THE NEW YORK HERALD.

WHOLE NO. 9665. NEW YORK, MONDAY, MARCH 2, 1863. PRICE THREE CENTS.

ADDITIONAL FROM EUROPE.

Our London, Paris and Berlin Correspondence.

THE MEDIATION SCHEME.

M. Mercier's Report from Washington Anxiously Expected.

PRUSSIAN OPINION ON THE PROPOSAL.

Americans at the Imperial Fancy Ball, &c., &c., &c.

Our London Correspondence.

LONDON, Feb. 13, 1863.

English Gunpowder for the Rebels—The Profits and Consequences, &c.

T. S. Beglire, of London, sent two thousand barrels of powder in one ship that ran the blockade of Charleston, and, though it cost him only sixpence sterling a pound, he got for it two dollars and a half. And what gives most strength and animosity to these British cormorants is the fact that most of them are creditors of the Confederate government, while, if the latter are successful, they are millionaires, and if the rebellion is put down they are beggars.

And all this in a perfectly safe game—so they calculate—for British merchants, shipbuilders, shipowners, shipbrokers, gunmakers, boot and shoe makers, tailors, clothiers, &c., &c.; for they fit out an armament, and all warlike stores that sweep American commerce from the ocean, while they become heirs to the world's carrying trade, double and quadruple their profits, and see their great commercial, military and naval rival hopelessly ruined and broken up for a half a century.

Our Paris Correspondence.

PARIS, Feb. 13, 1863.

Sympathy for Poland—Excitement of the Students and Government Arrests—Russia and the Revolutionists—Feeling Against the Mexican War—England Accused of Perfidy—Distress of the Working Classes, &c., &c.

The insurrection of Poland is beginning to influence the political mind of the more ardent spirits in this metropolis. Yesterday continual arrests were made by the police in consequence of several hundred young men from the various collegiate institutions having collected *en masse* before the house of Prince Czartoryski, who, although the constant apostle of patience to the Polish refugees, has in the present instance so far departed from his usual *role* as to write a letter to the various French journals of the capital declaring that no surprise ought to be felt at the insurrection of Poland, as it is but the inevitable consequence of the series of excesses which has been crowned by the late arbitrary recruitment ordered by Russia. The Prince demands respect for the dignity with which the Poles know how to bear their sufferings, being convinced that some day or other the Powers of Europe will, in their own interest, do something in favor of the Poles. Above all the Prince protests against the manner in which some persons seem disposed to invest the parts which Poland and Russia are enacting, Poland being represented as criminal, while Russia is made to stand forth generous, indulgent and magnanimous.

The words used by M. Baroche in the debate on the address in the French Chambers, which were meant to throw a wet blanket on Polish well wishers, have had a contrary effect—the more especially as soon after letters have been received showing that the existing revolt is one of the most general of any of the numerous insurrections that have occurred. In Galicia it has already assumed a very formidable character; and, though the Russians really occupy the more important towns and fortresses, from some cause or other they do not appear to follow the rebels into the open country. The roads are certainly in an awful state—perhaps scarcely passable—and this reason is alleged for their apparent supineness; but it is said that the whole country is so invested with bands of insurgents, who, in guerilla fashion, can operate so effectually on the regular forces sent against them, that the Russian commanders are absolutely afraid to let slip their legions.

The Russian force throughout the whole kingdom amounts to about 120,000 men, and, as large garrisons must necessarily be left in the towns, this force is manifestly insufficient. Whenever an attempt has been made to scour the country, bands of fugitive conscripts and insurgents have incessantly harassed the Russians, and, though dispersed for the moment, it is only to appear again on another point. The originators of the movement at first only aimed at taking possession of the woods, in the hope of escaping the conscription, and were without arms, ammunition or leaders; but, being pursued and attacked, and defending themselves as well as the circumstances would permit, others, on hearing of a collision between their countrymen and the hated Russians, fled to their aid, till at last the whole nation appears to have moved as one man to the national cause. This is, in fact, a general rising. In Moravia and in the government of Kalisch the Russian authority still prevails; but the governments of Lubin, Augustowa and Sardonier are for the most part in the hands of the insurrectionary forces. Warsaw is almost abandoned by young men gone to join the insurrectionary bands. The population of Poland comprises about four millions, all of whom, except a most insignificant minority, are Roman or Greek Catholics; and this accounts for the fact that the Roman Catholic clergy are at the head of the movement.

The Central Revolutionary Committee has put forth the proclamation that "from this moment the land which the agricultural population possessed on condition of paying rent is unconditionally the property of the peasants. That the landholders shall be indemnified by lands from the State," &c.

All this hubbub in a country always so interesting to France as Poland cannot but have its effect upon the national heart. At the same time there is certainly no disposition to get into trouble with Russia for the sake of it. Ever since the Crimean war the bonds of union betwixt France and Russia have daily been drawing closer and closer; but at the same time if the Poles should be enabled for any length of time to hold their own there is no knowing what turn events might take in France.

