battle only about twenty-six thousand men, if so many, and these weary and disheartened by the thinness of their regimental and company ranks. But as on the 6th, the Southern soldier showed invincible dash and spirit, so on the 7th he showed unconquerable pluck and endurance. All day long the enemy hurled his massive columns against our slender and exhausted forces, to be hurled back in rout and blood in every case. Thus the Southern soldier showed he could do better than charge—he could stand the charge. The result of the second day's fight is more satisfactory in assuring the prestige of the Southern soldier than that of the first. We have the assurance that in anything like an equal fight, out of reach of the gunboats, the Southern soldier will whip their enemies, be they picked Western men, or be they what they may.

THE UNION FORCES ADVANCING.

[From the Norfolk Day Book, May 3.]

SAVANNAH, May 1, 1862.

The Savannah *Republican's* Corinth correspondent of the 30th ult., says that heavy skirmishing is going on between the outposts. The enemy is slowly advancing.

LATER FROM CORINTH.

[From the Norfolk Day Book, May 3.]

Savannah, May 1, 1862.

A dispatch from the Corinth correspondent of the *Republican*, dated 29th, says that the enemy have been reinforced and are advancing. There is heavy skirmishing daily. Quite an affair occurred to-day this side of Monterey.

Rebel Accounts from General Mitchel's Department.

[From the Norfolk Day Book, May 3.]

AUGUSTA, GA., May 1, 1862.

The Chattanooga correspondent of the *Chronicle and Sentinel* writes, on the 30th, that the federals attacked the Confederates at Bridgeport on the 29th, *the latter falling back on Chattanooga.* Gen. Reynolds reports that the enemy are crossing the island, and while he was leaving the place the cars ran over some of our troops, wounding several; two, probably, were killed. It is reported at Atlanta that part of Mitchel's forces *were advancing from Gunter's landing on Rome.*

TUSCUMBIA AND DECATUR REPORTED TAKEN BY THE CONFEDERATES.

[From the Norfolk Day Book, May 3.]

RICHMOND, May 2, 1862.

An official despatch from Corinth of the 1st says that *we have retaken Tuscumbia and Decatur.*

Mitchel has not more than 5,800 troops all told at and around Huntsville.

The enemy are moving on our front, and we are preparing to meet him.

MOBILE, May 1, 1862.

A special despatch to the Mobile *Advertiser*, from Corinth 26th ult., says that Colonel Scott's Louisiana cavalry, consisting of two companies, had driven out a regiment of federals from Tuscumbia, killed several, and took forty prisoners. The enemy burnt the stores, and were pursued by the Confederates. Result unknown.

What the Loss of the Mississippi Will Do Towards Crushing the Rebellion.

[From the Vicksburg Whig, April 28.]

If we lose the Mississippi, we lose Louisiana, Arkansas and Texas. We lose all the sugar, and much of the stock and grain growing lands of the Confederacy. They will be cut off and of no benefit to us. The East will be severed from the West. A complete possession of all the territory west of the Mississippi is a physical and moral essential to our cause. The branches of a mutual commerce, of idea, sentiment, trade, and blood are warped together more closely than the knarled boughs of those kindred forests which stitch a twining brotherhood along our border line.

We must not allow apathy and over confidence to cut them off from us. They must remain with us. *Our present life and future career are staked upon the issue.* If we lose them now it will take years of fighting to regain them. Everything then would be at the mercy of the enemy, and all our "pleasant places" would be filled with vandals, while misery and ruin would mark their every step. We hope our authorities will look to this matter at once, and place the Mississippi river in a proper state of defence. Let every available point be fortified, and with brave and invincible hearts and strong and powerful arms we can hold our own, though the world should be arrayed against us.

Affairs on the Peninsula.

THE TAKING OF A REBEL BATTERY ON THE 26TH INSTANT.

[From the Petersburg Express, May 2.]

Gen. McClellan, who, at the head of 100,000 men, the very pick and choice of the great Yankee army, has been digging about the Peninsula for several weeks, without striking a blow, communicates the above affair to his War Department in the following grandiloquent (*a la* Laurel Hill) style.

[The communication from General McClellan has already been published in the HERALD.]

We are credibly informed that there is some truth in the young Napoleon's bulletin, so far as it goes. But he has failed to finish the statement, and we will do it for him. The advanced "lunette" of the rebels, on the east side of Warwick river is a mere rifle pit—nothing more. It was occupied by a picket guard numbering fourteen men. These men, we regret to hear, on this particular occasion, were more devoted to Somnus than to Mars, and while in a state of somnolency were surprised by the enemy and taken prisoners. Our reserves hearing the firing, immediately rushed to the scene, and discovered the enemy in the work, with their spades, busily removing the earth work which had been hastily thrown up. They were charged upon, and driven off, leaving fourteen guns, knapsacks, haversacks, &c., which came into our possession. We now hold the position, and the gallant First Massachusetts dare not approach, so long as our men keep awake. Should they fall asleep, our cowardly opponents may again stealthily approach and surprise its occupants.

