EUROPE.

The Hibernia at Father Point, the Asia at Halifax, and Hansa at New York.

SEVEN DAYS LATER NEWS.

OUR PARIS CORRESPONDENCE.

English Reports from Charleston and Richmond.

REBEL ANXIETY CONCERNING VICKSBURG.

M'CLELLAN'S WAR TESTIMONY REVIEWED.

The London Times and the Telegraph Censorship.

Reported Fight Between the Alabama and the Union Vessels off Jamaica.

HEAVY FALL IN THE REBEL LOAN.

A Rebel Cruiser Ready to Leave the Clyde.

THE POLISH REVOLUTION.

Reply of the Czar to Sweden, Italy and Spain.

A European Congress on the Subject.

A Steam Ram from England for China.

&c., &c., &c

The steamship Hibernian, from Liverpool at half-past three o'clock on the 14th, via Londonderry on the 15th inst., arrived off Father Point yesterday, *en route* to Quebec, at two o'clock in the morning.

The dates per the Hibernian are five days later than those already to hand.

The steamship Asia from Liverpool on the afternoon of the 16th, and Queenstown on Sunday, the 17th, arrived at Halifax at half-past eight o'clock yesterday evening. She brings the American mails, and twenty six passengers for Halifax and forty-four for Boston.

The advices by this arrival are but two days later than those received by the Hibernian.

The steamship Hansa, Captain Von Santen, from Southampton on the 13th of May, arrived at this port yesterday afternoon. Her news had been anticipated by the report of the Hibernian telegraphed from Father Point. Our files by the Hansa contain the details of the advices to the day of her departure from Southampton.

English Parliamentary proceedings on the 13th instant were quite unimportant.

Parliamentary estimates for the postal subsidies are to be moved in the House of Commons on the 18th, and include £58,500 for the Galway line, commencing on the 1st of July next.

The Paris journals announce that M. Thiers, yielding to the importunities of electors, has resolved to become a candidate for representative for the Second district of Paris and also for two provincial districts.

Official despatches received in Paris from Cochin China to the 31st of March state that public order was re-established in the colony. A great number of villages had given in their submission. Admiral Bouinard and a Spanish plenipotentiary were to leave for Hue on the 3d of April to exchange the ratifications of the Treaty of peace of 1862. All the Spanish troops were to re-embark upon the 2d of April to return to Manilla.

Rentes closed on the 13th instant at 69f. 70c.

The *Figie* of Cherbourg announces that a Swedish squadron is expected in that port before the end of the month.

Bombay mails to April 28 had reached Suez. Shirtings and twist firm and unchanged. Cotton dull. Exchange, 2s. ¾d. Freights quiet.

At Calcutta April 27, shirtings and twist dull. Exchange, 2s. ¼d.

A Parliamentary return shows that the quantity of cotton shipped from the port of Bombay in January last was 28,362,535 lbs., of the value of £1,468,078, and that in February the quantity was 23,588,454 lbs., of the value of £1,237,557—together 51,950,789 lbs., of the value of £2,705,635.

The steamship Great Eastern passed Queenstown Harbor on the afternoon of the 17th, *en route* to New York.

The steamship Jura, from Portland, reached Liverpool early on the morning of the 14th inst.

The steamship Hammonia, from New York, reached Southampton on the forenoon of the 14th inst.

The steamship Edinburg, from New York, reached Liverpool on the afternoon of the 14th inst.

The Persia arrived at Liverpool on the afternoon of the the 16th from New York.

Our Paris Correspondence.

PARIS, May 12, 1863.

Intervention Imminent—Arrival of Mr. Cornell Jewett—Name and Fame—The Patrie on Jewett—His Qualifications as a Diplomatist—The Approaching Elections—The Opposition Candidates—Indisposition of the Emperor, &c.