At present the popular mind is a good deal irritated about the expedition to Mexico. The other day reports were everywhere disseminated in conformity with the despatch from New York, dated the 16th, that the Mexicans at Puebla had put fourteen thousand French to rout, and killed two thousand of them; but just as a warlike panic was getting up a letter from Vera Cruz, of a subsequent date, arrived, stating that no engagement had taken place. Still people are not at all satisfied about the Mexican policy. The Emperor, it is said, being unable to accomplish any ambitious objects in Europe, is going to execute Mr. Canning's boast, and "call in the aid of the New World to redress the balance of the Old." Mexico is to be the kingly jewel of the imperial diadem of France. The Prince Imperial is to be king of Mexico; and, seeing that the troubles of the United States offer so fair an opportunity for all sorts of encroachments, France will take the opportunity of recovering certain possessions in the New World which of old were appendages of the French crown.

In the meantime one hears of nothing but the jealousy and narrow mindedness of perfidious Albion in not seconding the desire of France to intervene betwixt the North and the South. England, it is said, was ever like this. To see the world divided that she may ride in security is the whole policy of her existence; and that she may check imperial France in every generous aspiration is her highest ambition. A time must come when an impatient country will no longer bear it. France is strong enough now to do without England, and the sooner old scores are paid off the better.

I repeat that this is not the language of cabarets or the *persiflage* of old gossips over their dominoes; but any one intimate with parties constantly associated with the festivities of the court will find that such is the tone of mind of such persons. Now, as a matter of opinion, I am myself strongly inclined to believe that the French government is just as convinced of the utter inutility and impolicy of interfering with American affairs as England is. France would have liked to draw her "powerful ally" into some such labyrinth, no doubt, and afterwards leave her to get out as she could; but as this cannot be done there is nothing left but to abuse her as a fomenter of discord and sedition all over the world. I hope it may not be proved that, with all these fine phrases, France, with regard to America, has nothing in view but her own self aggrandizement. French "ideas" have a wonderful tendency to finish thus, no matter in what corner of the globe they take root. Reason and common sense alike point out that the troubles of America can only be solved in one way—by force of arms—and the history of the world proves that a few preliminary failures are no test whatever of the subsequent result in matters purely military. When a dictatorship has been tried and found utterly ineffectual in putting down this foul rebellion, then a cry for intervention may be not altogether irrational.

In the meanwhile, the effect of the state of America in Paris and France generally is most apparent. There is a general cry of distress pervading all the departments. Private subscriptions are as a drop in the ocean, and it does not seem clear that the government subsidy will at all meet the calamity. In Paris trade is completely paralyzed. Although the court is exerting itself with unprecedented vigor to stimulate it by encouraging every species of lavish expenditure, failures, in the shape of bankruptcies, are everywhere taking place. Rent, which has hitherto touched the skies with its lofty head under the advent of the second empire, is at last obliged to bow before the storm, and apartments may be seen "to let" in all directions. The Americans proper have done their best to fight out boldly to the last, and the grand hotels of the Louvre and Boulevard, *en face des Italiennes*, have reaped the benefit of their patriotic efforts to "never say die, my boy;" but the strain has proved too great. By every mail the joys of Paris are receiving sad adieux, and the dollar reduced to the sum of three francs is beginning to admit its impotency. Americans now neither take apartments, appear at *table d'hotes* nor sun themselves at gay balls where expense is the order of the day.

PARIS, Feb. 13, 1863.

The Legislative Address Voted—Bal Costume at the Tuileries—Americans Present—Row Among the Students—The News by the China—The French Mediation Proposition, &c., &c.

The Emperor must feel considerably relieved. Yesterday, after a little more than a week's discussion, in which his Majesty's policy in Mexican, Italian and electoral matters was ably and severely attacked by the five opposition members of the Corps Legislatif, the address was adopted unanimously, with the exception of these same five opposition members, headed by Jules Favre. All the amendments offered by them were voted down, and the Emperor has the satisfaction—if it be one—of hearing his own words echoed in the legislative reply. This is the last session of the present Assembly, and strenuous efforts will be made at the approaching elections to prevent the return of the five refractories. In spite of all the open and concealed attempts of the government, it is highly probable that at the next session at least three of them—Jules Favre, Olivier and Picard—will appear in their old places, ready to do battle for what they consider the claims of the people against imperial encroachments.

The festive season at the Tuileries closed on Monday evening last with a grand *bal costume*, the first which has been given there in several years. But about six hundred invitations were issued; so there was no crowd, and from one who was present I learn that the affair was a splendid one. The company was unusually select, embracing the highest personages in Paris.

Several American ladies and gentlemen were present. Mr. and Mrs. and Miss Anna Dayton, the former wearing a Bueteline mantle—Mrs. Dayton in powder and Miss Dayton as a cherry girl.

Mr. and Mrs. Moulton, of Massachusetts.

Miss King, of Georgia, as Undine.