Surely General McClellan is sadly in want of encouragement when he resorts to such inconsiderable affairs as the foregoing to bolster up an inability of generalship, which so far has been positively disgraceful.

This despatch will go forth to all Yankeedom as a great achievement. A "lunette," military men inform us, is a moon-shaped fort, and the use of the word implies something more than a rifle pit. But the manner in which it has been heralded by General McClellan would create the impression with the uninitiated, that it was scarcely inferior in importance to Pulaski or Fortress Monroe. *Bennett's* HERALD *will go out in the next steamer, with this recent achievement of McClellan's grand army, paraded in glaring capitals, accompanied by the suggestion, that it probably puts an end to the rebellion.* And thus it is, that the Yankees do a business of most imposing magnitude on the smallest imaginary capital.

WATER APPROACHES TO RICHMOND TO BE CLOSED.

[From the Petersburg Express, May 2.]

The regular monthly meeting of the Common Council was held yesterday afternoon. The important subject of obstructing the water approaches to this city and Richmond was introduced and considered, and the Council appointed a committee of three, consisting of Messrs. Lemuel Peebles, D'Arcy Paul and H. W. Siggins, to confer with the proper authorities relative to the propriety of so obstructing the Appomattox and James rivers as to prevent the approach of the enemy's gunboats. This is a step in the right direction, and one that deserves the earliest attention of both the government and the committee.

PETERSBURG IN DANGER—REBEL GUNBOATS WANTED.

[From the Petersburg Express, May 2.]

We have a city of nearly 20,000 inhabitants, situated on a water course easily ascended by the light draught gunboats of the enemy. Our position is very important, insomuch that if Pittsburg should be captured by any possibility, Richmond would certainly fall. Then we would be no inconsiderable prize to the enemy either. Our immense storehouses and their contents would offer some inducement to the Yankees to pay us a flying visit, to say nothing of the great advantages they would gain and the tremendous injuries they would inflict by getting possession of our railroads. We believe a sufficient sum could be raised here and in the Southside counties to build a very formidable gunboat. Who will broach the matter, and who will make the first deposits?

How Secessionists in Gen. Dix's Department Correspond With the Rebels.

[From the Richmond Examiner, May 2.]

Will you oblige the numerous residents of the eastern shore of Virginia, now exiles from their home, by permitting me to inform you through your columns that a heavy package of letters from the eastern shore of Virginia, has been received by me at the War Department, and has been left in the hands of Dr. Geo. T. Scarburgh, Belvin's Building, on Twelfth street, who has kindly consented to take charge of their delivery and distribution. This package floated ashore near the mouth of the Rappahannock river, where it was picked up and delivered on the 20th of April, to Lieut. Wm. A. Oliver, commanding the picket guard near Saluda, Middlesex county, by whom it was immediately forwarded in charge of a soldier, private Wm. A. Muse, to the Secretary of War. I had the good fortune to be present when the package was received yesterday evening, and immediately recognized the contents. I am happy to say that the letters, though thoroughly soaked, are in a good state of preservation, and now almost dry. Dr. Scarburgh requests me to say that he will be happy to distribute such as may be called for at his office, where the letters will be retained for a few days until thoroughly dry and fit for mailing. Our friends from the Eastern Shore will be thankful for the providential good fortune which has thus rescued their letters from both the enemy and the waves, to one of which, we fear their daring carrier has fallen a victim. Our thanks are also due Lieutenant Oliver and private Muse, as well as to the finder of the package, for its prompt delivery.

EDWARD S. JOYNES,
WAR DEPARTMENT, May 1, 1862.

Another Rebel Canard.

[From the Norfolk Day Book, May 3.]

THE ENEMY WHIPPED AT CUMBERLAND GAP.

PETERSBURG, May 2, 1862.

A special despatch to the Petersburg *Express*, dated Knoxville 2d, says the enemy attacked Cumberland Gap in large forces on Tuesday about noon. They were gallantly repulsed three times. The last attack they charged up to the breastworks. The enemy's loss 150 killed and 400 wounded, our loss seventeen killed and thirty wounded. The last repulse was effectual, when the Yankees skedaddled.

ENGAGEMENT AT CUMBERLAND GAP—THE ENEMY REPULSED.

[From the Petersburg Express, May 2.]

RICHMOND, May 1, 1862.

A telegram from Knoxville states that an engagement occurred at Cumberland Gap on Monday last, April 28. The enemy was repulsed with considerable loss. Confederate loss trifling. The federalists have been reinforced by eight regiments, and have completed a floating bridge across Cumberland river. General Morgan is commanding. It is believed that they will attempt to make a flank movement, for which our forces are prepared. There is no other news here.

The Department of North Carolina.

THE REBELS CAN'T UNDERSTAND BURNSIDE'S MOVEMENTS.

[From the Norfolk Day Book, May 3.]