I wrote you a few mails since stating that there was now not the slightest fear of foreign intervention in American affairs. I have been obliged by the force of circumstances to alter my opinion. Everything seemed to be going on nicely—good news coming from America, and the European Powers seeming sufficiently occupied with their own affairs, when a circumstance has occurred which robs us of all those advantages and renders intervention, if not positively certain, at least highly probable. The cause of my sudden change of opinion in this matter will be sufficiently understood when I state that last evening, when enjoying my post-prandial coffee and the evening paper at the same time, my eye lighted upon the following telegraphic despatch from London:—

Among the passengers by the Arabia is Mr. W. Cornell Jewett, who comes, it is said, to urge England to unite with France and the other European Powers for an American mediation.

Since the time when one of your editorial confreres, in the report of a meeting at Exeter Hall, in which he participated, was set down in one of the London papers as "a Mr. H. Gruby from America," no such positive evidence of the uncertainty of Exeter fame has been exhibited as the use of a "J" for a "J," the orthography of the newly arrived diplomatist's name. A gentleman of an uncharitable and naturally suspicious turn of mind sitting by me, when I read aloud to him the above despatch, exhibited his ignorance of the natural reserve and modesty of mankind in general, and of Jewett in particular, by suggesting that he had himself been the means of causing this despatch to be sent from London to Paris; but I, who have known him for years, and have had so many opportunities of proving the fact that if there is one strong or weak point in Jewett's character and composition, it is a shrinking from public notice and a strong disposition to "hide his light under a bushel," in his behalf indignantly resented the base insinuation.

The *Patrie*, which is a knowingly smart paper and writhal, like J. B., "devilish sly," has already derived hope and consolation from Jewett's arrival. Besides publishing the above despatch, which also appears in all the evening papers, that sapient journal closes its bulletin by saying:—"At London they are talking of the arrival by the last American packet of a political character—*homme politique*—of New York, who has the intention of persuading the English government to unite itself with France and other Powers for a mediation between the States of the North and the South"—an intention which of course Jewett, with his persuasive eloquence, his untiring energy, his knowledge of men and things, of diplomacy and languages, and with his elegant rhetoric, he will undoubtedly succeed in accomplishing.

Seriously, it is too bad that such a charlatan as this has been permitted to come to Europe and make himself and the nation, of which he is the selfstyled representative, a laughing stock. It seems to me that the most inveterate "copperhead" and opponent of "arbitrary arrests" could have found nothing to object to it, instead of giving him a passport, Mr. Seward had procured his quiet transfer to a lunatic asylum, where a spare diet and frequent shower baths might have been the means of curing him of his mania for interfering in matters which do not concern him, and of which he has about as much real conception as a flea can have of the strength of an elephant.

The war between the government and the opposition in reference to the elections for members of the legislative body, which take place on the 31st of May and 1st of June, has fairly commenced. A few days since Count de Persigny sounded the first note of preparation in the form of a circular to the prefects of the departments, pointing out to them their duty to enforce upon the people the propriety of sustaining the government candidates. Yesterday the liberal papers of Paris published the following list of opposition candidates for the nine circumscriptions of this city:—M. Havin, Redacteur en Chef of the *Siecle*, in the First; Elouard Laboulaye, Professor of the College of France, in the Second; Emile Ollivier, a retiring member, for the Third; Ernest Picard and Jules Faure, both also retiring members, for the Fourth and Fifth; A. Guéroult, editor of the *Opinion Nationale*, for the Sixth; A. Darimon, a retiring member, for the Seventh; Jules Simon for the Eighth, and Eugene Pelletan for the Ninth. It has all along been supposed that M. Thiers would be placed upon the list; but his own good sense and the advice of his friends seem to have prevailed upon him to forego the honor. He would undoubtedly have been elected; but he would have seemed very much out of place, and like a fossil relic of the past in that Assembly. There is a little internecine war between the liberals themselves. This is headed by the journal *Le Temps*, which asserts that the proposed candidates are not the choice of the liberal party of Paris, fairly represented, but that they have been nominated by a committee, which has assumed to itself powers not given to it. The candidatures of Messrs. Havin and Guéroult are particularly obnoxious to this journal's displeasure, and two other candidates of the opposition have presented themselves in their places. The *Constitutionnel* and other government journals characterise all of these as "hostile candidates," and most strenuous exertions will be made to defeat them.