Mr and Mrs. and Miss Penniman, of New York—Mr. Penniman with a Venitian mantle.

Miss Penniman as Ophelia, and Mrs. Penniman in white satin domino with rich lace and diamond.

Viscountesse de Gabriac (formerly Miss Phalen, of New York) as a Polish lady.

Madame Ville, of New Orleans, in domino, and Mrs. Ridgway, of Philadelphia, as a marquise. The great feature in the way of dancing was the "Quadrille des Abeilles."

More fancy balls have been given this year than in any for many years past. On Saturday there was one at the Minister of Foreign Affairs'; on Thursday at the Princess Metternich's; to morrow evening one is to be given at the Count Walewski's, and on Monday evening at the Duke de Morny's. On Tuesday the carnival closes with the annual stupidity of the procession of the Bœufs Gras, and on Wednesday all Paris, which for the last six weeks has been rollicking in all the gayeties of this festive season, puts on, metaphorically speaking, the sackcloth and ashes of Lent.

There was a little disturbance over in the Latin quarter yesterday among the *Jeunesse des Ecoles*. About twelve hundred students, who had been to the lecture of Saint Marc Girardin, upon quitting it started towards the house of Prince Czartoryski, shouting at the tops of their voices, "*Vive la Pologne!*" A number of arrests were made, and the crowd dispersed without any serious occurrences.

Considerable anxiety is manifested here at the non-arrival of the China, which should have been in a week ago with dates to the 28th of January. Although we have advices up to the 31st, and although the last French proposition is supposed to have left on the 10th, nothing has yet been made known as to the reception which it met, although there is a rumor current to-day that the French government have received advices that it would be accepted.

Our Berlin Correspondence.

BERLIN, Feb. 11, 1863.

Prussian Opinion of the French Mediation Proposals—The King's Answer to the House of Deputies—Serious State of Things in Poland—Measures of the Prussian Government—Attitude of Austria—Revolutionary Agitation in Russia, &c., &c.

Accounts from Paris contradict the report that Louis Napoleon had decided upon recognizing the Southern confederacy, and state, on the contrary, that he fully expects his late proposals to the federal Cabinet will be accepted, and pave the way for an amicable settlement between North and South. Both parties, he thinks, are tired of the struggle—particularly the North, who would be glad of a pretext for opening negotiations without compromising her dignity or incapacitating herself from prosecuting the war, as would have been the case if she had agreed to his original suggestion of a six months armistice. A congress for arranging terms of peace has often sat for years before hostilities were terminated; that at Munster, in Westphalia, for instance, which put an end to the Thirty Years War, lasted from 1644 to 1648, and its preliminaries had been discussed as far back as 1641. If, during the agitations, one of the parties attains decided advantages in his military operations, the terms of the arrangement may be altered up to the last moment, as happened at that very congress of Munster, when the capture of Prague by the Swedes overcame the resistance of the Austrian plenipotentiaries to the demands of their adversaries; and in our own times, at Chatillon, when the transitory advantages gained by Napoleon over Blucher induced him, unfortunately for himself, to reject the ultimatum offered him by the Allies and already agreed to by his ambassador, Caulaincourt. A case still more in point are the negotiations between Spain and her revolted subjects in the Netherlands, which were carried on for something like half a century, and were often interrupted by long armistices before the final conclusion of peace. I presume the next arrivals from New York will inform us whether these historical precedents have had any effect on the minds of American statesmen, or whether they have met the obliging offers of the French autocrat with a polite refusal.

After some hesitation the King has made up his mind to reply to the address of the House of Deputies. The feudal party were at great pains to prevent him from doing so, and wished him to "treat it with contempt;" but this time, at least, their efforts have not been attended with their usual success. It cannot be said, however, that his Majesty's answer has contributed anything towards the solution of the question of constitutional rights now pending between himself and the representatives of his people. It is a rather lengthy document, and written in a more moderate and conciliatory tone than was expected; but after all he does not abate one jot of his pretensions, asserts "it by no means depends exclusively on the deputies to grant or refuse taxes," intimates his determination to maintain the hereditary prerogative of the crown unchallenged and uncurtailed, and calls upon the House to acknowledge his paternal intentions, and by meeting the wishes so often expressed by him to put an end to a conflict most painful to his heart, whose only desire is to promote the welfare of the Prussian nation and maintain that position assigned to the country by its glorious history and by the faithful co-operation of King and people. All this sounds very fine, but does not advance matters a single step, as it can only mean that the House is to stultify itself by reversing a resolution passed almost unanimously, and to surrender at discretion to a government whose acts it has repeatedly declared to be a manifest violation of the constitution. This, of course, will never be assented to while a Prussian Legislature continues to exist, and so things remain at the same dead lock at which they have been for the last twelve months. M. de Bismark is still in as high favor as ever, and though some changes in the ministry are likely to take place they will not affect its general policy.