Through a correspondent of the Wilmington *Journal* we are informed that Burnside has called in his pickets, loaded all his transports, and put his gunboats in order. What the invader of North Carolina means by this—whether looking to future operations at Wilmington, Norfolk or the Seaboard Railroad—we leave the reader to judge.

HOW THE REBELS VIEW MR. STANLEY'S APPOINTMENT.

[From the Wilmington Journal.]

We understand that General Burnside announced some time since at Elizabeth City, that he was acting military governor of North Carolina until the arrival of Hon. Edward Stanley, who would act as provisional governor of North Carolina under appointment of President Lincoln. Well, this is another of the developments of the war. It is true, we knew that Mr. Stanley had allowed the use of his name as a candidate by the black republicans of California, but we did not think this of him. But he would lean that way.

A Mysterious Hint.

[From the Norfolk Day Book, May 3.]

We anticipate, says the Suffolk *Sun*, much excitement about Suffolk during the next week.

Rebel Accounts from the Coast Departments.

A REBEL BATTERY DESTROYED.

[From the Savannah Republican, May 1.]

A report was brought to town on Tuesday evening, by passengers on the Charleston road, that the federal gunboats had shelled out the garrison from a battery of two guns, a few miles above Pocataligo. General Evans, it was said, had sent reinforcements to look after the matter and drive out the federal should they be found in possession. We give the rumor for what it is worth.

On further inquiry we learn that the battery captured was the one near White Point, twenty-two miles from Charleston, known as the Pine Grove battery.

A number of rumors relative to the above affair were circulated yesterday. We learn, however, that the report of the enemy having destroyed our battery of two guns at Pineberry was correct. One of the enemy's gunboats made its appearance before the battery on Tuesday, and landed a party of their men in launches. Our small force retired on the approach of the enemy without a conflict. The party upon landing spiked their guns, burnt the gun carriages, destroyed a quantity of ammunition found in the battery, and left.

A private letter from Camp Lee, written by a member of the Washington Artillery, Captain Walker, says:

"A detachment of our company left camp at ten o'clock Tuesday for the scene of action, General Evans having received intelligence of an attack on our battery at Pineberry. Some of our party marched with two of our field pieces to that place, the remainder under Captain Walter to another important point. After reaching this last position, and waiting about two hours, a courier came along who informed us that the enemy had taken the battery, burned the carriages and destroyed the ammunition, and retreated to their boats. We selected a position on the back of Deohoo river, where they would be obliged to pass, and prepared for action. About seven o'clock in the evening the gunboat was observed coming down the stream. Our Captain gave instructions to keep the utmost silence and take the vandals by surprise. They came within three hundred yards, singing merrily and not dreaming we were watching them; when within fifty yards and between our four pieces the order was given to fire, and we let loose upon them with solid shot and grape. They kept on their course at full speed. Our shots were heard distinctly whenever they struck. What damage we did could not, of course, be ascertained. We returned to camp without the slightest injury. It was a bold action, for our force contended with a gunboat of eight guns.

The following despatch corroborates the above:—

[From the Norfolk Day Book May 3.]

CHARLESTON, May 1, 1862.

The federals have captured a small battery of two guns near White Point, twenty-two miles from Charleston. General Evans sent a force to look after the Yankees.

REBEL VESSEL DESTROYED.

[From the Charleston Mercury, April 29.]

The pilot boat Chase, from Nassau, N. P., for this port, was chased ashore by the Lincoln fleet on Saturday last, and grounded on the Raccoon Keys, where she was burned by the officers and crew to prevent her falling into the hands of the enemy. She had on board a cargo of salt, &c. The officers and men have arrived here.

The French Minister's Visit to Richmond.

[From the Petersburg Express, May 2.]

We understand that it has been ascertained with certainty that the object of Count Mercier's late visit to Richmond was to learn, from a personal interview with those best qualified to know, *what were the prospects of the Confederate States achieving and maintaining their independence.* The result of the Minister's inquiries has not transpired, but we are informed that he appeared to be *highly satisfied with all he saw and heard.*

Rebel News from the Rio Grande.

[From the San Antonio (Texas) News, of April 7.]

We learn by a person from the mouth of the Rio Grande, that the federals have withdrawn all their vessels from that region, owing to the threatening proximity of foreign vessels.

Spain Reported to Have Recognized the Confederated States of America.

[From the Savannah News.]

A despatch received in this city from Baldwin, Florida, states that a gentleman arrived at that place from Gainesville on Sunday night, who said that he had seen the captain of a vessel who, in attempting to run the blockade, was chased by the blockaders, and was compelled to blow up his vessel, the crew escaping in their boats. The captain had late Havana papers, in which it was stated *that the Spanish government had recognized the independence of the Southern Confederacy, and that ambassadors from that government were on their way to Richmond with despatches to that effect.* We give the above as it comes to us, from a reliable source, in the hope that it is true.

Distinguished Visitors in Norfolk.

[From the Norfolk Day Book, May 3.]

