not without aid and comfort furnished by disaffected and disloyal citizens of the United States residing therein, have committed other grievous outrages upon the peace, but have overborne the civil authorities and made flagrant civil war, destroying property and life in various parts of that State.

And whereas, it has been represented to the President of the United States by the officers commanding the national armies, that combinations have been formed in the said State of Kentucky with a purpose of aiding the rebel forces in the South, and that it will be necessary within the said State, and thereby to embarrass the United States armies now operating in the adjacent States of Virginia and Georgia, and even to endanger their safety.

Now, therefore I, Abraham Lincoln, President of the United States, by virtue of the authority vested in me by the Constitution and laws, do hereby declare, that to my judgment, the safety of the public requires the suspension of the privilege of the writ of habeas corpus, as mentioned in the said Proclamation of the fifteenth of September, 1863, be made effectual, and I do hereby order and proclaim that the state of Kentucky, and that martial law, for the present, extend therein.

I do, moreover, hereby require of the military officers in the said State that the privileges of the said habeas corpus be in the meantime suspended within the said State according to the aforesaid proclamation, and that martial law be established thereby, to take effect from the date of the said proclamation, the suspension and establishment of martial law to continue until the proclamation shall be revoked and modified, and to extend the period when the said rebellion shall have been suppressed and the laws of the said State shall have been restored in the said State,