The events in Poland are beginning to excite very serious apprehensions in government circles. The insurgents appear to be drawing off from the neighborhood of Warsaw, where the Russians have concentrated large masses of troops, and to be collecting in the southwestern extremity of the kingdom, between the rivers Biala and Vistula, which protect both their flanks, and from whence, if they are too hard pressed by the enemy, they can cross over into Galicia and Silesia and endeavor to raise the Polish population of these provinces. They are undisputed masters of that part of the frontier, having disarmed the Russian garrisons or forced them to seek refuge in Prussia, and at some points they have already made their appearance on Prussian territory. Near Beuthen a squad of Prussian lancers were surprised by a band of insurgents, who eased them of their horses, arms and accoutrements, and then dismissed them very politely with many thanks for the valuable supply afforded them. In consequence of this, and to prevent similar raids, strong bodies of troops have been despatched from Breslau by special trains, and a military cordon will be drawn along the whole line of the frontier. What importance is attached by the Prussian government to these occurrences, and what extensive measures of precaution they deem it necessary to take, are evident from the fact that no less than four *corps d'armee* are ordered to be stationed in the provinces of East and West Prussia, Pomerania and Silesia, commanded by General Von Weider, who will have his headquarters at Posen. The attitude of Austria was at first somewhat ambiguous; she appeared to enjoy the embarrassment of her quondam ally, and rather to encourage an insurrection which would oppose an effectual barrier to his schemes in the East. Numerous bands of sympathizers were allowed to leave Cracow and Lemburg without being molested by the Austrian authorities, and supplies of arms and ammunition were conveyed to the insurgents from the same quarter. At last, however, the Cabinet of Vienna has caught the alarm. The danger of the insurrection spreading into Galicia and communicating itself to Hungary, where the slightest spark would suffice to produce a general conflagration, was too imminent to be overlooked or undervalued.

On Monday the Diet of Galicia, where the national party were preparing a motion in favor of their brethren in Russian Poland, was suddenly prorogued, and it is stated in the semi official papers that the Governor, Count Mensdorf (a cousin of Queen Victorias), who is accused of want of energy in suppressing the demonstrations of the Polish patriots, will be removed from office and replaced by some old moustache of the Haynau school. In short, it is far from improbable that the disturbances in Poland will revive the mutual assurance company of the three Northern Powers which was broken up by the Oriental war; but it remains to be seen whether their united efforts will be able to stem the advancing tide. It has long been the opinion of intelligent observers that the next great revolution would have its origin in the east of Europe, and so far events have certainly justified their prediction. We know that the emancipation of the Russian serfs has completely disorganized the social system of that empire; we are assured that the agitation prevailing among the people has even infected the soldiery, and the speech of the Czar to his officers shows that he does not rely implicitly on the fidelity of his body guard. If the Polish insurrection should lead to a similar outbreak in Russia, the whole immense territory inhabited by the Sclavonic race would soon be in flames, and a convulsion would be felt throughout Europe that would shake every throne to its foundations. And this is the moment chosen by King William and his advisers to engage in a wanton and unprovoked conflict with the most loyal and peaceable people on the face of the earth.

The Anglo-Chinese Fleet.

The London *Gazette* of the 13th ult. contains a description of flags established by the Emperor of China for the European Chinese naval forces.

The Russian Fleet in China.

FOREIGN AID AGAINST THE REBELS.

[From Galignani's Messenger, Feb. 14.]

The Russians are said to have the following fleet in Eastern waters, chiefly at Nagasaki, ready to join the allies in suppressing the Chinese rebellion:—One corvette, twenty one guns and two hundred and eighty-one men; the Bogatin, flagship; Calavala, ten gun corvette; Novick, Rinda and Posadnick, ten gun brigs, one hundred and eighty men each; Rasbonwick, Nyasnick and Morge, gunboats, each four guns and from eighty to one hundred men; Abreck, despatch boat, two guns and eighty men; America, paddle-wheel steamer, four guns and one hundred and twenty men; Japanitz, transport, two guns, and one hundred and forty men. The North China *Herald*, from which we quote the foregoing list, says that a portion of the fleet may possibly sail for China immediately to act against the Taepings. Admirals Popoff and Kuper have conferred on the matter at Hong Kong, but their plans have not transpired.

The British forces in China seem to have instructions against quitting a defensive attitude.

The Fancy Balls in Paris.

ENTERTAINMENT BY THE PRINCESS DE METTERNICH.

[From Galignani's Messenger, Feb. 14.]

The fancy ball given by the princes de Metternich the night before last was of great magnificence:—The rooms were ornamented with wonderful taste, and a temporary ball room, constructed over the garden, was lined with blue satin studded with camelias. This gallery was not opened until the arrival of their Majesties.

The Emperor wore a white Venetian mantle, under which, in compliment to the Austrian Ambassador, was to be seen the Grand Cordon of St. Stephen, and the Empress attracted universal attention in the costume of Juno. The Prince and Princess de Metternich, accompanied by all the persons belonging to the embassy, received their Majesties on the steps of the hotel, and at once conducted the Imperial guests to the grand gallery, where dancing immediately commenced. In the quadrille of honor, the Emperor danced with the Princess de Metternich, and the Empress with the Ambassador. About one one o'clock their Majesties put on dominoes and masks.