Hon. George W. Randolph, Secretary of War, and Hon. S. R. Mallory, Secretary of the Navy, arrived here yesterday in the train from Petersburg. They are guests of the Atlantic.

In the afternoon those distinguished gentlemen visited the Navy Yard, the Virginia and other points of interest. They expressed themselves, we learn, highly pleased with what they saw.

Union Prisoners to be Released.

[From the Richmond Enquirer, May 2.]

The five hundred and odd Yankee prisoners confined in Richmond have been in particular high glee, within the past few days, at the news that they are to be immediately sent home on parole. They, or rather the most of them, have enjoyed the pleasing advantage of a residence in Richmond for many months, and when they get back home will doubtless spin out many a direful yarn of their sufferings, which, in the monotony of their prison ease and relaxation, their imaginations must have conjured up for the occasion. They will be sent down the river, we understand, by way of Yorktown, where they will be handed over to their evil genius, General McClellan.

Cotton Coming Into Federal Hands.

[From the Montgomery Advertiser.]

We learn from an officer just from North Alabama, who is well acquainted with the country, that the enemy are securing considerable cotton by means of threats to the planters should they burn it. Quite a number had burned their cotton, and some of them had been captured. The Yankee forces are spreading through the country in the neighborhood of Tuscumbia, which is in their possession, but they are closely observed by Colonel Helm's Kentucky cavalry. A skirmish occurred a few days since between a party of these and some Yankees within the limits of the town. There were twenty-one of our men, only four of whom showed themselves. The enemy, after five of their number were killed, fell back, with the intention of drawing our men into ambush, but they were too shrewd for them. We understand that the bridge at Florence was burned by our men.

Loss of Officers.

[From the Milledgeville (Ga.) Union.]

During the past three months we have lost many valuable officers. It is beyond question that the Yankees have sharpshooters, wearing bullet-proof breastplates, whose especial business it is to pick off our officers. At the battle of Shiloh an unusual number of our officers were wounded. In some of the Alabama regiments every field officer was wounded. Is there no way to put a stop to this mode of warfare? If the Yankees are allowed to fight us with breastplates, should they be treated as prisoners of war when caught? We say not. When one is taken with his steel life preserver on he should be hung to the first tree. And why may not our army organize a corps of sharpshooters also, to pick off the federal generals. It is a game two can play at.

Rebel Resources for Feeding an Army.

[From the Richmond Whig, May 2.]

Among the most vivid apprehensions of the alarmists seems the idea that the loss of New Orleans and the Mississippi will destroy our ability to feed our army.

We by no means underrate the misfortune of these losses, but we are by no means prepared to regard them as irreparable.

While we knew that there was an abundant production within the area commanded by the confederacy, we did not choose to rest the assertion upon our mere belief; we therefore have had carefully compiled:—

A statement of the population and products of certain upper counties of Virginia, North and South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama and Tennessee, within the present and probable control of the Confederate government:—

Aggregate population	2,581,516
Wheat in bushels	12,814,918
Rye and oats	26,708,468
Indian corn	101,706,410
Peas and beans	1,757,815
Irish and sweet potatoes	12,031,230
Hay in tons	463,829
Cattle	2,678,881
Sheep	3,455,534
Swine	6,094,903

We are aware that statistics cannot be relied on for more than approximate accuracy, but the extraordinary development of Southwestern productions within the past ten years has not only justified us in adding fifty per cent upon the products of 1850, but would, in our opinion, justify a much larger estimate, and establish the conviction that the breadstuffs and other provisions on this side of the Mississippi, and within the confederate control, will abundantly support the population and army dependent upon it during any probable term of war.

But, besides the area referred to, we may calculate upon receiving supplies from the country nominally within the control of the enemy.

No blockade for seven hundred miles can prevent supplies from crossing the Mississippi. No occupation of the coast can prevent the sending of cattle to the grass valleys and mountain ranges of the interior.

No gunboats can prevent the upper waters of the James, the Dan, the Pedee, the Flint, the Clinch and the Tennessee from sending by batteaux, their tribute to the common defence.

No vigilance on the part of the invaders can prevent our army from sharing the products of the country occupied by him.

Another enlarged source of supply will consist in the change of an extensive area from the production of cotton and tobacco to that of breadstuffs.

The loss of New Orleans and the Mississippi must have disconcerted all calculations based on supplies to be drawn from Texas and Western Louisiana. This will require the adoption of new contracts and the opening of new ways of communication with the field of supply.

But with organization we feel confident that no deficiency of provisions need be apprehended, nor need there be any abatement of the vigor with which the war on our part will be hereafter prosecuted.

Indeed, it has been rather the vast abundance than the scarcity of provisions that has postponed the necessary organization of supply still accessible to us.—*Richmond Whig.*

ADDITIONAL FROM EUROPE.

British Anticipation of the Fall of New Orleans.

THE COTTON FAMINE IN ENGLAND.

Fifty Thousand Tradesmen Pauperized and a "Fearful Mass of Destitution" Behind Them.