The *Moniteur* of yesterday states that, on account of a slight indisposition of the Empress, the soiree which should have taken place at the Tuileries last evening, is postponed till Monday next.

THE AMERICAN QUESTION.

The latest American advices caused some fall in the rebel loan. The price at one time *descended to four per cent discount*, but subsequently rallied, closing at three and a half to three per cent discount, being *a fall of three per cent* as compared with the previous day.

Mr. John White Aspinal, Commissioner from North Carolina, had issued at Manchester an invitation for subscriptions to cotton bonds of that State for the sum of £300,000 sterling.

The New York correspondent of the London *Times*, in his message to that journal per the Jura, announces that a telegram which he wished to send to Halifax per the Amelia on the 29th ultimo, was not allowed to be transmitted from New York. The military censor stated that his orders from Washington were imperative to permit no information whatever in relation to the army of General Hooker to be given to the public. This despatch in question merely gave the commencement of the move of General Hooker's army to cross the Rappahannock and the probability of an immediate battle.

At a meeting of the Liverpool Town Council the Mayor and Mr. Clint, chairman of the Watch Committee, referred to the statements that the local authorities had actively exerted themselves in hunting down the alleged Confederate agents in the matter of the Alexandra, &c.

The Mayor said that it was true that one detective had been employed at the request of the Home Secretary to make inquiries whether the foreign Enlistment act was being respected in Liverpool. Beyond that he was not aware of any system of espionage by the police.

Mr. Clint denied the insinuations made against him. He had not in any way assisted detectives. He believed that the reports respecting the employment of the police in tracking the supposed Confederate agents, arose from the circumstance that a private inquiry was being made by officers set to work by federal officials in England.

The London *Herald*, in speculating upon Gen. Hooker's advance in Virginia, expects that the conflict, if decided in favor of the south, will go far to end the war.

Mr. Milner Gibson explained in the House of Commons that the application of the Associated Press to erect Daboll's "fog trumpet" at Cape Race was rejected because it was not thought fit to allow a foreign company to do it. The matter was under consideration; but a gun was thought to be the best signal we could have.

The American news by the Persia was eagerly canvassed to-day (the 16th), and generally regarded as indecisive. It had no effect in London, but the effect in Liverpool was a depression in the cotton and a strengthening of the breadstuffs markets.

It is reported that Captain Bullock was to leave Liverpool on the 16th for the Clyde to take command of another rebel pirate cruiser ready for departure from that river.

The London *Army and Navy Gazette* says that the federal efforts recently made in London to raise a loan have not been successful.

Jamaica letters received in England by the West India mail, report that on the 7th of April a sea fight took place at Pedro Bluff, between a large war steamer strikingly like the pirate Alabama and three other vessels. Heavy firing was heard at nine A. M., and the vessels were distinctly seen from the shore pouring broadsides into each other. The firing lasted until two P. M. No particulars were known.

General McClellan's Conduct of the War.

[From the London Times, May 13.]

A great sensation has been created in America by General McClellan's evidence on the conduct of the war. This evidence, as given before a committee of Congress, is exceedingly interesting, *natural in all its bearings, and intrinsically consistent and probable. It makes no demands on our credulity, it appeals to no wonderful or mysterious springs of action, and it gives only the most reasonable and ordinary explanations of events.* It tells us, in fact, exactly what we had concluded for ourselves, and leaves us with the belief that the federals have been unsuccessful simply because the Confederates were generally stronger, had a better knowledge of the country and enjoyed the advantage of defensive positions. It is remarkable that McClellan nowhere expresses his belief that Richmond was to be taken by a rush or the war terminated in "ninety days." That kind of talk is left to others. McClellan had reason enough to complain of the way in which his proceedings were thwarted and of the scant support which he received from the War Department; but he does not attribute even to these causes the failure of the campaign, nor does he do more than intimate an opinion that the operations which he had himself suggested would, upon the whole, have had greater chances of success than those which, in deference to overruling authority, he was compelled to undertake.