The lady of the house appeared as a Bouquet of Violets, while the Prince was in a Venetian domino.

The Princess Anna Murat represented Early Winter.

The Countess Walewski, a Fortune Teller.

The Countess de Persigny, a Windmill.

The Duchess de Bassano appeared in a Pompadour dress.

Mme. Decazes Stackelberg was a Queen of Egypt.

Mme. de Gotchakoff, the Sea, covered with marine plants, corals and pearls of great value.

The Duchess de Morny appeared in a costume of Louis XIV.

The Countess d'Aoust, as a Bacchanal.

The Princess Esterhazy, as a Pink. Mlle. de Seebach and Mme. Girardin, each as a Myosotosis.

Mme. de Pereira as Heartsease.

Count de Choiseul appeared as Truth of the modern day, a splendid crimson robe, stiff with gilding, covering wretched tatters.

Count Onesime Aguado was dressed as Maria, in the opera of "Marta," and M. de Lutteroth as an Indian King.

The Eugenie quadrille had the greatest possible success, a number of beautiful young women representing in it each a letter to compose her Majesty's name. About two o'clock in the morning a splendid supper was served up, and the cotillon did not terminate until five. Their Majesties remained to an unusually late hour, and appeared the whole evening in the highest spirits.

About five hundred persons were present, consisting of the chief celebrities of Paris. The Prince and Princess de Metternich did the honors with an affability, a grace and a distinction that charmed every guest.

Obituary.

JEAN EYNARD, A GREEK PATRIOT OF ADOPTION.

The Paris journals of the 14th of February announce the death at Geneva of a well known friend of Greece, Jean Eynard, who was born at Lyons in 1776. He was the descendant of a family of French Protestant refugees, and son of a banker established at Lyons. He fought in his youth at the siege of that city in the royalist ranks, and on the fall of Lyons succeeded in reaching Geneva and afterwards Genoa, disguised as a woman. He served under Massena as a volunteer artilleryman, and having afterwards entered the banking business at Geneva, acquired a large fortune. He commenced in 1825 his Philhellenic crusade, and it was his exertions and writings which greatly contributed to determine the movement of public opinion which constrained the European Powers to interfere in Greece.

Army Resignations.

The following resignations have taken place in the command at Suffolk, Va., since January 1, 1863:—

Capt. A. P. Davis, Provost Marshal, February 7.
Adj. William Fogarty, 69th N. Y. Vols., January 18.
Capt. William J. Thome, 69th N. Y. Vols., February 12.
Second Lieut. Theo. J. Demorst, 69th N. Y. Vols., Jan. 4.
First Lieut. Richard Maroney, 155th N. Y., February 5.
First Lieut. James Campbell, 155th N. Y., February 5.
Second Lieut. John Collins, 164th N. Y., January 15.
Capt. Augustus B. Sage, 170th N. Y., January 11.
Capt. James Fitzmaurice, 170th N. Y., January 23.
Capt. Redmond McManus, 170th N. Y., January 28.
First Lieut. John J. McManus, 170th N. Y., January 14.
First Lieut. Richard Norris, 170th N. Y., January 28.
First Lieut. Augustus Derhano, 170th N. Y., January 28.
R. Q. M. Walter J. Burke, 170th N. Y., January 30.
Asst. Surg. James Saunders, 130th New York, Jan. 5.
First Lieut. S. H. Laney, 130th New York, Jan. 4.
First Lieut. O. R. Cook, 130th New York, Feb. 11.
Second Lieut. W. Luther, 130th New York, Feb. 6.
Second Lieut. S. N. Waldo, 130th New York, Jan. 23.
Asst. Surg. Geo. V. Mitchell, 177th Penn. Militia, Feb. 2.
Capt. Thos. W. Anderson, 177th Penn. Militia, Feb. 17.
Capt. Stephen D. Sayles, 13th Indiana, Jan. 18.
Lieut. Col. T. A. Redington, 112th New York, Jan. 11.
First Lieut. L. T. Damon, 112th New York, Jan. 20.
Second Lieut. Chas. W. Hoyt, 112th New York, Jan. 16.
Second Lieut. George Colrick, 112th New York, Jan. 21.
Capt. Chas. Ball, 1st New York Mounted Rifles, Feb. 5.
First Lieut. D. E. Cromin, 1st N. Y. Mounted Rifles, Jan. 28.
Second Lieut. J. P. Simmonds, 1st N. Y. Mounted Rifles, Jan. 21.
Second Lieut. C. A. Varick, 1st N. Y. Mounted Rifles, Feb. 18.
Capt. Ammitor Davidson, 11th Penn. cavalry, Feb. 16.

Sporting.

[From the Washington Star, Feb. 28.]

WRESTLING MATCH.