The Captain and Officers of the Privateer Sumter Leave the Vessel.

Approach of a War Convulsion in the Old World, &c., &c., &c.

The *Economiste Belge* says:—

There is some question of convoking an International Congress for the purpose of considering the propriety of henceforth placing non-fortified towns under the protection of international law. Should such a project be realized, London, Liverpool, Havre, Rotterdam and Hamburg would be secure from the dangers of war; while Antwerp, as a fortified town, whether iron-plated or not, would be more than ever devoted to destruction.

The *Official Gazette* of Turin publishes a royal decree by which Lieutenants Generals Sirtori, Medici, Bixio, Turr and Avezzana, as also Major Generals Sacchi, Orsini, d'Ayala, de Miblitz, Carini and Stocco, are transferred from the volunteers to the regular army of Italy.

Letters and journals had arrived in Paris from Martinique and Guadaloupe to the 23th of April. All the journals notice the painful impression made on the colonial market by the news of the proposed increase in the sugar duty. That intelligence had caused a total cessation of business, although sugar was offered at lower prices.

M. Dupanloup, the Catholic Bishop of Orleans, France, has published an eloquent pastoral letter against slavery.

Since the last experiments tried with the new wrought iron smooth-bore Armstrong gun, at Shoeburyness, England, other trials have been made with the same piece of ordnance to prove its power. During the course of these it has been tried with a fifty pound charge of powder against a target of three five-inch plates of wrought iron bolted together—a mass of wrought iron, in all, of fifteen inches thick—or, as nearly as possible, four times the thickness of the Warrior's plates. Two or three shots were fired against this, and each broke all three plates, crushing the first, ripping and splitting the second, and ripping the third in such a way as to show that even fifteen inches of metal was an insufficient protection against ordnance of this description at close ranges.

Accounts from Lower Burgundy of the effects of the late frost are very unfavorable to the vines. The *Constitution* of Auxerre contains the following:—

The frost has destroyed a part of the magnificent vine crops with which the country was covered. On the night of the 12th the frost had attacked rather roughly some of the most exposed lands, but in a less proportion than what took place on the following day. On the night of the 13th the thermometer fell to five degrees below zero, and the mischief caused by the frost was very considerable. Few vineyards have escaped the disaster, and some plains are quite devastated. Vegetation was unusually advanced—the vines, the fruit trees and the artificial grasses promising the most abundant crop. The loss in this part of the country has, therefore, been immense.

The Paris *Presse* of the 18th ultimo says:—

It is stated that the Commodore in command of the American squadron sent to Mexico has received orders to renew the protest of President Lincoln to the representatives of the Powers, on the subject of foreign intervention, in case such interference should tend to change the government of the country.

The return from the Bank of England for the week ending the 16th of April gives the following results when compared with the previous week:—

Rest	£3,085,467	Increase	£5,322
Public deposits	5,225,132	Decrease	400,186
Other deposits	15,710,260	Decrease	625,909

On the other side of the account:—

Government securities	£11,210,775	Increase	£50,000
Other securities	18,018,133	Decrease	705,905
Notes unemployed	9,126,210	Decrease	395,795

The amount of notes in circulation is £21,430,975, being an increase of £272,635, and the stock of bullion in both departments is £16,743,434, showing a decrease of £138,506 when compared with the preceding return.

Our Paris Correspondence.

PARIS, April 8, 1862.

England Backed Out of the Mexican Coalition—The Iron-Clad Fever—The Religious World in a State of Excitement—The Southerners in Paris, and What They Say—Slidell and Tucker—Demonstrations—The Students and the Government—Sentence of a Medical Student—Arrival of the Japanese Embassy, &c., &c.

Since I last wrote you England seems to have backed out of the Mexican coalition, expressed herself satisfied with the preliminaries of the treaty, and leaves France and Spain to work out the matter in their own way.

The panic which the result of the battle between the Monitor and Merrimac has been the means of causing in Great Britain possibly aided in producing this result. England wants no war upon her hands until she has placed herself in a position to maintain her boasted supremacy of the seas, or, if the modern improvements shall be the means of taking this prestige from her, until she is at least upon an equal footing with other nations. The iron-clad fever is spreading rapidly in Europe. The Danish Chambers have already voted the extraordinary credits demanded by the Minister of Marine for the construction of iron-cased ships; Prussia is to expend twelve millions of thalers for the same purpose, and the kingdom of Italy will soon have a formidable navy of the same description. The French journals seem to think that the Marine Department should now devote its attention more than ever before to the instruction of seamen in the tactics of boarding, as this will, in the future, be the only means of taking the new class of ships.