The fancy and sporting circles of this city were all agog yesterday, in anticipation of a wrestling match which was reported to come off during the day, between Cornelius Orme, the champion prize fighter of Colorado Territory, and Hugh Donnelly, of New York city. The stake was for $250 a side, side hold.

The contest came off at two o'clock yesterday afternoon, in the presence of a select number of friends of both parties. Orme was dressed in a flannel shirt, a pair of buckskin pants and a pair of gentleman's white hose. Donnelly likewise had on a flannel shirt, but had on the pair of pants ordinarily worn by him and a pair of shoes and socks.

The first trial was pronounced "no fall" by the referee; also the second. The third trial was claimed for Orme by his friend, but the referee decided that it was "no fall." The fourth trial was claimed by Donnelly's friend, referee decided against him. The next trial was claimed by Orme, but it was decided as "no fall." The sixth and seventh trials were claimed by Colorado, and decided in the same manner.

At this stage of the match Orme's friends advised him not to wrestle again, as they claimed that he had thrown Donnelly three or four fair falls.

The judges and referee then decided that the contest was a drawn one, and that the money should be refunded. The reason given by the referee for his decision that the "falls" of Donnelly were "no falls" was that the holds were broken.

Donnelly is a novice in the business, this being the first stake for which he has contended. He is an Irishman, and is twenty two years of age.

"Con" Orme is twenty-six years old, and weighs one hundred and sixty-five pounds. A year or so since he had a fight with Charles Delano, the champion of Texas, whom he whipped in two rounds, lasting fifteen minutes. Last August he had a contest with Enoch Doris, of Colorado, for a stake of $2,000. In this fight, there were one hundred and forty-nine rounds, which ended in the triumph of Orme, by which he won the stake and the champion's belt. Orme was born at Fort Findlay, Ohio. The friends of Orme offered to stake five hundred dollars that he could throw any man in the city of Washington, and it is probable that the glove thus thrown down has been picked up ere this.

NEWS FROM WESTERN VIRGINIA.

The Late Disgraceful Affair Near Strasburg—Recklessness of the Union Commander—His Troops Thrown Into Confusion, and Two Hundred of Them Captured by an Inferior Force, &c.

WHEELING, Va., March 1, 1863.

A correspondent of the Wheeling *Intelligencer*, dated Winchester, 26th ult., gives the following particulars of the late disgraceful affair between a portion of our troops and the enemy on the 25th:—

A rebel cavalry scout, eighty strong, came inside our pickets on the Strasburg road. After a skirmish with infantry pickets, in which two were wounded on each side, they retired, capturing a cavalry picket of twelve men. Five hundred of the Thirteenth Pennsylvania and New York cavalry, sent in pursuit, recaptured, beyond Strasburg, most of the prisoners and horses, and also took a number of prisoners. The commander of our detachment transcended his orders, and pursued beyond Woodstock. After driving in the rebel pickets he stood parleying in the road, without guarding against surprise. The enemy returned in force, charged upon and threw them into confusion, killing and capturing 200 in a flight of twenty miles. Our men made no stand, though outnumbering the enemy.

HOOKER'S ARMY.

Reconnoissance by Colonel Wyndham—Escape of Rebel Cavalry from Warrenton—Capture of Prisoners—No Rebel Force at Culpepper, &c.

STAFFORD COURT HOUSE, Va., March 1, 1863.

Colonel Wyndham, with a force of cavalry, left Centreville on Friday last on a reconnoissance, and arrived at Falmouth last evening, accomplishing a surprising amount of travel in less than two days, considering the badness of the roads and the high water, which interfered much with his progress.

He passed through Warrenton, which was occupied by only about twenty-five rebel cavalry, who escaped.

Small parties of rebels were discovered at Licking and Elk runs, and some dozen prisoners were taken.

Prisoners and deserters from the rebel army report no force at Culpepper.

The Recent Rebel Raid.

OUR FALMOUTH CORRESPONDENCE.

IN CAMP, NEAR FALMOUTH, Va., Feb. 26, 1863.

A Slight Defensive Movement—Gallantry of Our Cavalry—Retirement of Newspaper Agents—Personal, &c.

In view of the rebel cavalry raid yesterday in this vicinity, this corps has been ordered to be in readiness to move at a moment's notice. One division has advanced from its former position.

The statement reaching us here is that the rebel cavalry are stuck in the mud on this side of the Rappahannock, and that movements are on foot to surround and capture them. Our cavalry, according to all accounts, behaved themselves with great gallantry, and got decidedly the best of the enemy—the loss on their side being sixty to our thirty. It is probable that nothing more will come of it; that is to say, that the enemy will make his escape across the river and let us alone, in which case we shall do the same by them.

Messrs. Clark & Hall, sole agents of the Baltimore *American*, and Mr. Jackson, who has the exclusive agency of the Philadelphia *Enquirer*, have been ordered to withdraw from the newspaper business, through failure to act in compliance with General Hooker's late order on the subject. The present newspaper arrangement is giving very general satisfaction.

Purveyors have just been appointed for the different divisions in this corps, whose business it is to see to the filling of the orders of officers for what necessaries in the way of "provisions" they may require. It is made their duty to obtain the articles demanded from Washington, if it be necessary, they being allowed to charge five per cent for their trouble. This arrangement promises to be attended with most beneficial results.

Colonel Gurney, Ninth Massachusetts regiment, is now commanding the second brigade of the First division, Colonel Sweitzer being detained in Washington as witness in a court martial.

A special court is daily examining into the cases of officers reported as having exceeded their leaves of absence. About thirty cases are to be investigated in this corps.

Our White Oak Church Correspondence.

NEAR WHITE OAK CHURCH, Va., Feb. 26, 1863.

Violent Rain Storm—The Country Flooded and Impassable—"The Blues" in Camp, &c.

Pluvius has favored us again, through this entire day, with a steady pour of rain, which seems to have inoculated every one in the army with that dreadful disease "the blues." The country is of course, after this prodigious shower bath, nothing more than one immense mud puddle. Broadway, in slushy weather, is nothing to it.

So continued has been the succession of fierce and uncomfortable storms that our army for the last fortnight has been forced to hold itself under canvass, besieged by the angry elements. "What if this style of thing continue for a month longer?" is the question in camp, and the listeners answer with countenances blank with horror at the idea of being compelled to undergo like penance for any duration of time.

Really, to do their suspicions justice, I begin to think myself that the enemy has at last gained an ally by conspiring with the "clerk of the weather" against us. Such a succession of such storms as we have had for the last month is, I am assured, wonderful and unusual in this part of the country.

NEWS FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

Arrival of the British Frigate Petrel from Charleston—Preparations of the Rebels for Blowing Up any Union Vessel that Attempts to Enter the Harbor, &c., &c.

FORTRESS MONROE, Feb. 28, 1863.

The British frigate Petrel arrived in Hampton Roads last night from Charleston. The officers report that the rebels have a strong network across the channel to the entrance of Charleston harbor, and that the network is filled with torpedoes, designed to blow up any of the federal fleet that may attempt to enter the harbor.

An easterly rain storm commenced at Old Point to-day at noon, and continued up to five this afternoon.

Movements of General Wool, &c.

PORTLAND, Me., March 1, 1863.

General Wool arrived last night, and was received by the city government. At a public meeting he addressed the citizens.

John A. Backam, a much esteemed citizen, and for many years Deputy Collector of Portland, died this morning.

Four Persons Convicted of Treason, &c.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., March 1, 1863.

In the United States District Court, four persons, charged with resisting the military authorities in the arrest of deserters, were convicted of treason.

The minority of the Legislature is still absent. Unless a compromise is effected with the majority no further legislation will be had the present session.

Hard Facts for Secretary Welles.

The exports of treasure from San Francisco from the 1st of January to the 21st of January were as follows:—

Jan. 1—Per Constitution—		
To England	$1,067,863	
To New York	393,499	
To Panama	26,000	
		$1,487,362
Jan. 9—To Manila, per Franklin		25,000
10—Per St. Louis—		
To England	$581,920	
To New York	301,869	
To Panama	5,000	
To Punta Arenas	5,000	
		893,799
Jan. 10—To Hong Kong, per Scotland (steamer)		190,201
To Hong Kong, per Washington		26,430
21—Per Golden Age—		
To England	$1,526,494	
To New York	354,921	
To Panama	35,000	
Acapulco	5,000	
		1,731,415
Jan. 26—Per Shirley, to Hong Kong		13,009
Total		$4,367,799
Corresponding period of 1862		2,911,265
Excess this year		$1,456,534

THE ATLANTIC TELEGRAPH CABLE.—A meeting of merchants, bankers and others interested in this great enterprise, will be held at the rooms of the New York Chamber of Commerce, on Wednesday next, at one o'clock P. M., in pursuance of a call by Peter Cooper, A. A. Low, Cyrus W. Field, W. E. Dodge, E. M. Archibald, Wilson G. Hunt and Watts Sherman, Esqrs., when some new, interesting and important information relative to the present position and future prospects of the company will be stated. We understand that advices have been received from England by the Africa of a highly favorable nature.

THE OPERATIONS AT VICKSBURG.

Important Despatch from General Grant—The Military Authorities Confident that His Plans will Result in the Capture of Vicksburg and the Rebel Army There, &c.

WASHINGTON, March 1, 1863.

A despatch has been received from General Grant which has given much encouragement to the President and Secretary of War. They express the utmost confidence of favorable results at Vicksburg. It seems that General Grant asks only four or five days of good weather to complete entirely all his arrangements, which are such that the military authorities here are convinced they will result, not merely in the capture of Vicksburg, but also of the rebel army concentrated at that point.

Our Memphis Correspondence.

MEMPHIS, Feb. 24, 1863.

Capture of Rebels and Stores—The Mortar Boats—They Retain Their Position—The Lake Providence Route and Its Success, &c.