Two incidents have thrown the religious and anti-religious, or, rather, the clerical and anti-clerical world, into a considerable state of excitement. Some months since, you know, the committee which sat in Paris, and from there ruled the Association of St. Vincent de Paul, converting it into a political machine, was disbanded by order of the government, and the different conferences of the order in France were required to submit to the same rules which were applied to secular societies. On Sunday morning last the Minister of the Interior published in the *Moniteur* a circular addressed to the Prefects of the Departments upon this subject. He states that in January last the conferences were consulted as to whether they "desired to be reunited by a central council formed principally of members of the ancient committee, and having for President a high dignitary appointed by the Emperor, or whether they preferred to act separately, as they are now authorized to do." It seems that in reply to this question eighty-eight conferences accepted the general council, while seven hundred and sixty-six rejected the idea. In accordance with this decision, the Minister states that the government considers that the regularization of the Society of St. Vincent de Paul is terminated, and that henceforth each conference will be required to act for itself, without any centralized power. It seems that previous to the dissolution of the old council its ancient President was vested by it with dictatorial powers, and that he has stated in a letter in one of the clerical journals that he should exercise this power over all the conferences, and that in case of his death or any interference he should transmit it to a committee of three foreigners—a Belgian, a Hollander and a Prussian. Count de Persigny calls the attention of the prefects to this threatened violation of the law, and it is hinted that if it is carried into effect the society will be entirely suppressed. The religious journals, of course, have raised the cry of persecution, and aver that the decision of the government will be the means of suppressing this charitable association, which has, however, for several years past been converted into a vast political engine.

The other incident is a pastoral letter of the Archbishop of Toulouse, appointing "a secular jubilee, the exposition and solemn procession of the holy relics, preserved in the church of St. Saturnin at Toulouse, for the year of grace 1862." "This jubilee," the mild Archbishop adds, "is for the purpose of celebrating the glorious act accomplished among us three centuries ago." His Grace does not state what this "glorious act" is to the celebration of which he invites the faithful; but history supplies the deficiency. In 1562 a disturbance took place in the streets of Toulouse between the Protestants and Catholics, growing out of the burial of a Protestant, whose body was claimed, however, by the Catholics as being of their religion. A massacre of Protestants ensued, the horrid carnage lasting five days, during which time more than four thousand Protestants were murdered—and the Archbishop now wishes to revive the celebration of this "glorious act" which for the two centuries following it was celebrated with great pomp in the streets which three hundred years ago were red with the blood of the martyrs. It is said that the government will interfere, and prevent the disgraceful exhibition—disgraceful to the people among whom it is tolerated, and disgraceful to the boasted civilization and tolerance of the nineteenth century.

The Southern men in Paris are very much exercised in relation to the town burning system upon which the rebels seem to have settled. Those who own property in the cities are particularly disgusted at this exemplification of the beauty of the policy of "biting off the nose to spite the face." I was talking yesterday with a gentleman from Charleston, but who has been residing in Europe ever since the commencement of the war, and who, although a whole hearted secessionist, is decidedly averse to the destruction of what remains of Charleston. He says that he has but very little idea of the condition of his financial affairs, has received no rent for some houses which he owns in Charleston for a year past, and does not know whether he is spending his income or his capital; and a great many Southerners in Europe are in the same predicament. He is a very sensible man, and says that his great fear now is from the iron steamers which the federal government will build, and with which he sees no difficulty in the way of destroying all the Southern seaports; and he thinks, considering the superiority of resources which our government has at its control, the "Confederate" government was very foolish in being in any hurry to demonstrate the value of the iron-cased vessels. He says, however, that if the "Confederates" can hold out till July, in the extreme Southern States, and draw the invaders after them, he thinks they will be able to destroy them, as a great portion will die of the fevers of the climate and the others be so debilitated by it that they will fall an easy prey. This is about the style of conversation—interlarded with good round oaths, and brags upon the superior prowess and bravery of the Southerners—which is heard among the little knots which gather at the Hotel du Louvre and at their headquarters in the Chaussee d'Antin.

They were becoming a little dismal at the repeated and decided successes of the federal troops, the news of which has been coming so thick and fast of late, when, fortunately for their dampened spirits, their great fugleman, Beverly Tucker, returned a few days since from Switzerland. Tucker is a philosopher of the Mark Tapley school, who believes in "being jolly under unfavorable circumstances," and says that "the cause" is looking very brilliant; that all the evacuations of the cities and military posts of the border States are simply designed for the purpose of concentrating the Southern forces in a territory from which, when once entered by "the Yankees," there can be no escape. I saw John Slidell yesterday, taking a walk on the Champs Elysees. He looks very seedy and gloomy. He gives brilliant receptions at his magnificent apartments; but he feels that his "mission" is a failure, and it is now said that, unless events take a very favorable turn for him and his by July or August—and that there is then a strong probability of recognition by France and England—both he and Mr. Mason will take their departure, shaking from off their feet the dust of the inhospitable countries whose governments could not be made to see the force of their claims.

I told you about a theatrical row at the Vaudeville last week. The audience was exceedingly disgusted at the fact that the management employed a number of bullies to occupy the front seats of the orchestra, and who endeavored to drown out the tokens of disapprobation. The next day, by order of the Minister of State, the piece was withdrawn, and is to be produced at the Odeon, where the actresses will not object to dancing in the quadrille at the close of it. It is supposed that there is to be a great theatrical "demonstration" at the Porte St. Martin on Friday evening. The theatre has been closed for the past two nights for the rehearsal of a grand spectacular drama entitled "The Volunteers of 1814." This piece was written more than a year since, its professed author being Victor Sejour (who, by the way, is a negro from New Orleans); but at that time the government would not permit it to be played, as was alleged, on the ground that it contained allusions calculated to wound the feelings of the English and the other nations which made up the allied army. Since then it has been pruned, and much that was objectionable taken out of it, and at length, in its emasculated form, is to be presented for the first time on Friday evening, when it is supposed a large number of students will be present to hiss it. These noisy and demonstrative youths are not in a particularly amiable humor toward the government just now. Beside the dozen or more of their number who were sentenced to fine and imprisonment for participating in the riots at the College de France, they have been very much incensed at the condemnation on Saturday last of a medical student named Taule, the editor of a weekly journal principally circulated among students, and called *Le Travail.* Taule was charged with "holding communication with a foreign country, with the object of disturbing the public peace, and exhibiting hatred against the government," and his crime consisted in having addressed a letter, under an envelope directed to another person, to Ledru Rollin, in London. This letter, which was seized and opened before leaving Paris, beside containing a copy of the seditious song, "Le Lion de Quartier Latin," expressed the strongest republican sentiments, and Taule was sentenced to two months imprisonment and two hundred francs fine. The students say that M. Mocquard, the private secretary of the Emperor, is the *collaborateur* of Sejour in the drama in question, and they intend to make its first representation the occasion of a demonstration against the government. The *Constitutionnel* has gone to the trouble to deny that M. Mocquard had anything to do with it; but this will not have the effect intended, and there will doubtless be a great deal of hissing, a few bloody noses and several arrests on the occasion of the first representation of this patriotic drama.

The Japanese Embassy arrived last evening, and took rooms which had been prepared for them at the Hotel du Louvre. They were received at the Lyons railway station by M. Feuillet de Conches, introducer of ambassadors, and a detachment of fifty cavalry. There are five ambassadors, twelve officers and several servants in the embassy. They will afford some amusement during the coming fortnight to the excitement-loving denizens of Paris.

Mr. Adams, United States Minister at the Court of St. James, has been spending a few days in Paris.

Letter from the Comte de Paris to a Friend in Paris.

OUR PARIS CORRESPONDENCE.

PARIS, April 18, 1862.

The *Journal des Debats*, of yesterday, publishes the following letter, which it states was written by an officer of General McClellan's staff, and who, in all probability, is no other than the Comte de Paris:—

MARCH, 1862.

I profit by a moment of leisure to send you some news. I hasten to do this because I do not know when I shall be able to resume the pen again, for I believe we are near the moment so long wished for. In a few days I hope we will be in the field, and this campaign will decide the fate of the Union. It is not possible to foretell the chances of war; but I believe they are in our favor. That will be a pleasant moment for me when I start back to Europe after having aided in a brilliant and fortunate campaign, and leaving American society in the way of victoriously emerging from the terrible crisis which, for a moment, menaced its very existence.

You will have learned, in bulk at least, the success which has marked the campaign in the west. We shall soon know whether the South was animated by a veritable desire for separation. In that case the North, after having exhibited its superiority, and re-conquered the Territories, the possession of which are indispensable to its existence, would do better, perhaps, to let the extreme slaveholding States attempt an experiment which, in my opinion, is impracticable; or we will see if secession has not been, as I believe, but a political revolution, founded upon popular ignorance and sustained by a factious enthusiasm. In the latter case it will suffice for the federal government to show itself as much more moderate, as it is the stronger, for the re-establishment of the Union. A revolution can only succeed in the first moment of enthusiasm, and cannot subsist in the midst of reverses.

I think that you do not render justice in Europe to the federal government, which has exhibited a remarkable moderation. At the time when a social revolution menaced the existence of the country, not a drop of blood has been spilled outside of the field of battle. Liberal institutions set with their customary regularity a few leagues from the army, and all the political prisoners who had been arrested have been released, without even being required to take the oath of allegiance. Nothing can be more interesting than the spectacle of a great people, who, by their own resources, undertake such a struggle without even seriously affecting their institutions. There is in it a remarkable example, which should make all the friends of liberty rejoice.

The Want of Cotton in England.

NECESSITY OF MODIFYING MARITIME INTERNATIONAL LAW TO ALLOW COTTON TO GO OUT FROM THE UNITED STATES.

[Translated from the Journal des Debats for the NEW YORK HERALD, April 18.]