Late despatches have just been received at headquarters here containing the following important intelligence:—

About sixty officers and men of the Third Michigan cavalry recently surprised the rebel troops in the town of Clifton, on the Tennessee river, taking the rebel Colonel Newsom prisoner, with sixty-one officers and men. Captain C. Newe, of the Third Michigan cavalry, was wounded in the leg. Among those injured on the rebel side were Colonel Newsom, right arm shattered; Lieut. Shelby, shot in the shoulder.

We captured forty good horses, saddles, arms, &c.; also a large quantity of commissary stores and the ferries. The town was burned.

It is reported that Van Dorn is at Columbia, Tennessee.

When our men had recrossed the river, and when about leaving, a fleet of five gunboats came up. The prisoners were turned over to Lieutenant Fitch, Flag Officer aboard.

Several boats have arrived from below since Saturday. Their information shows that no visible progress has been made in the operations. Our last intelligence was to the effect that a mortar boat had taken a position above the point this side of Vicksburg, and had fired a few shell, which had drawn down a severe fire from three batteries. Contrary to expectation, the mortar boat has retained its position, and occasionally throws a shell. When she does so an answering fire comes prompt and sharp. Whenever any boat approaches the point a quick reminder comes from shot and shell, admonishing the intruder that he has approached forbidden limits. Thus far none of these irregular shots have done injury. Some of the boats on leaving noticed signals flying from Commodore Porter's flagship, the Uncle Sam, which they supposed to be indicative of some movement. A scow had been run through the canal, and the work on it is steadily processing. The work at Lake Providence obtains hold on the confidence of river men and others. Some express a doubt of a sufficient flow of water being obtained; but the more experienced river men appear to think the danger rather lies in the possibility of throwing the stream too violently that way, as has already been explained in the *Bulletin*. The belief is becoming strong that boats will be able to reach Red river from the Mississippi at Lake Providence. The consequence of such a result could not fail to be very important, as the principal supplies of the unshelled district there come down the Red river. To pass into the lake from the Mississippi, however, will yet cost some hard labor. The canal to be dug is three miles in length, and must wash considerably after it is dug in order to make it practicable for steamboats. The soil is not so stiff as that in the canal opposite Vicksburg, which is a blue clay; there is more sand in it, and the probability of its washing freely is therefore comparatively greater.

The latest arrivals represent renewed efforts being made on the canal opposite Vicksburg. Three thousand men, mostly soldiers, start to work on it every morning. The canal is dammed across at about one third of its distance from the point of starting. The new cut, from the main stream in the bend of the the Mississippi, is kept clear of "sepe" or percolating water by means of powerful syphons worked by the steamboat Champion No. 3. Three dredge boats are at this moment coming down the Ohio river. When the water is admitted into the canal, the dredges will be set to work to deepen and cut out and facilitate the washing away of the banks and the entrance of the main current of the Mississippi across the neck of the bend.

Since writing the above, I learn that the mortar boat spoken of above has been towed up again. It was exposed, and could accomplish nothing except serve to show where the enemy's batteries were situated.

I stated, a day or two ago, and on very high authority, that when the Indianola so successfully ran past the batteries of Vicksburg, and passed down the Mississippi, her destination was the Red river, which she was to ascend. It is now stated with confidence that this statement was a "blind" to mislead the enemy, and that the real point for which the Indianola was bound was Black river, on this side of Grand Gulf, and forty miles below Vicksburg, where some of the enemy's boats are lying, and where a bridge, connecting the Jackson and Vicksburg Railroad, crosses. To obtain possession of or destroy this road would be to inflict a damaging blow on Vicksburg.

Much objection has been made to the plan of holding persons along the banks of the rivers responsible for the doings of guerillas, and of destroying the villages and plantations in case of injury inflicted by guerillas in their neighborhoods, unless they give warning of the intention of the guerillas to make attacks. This kind of responsibility was inaugurated in Europe during the French war, half a century ago, and an instance has just occurred in the river below which proves its efficiency. As the steamboat Clarabel, Captain Hauk, was on its way up the river for this place, ten days ago, she grounded on a bar opposite Austin, Miss., and lay there eight days and a half. During that time she was, of course, helpless, and could have been made an easy prey by marauding guerillas. The neighboring inhabitants, on both shores, fearing to be held responsible in case of damage to the boat, took every means in their power to preserve her safety. Every hospitality was shown, and was readily given, and pickets were set above and below to give warning if any guerilla party should approach.

As an expression of their position on the point, nine large planters handed Captain Hauk a paper, a copy of which I give. I wished, for obvious reasons, the names of the signers; but they were those of gentlemen well known in this city for their high standing and influence. The paper reads:—

We, the citizens of Austin and vicinity, believing that, in war as well as peace, the right of individual property should be respected, are satisfied that the steamer Clarabel, now aground at Hunt's Landing, in sight of Austin, Miss., is the property of Captain Hauk and