England commences to be moved by a fact which ought to have made her feel uneasy sooner, for it is the necessary consequence of the civil war which desolates the north of America. We mean the diminution of her stock of cotton and the danger of its complete disappearance. This fact deserves the greatest attention on our part, for we would seriously be affected by it. But the effects of the want of cotton in England would be far more serious than with us, because in England the industry of cotton has a far greater importance than in France. Whilst with us the total productions of cotton manufactures do not exceed from 700 to 800 millions of francs (160 millions of dollars), in England the exportation alone reaches one billion (200 millions of dollars), and the total production goes to twice that amount. With our neighbors several millions of people live upon cotton industry and its accessories. Thus, the want of corn excepted, the scarcity of cotton is the greatest misfortune which can befall our neighbors.

Let us show the position such as it is. Two-thirds or three-fourths of the immense quantity of raw cotton needed by Great Britain for her manufactures comes from the American Union, that is to say from the Southern States. Now, either from the fact of the blockade established by the North before the Southern harbors, or in consequence of the plan adhered to by the South to keep back their stock of cotton, nine months have elapsed since a single cargo has entered an English port. The commercial year begins for this article on the 1st of the September, time for the gathering up of the crop of cotton. If things had had their usual course the United States would have sent to England a crop of from 2,000,000 to 2,200,000 bales. Now, this year this immense quantity has been reduced to nothing. English stores usually contain about 600,000 bales of American cotton; at present they hardly have 150,000 bales. The price has already increased twofold. How much will it not increase yet?

Great efforts have been made to draw from other places what America could not furnish. India has been ransacked, and by dint of researches that country has given twice as much cotton as in other years—about one million of bales. England has now 100,000 bales more of indian cotton than she had last year at the same time. But this is not an increase of supply; it is simply an anticipation. The quantities actually embarked and on the way are known. They amount to 100,000 bales less than last year, in round numbers 200,000 bales instead of 300,000.

Also, well informed persons think that England is now threatened with an absolute privation of cotton. If manufactories were working as usual their actual stock of cotton would not last over two months. And if they work less than usual, what will become of the numerous working class who draw a living from them, and who have already absorbed all their means?

This is still another reason to make us wish to see the civil war which desolates the north of America cease; and we must say it, the repeated victories of the federals upon the confederates of the South seem to indicate that the North—*the government of Washington—will before long plant the Union flag everywhere.* New Orleans, which is the principal cotton market, was, according to the last news, surrounded by a powerful federal fleet, and a *corps d'armee* posted on the lower part of the Mississippi river waited for the river to be cleared from obstructions to go up and assault the city. But if the Confederates display there the furious despair which they have shown upon other points taken by the federal arms and set fire to the cotton? We must acknowledge that this is an eventuality which may reasonably take place.

An English paper, the *Economist*, which speaks of this question knowingly, and with much uneasiness, says, that although the course of the success of the North should be uninterrupted, although the Confederates should be whipped upon all points and obliged to submit in a short time, English industry would not be out of stress, and the sufferings threatening English society not dispelled. Is cotton hoarded up in American ports? Is it not almost certain that it is inland among the planters? Even if in the places bordering the sea, where are the vessels to carry it? If vessels were found is not packing material absent? There are still many practical difficulties, and, according to the *Economist*, in the most favorable hypothesis to the North, six months would elapse before England could receive her requisite provision. According to that paper the best thing which English workingmen can do, would be to live six months more on half their salaries, a thing which they have already done for several months.

We must not disguise the gravity of such a state of things. If, however, after six months delay, the cotton industry was going to receive its usual supply, we would say that there is no reason to be thankful to Providence, for many times we have had reason to fear a greater evil. A nation as wealthy as England can, by unusual means, go over a crisis affecting only a portion of her community without much hurt, and France, where cotton industry is not so developed, may wait with still more patience. Futurity does not look to us as dark as to the *Economist*. But as regards the past we entirely share its way of thinking. It is surprising that the provision of a continual scarcity of a produce of first necessity, as indispensable to the welfare of English society, has not excited more attention, and that, in presence of a fact which could easily be turned into a catastrophe, the statesmen of that great nation have not exerted themselves. How is it that the English Parliament, where all the emotions and wants of the country are sure to find an echo, has this time kept silent?

The difficulty might have been lessened had *international maritime law been modified, belligerent rights, with convenient restrictions sanctioned by common accord, even beyond the prescriptions of the Treaty of Paris of 1856, which, however, inaugurated a great progress, but with which the American Union has not yet complied. A revision of international maritime right, made conformably to circumstances, and with the agreement of the United States, which, very likely, would not have refused their consent, might have allowed American cotton to come out.* It is permitted to believe that the confederates themselves would have given up their plan to hold it back, for they did so only after the blockade was declared. Unfortunately, the question of maritime international right raised by the House of Commons upon the motion of Mr. Horsfall has not been supported by the government; on the contrary, it has been attacked by them and inelegantly advocated by independent speakers. A sudden indisposition prevented the illustrious champion of all commercial freedom—Mr. Cobden—from speaking. The speech he had prepared on that subject would likely have turned the chances of the discussion. The motion has then been an abortive one. In it, however, we must look for a settlement of this important question. We express the wishes that this motion be again presented to Parliament. Once its