* * * * * *

Whether a different strategy would have had a different effect is a question which we cannot answer. That McClellan was rather a prudent than an enterprising general, and *that he conducted his operations by formal rule of war, may be readily conceded.* Possibly a little more dash or genius might have snatched a victory, *but it might possibly have led to even more terrible disasters* than those he encountered. On the whole, our conclusion from General McClellan's evidence is that the successful invasion of Virginia was impracticable from the first.

England's Dread of Intervention.

[From the London Times, May 12.]

* * * * * *

Both sides in this extremity look to us and nurse a quarrel with us. They do this while each draws from us the means of carrying on the war. The North has drawn and continues to draw those supplies of men that cannot so easily be obtained from its own exhausted cities. It draws from us all the material of war. Yet it assures us that as soon *as three months of decided measures have put an end to this rebellion it will immediately hurl its armaments against England, against our hold upon Ireland, against our dominion in America, against our commerce all over the world.* Whether we interfere or not, this is the fate in store for us, and meanwhile we are expected to express the warmest hopes for the success of the federal arms. From the South there comes, in somewhat milder accents, a scarcely less unreasonable complaint. France and England, we are told, have only to recognize the independence of the South, and the war will be over at once. Would, indeed, that it were so, and that we could persuade the North to save the wreck of its fortunes. *But no recognition or mediation would have the smallest weight unless it were backed up by the probability of more forcible arguments, and those arguments we are not inclined to apply.* Dreadful as this war is, we have no desire to substitute another for it, to take ourselves the place of one of the combatants, and, perhaps, engross the hatred of both. We have nothing to do *but to wait* and hope that these two unhappy maniacs may soon come to themselves and see what they are about. It is not for our interest that either should conquer the other, or that both should be irreparably injured. This is a civil war, not, indeed, in our own borders, but within our own race—that race which but the other day we were proud to reflect was fast peopling a continent and surrounding the world.

The Peterhoff.

[From the London Times (city article), May 13.]

In connection with the late capture of the Peterhoff it is stated to be the intention of the merchants and shipowners interested in the trade from the port of London to memorialize the government, calling upon them to put an end at once to the pretensions of the federal government in seizing neutral ships proceeding to neutral ports. The discharge of the cargo of the Peterhoff, which is reported by the last mail as having been ordered, is considered merely as a pretence to gain time and delay the question involved in an indefinite period, which would act most prejudicially upon the shipping interests of the kingdom.

Is It a "Ram" Privateer?

[From the London Herald, May 13.]

The European Chinese gun vessel Kwan-Tung, Commander Allen Young, arrived at Falmouth on Saturday evening from Liverpool. She forms one of the squadron proceeding to China under the command of Capt. Sherard Osborn, C. B., R. N. This ship was built of iron by Messrs. Laird Brothers, of Birkenhead. She is six hundred tons, has paddles and engines of one hundred and fifty horse power. *She has a ram stem, is double plated, brig rigged, fitted with all the modern improvements, and carries an armament of six guns*, including a thirty-two-pound Whitworth, *and a picked crew of ninety men.* She was to leave on Monday night for China.

A Union Invasion of Ireland.

[From the London Army and Navy Gazette, May 9.]

If an enemy of the Irish race could have his wish, it would not be far from realization whenever an Irish army commanded by General McClellan—let us have him by all means at its head—trusted itself to the Atlantic, or crowded into some rock-girt bay to effect a landing on our shores. It is sad enough to cast one's eyes over the lists, long and many, which fill the Northern newspapers after every battle, and recognize there the names of the poor victims who have perished in front of Confederate cannon and bayonet, in seeking to impose on the people of the South the hated rule of Northern masters. *Well have they paid their footing in the land!* Let that sacrifice be enough, and let evil advisers at home and abroad be content with the outpouring of blood which has swept away nigh every trace of liberty and freedom in the Western World, and left little there for which freemen care to live. The losses incurred in this war prove to be conceived; a large proportion, considered relatively to the amount of the population, has been borne by the Irish immigrants, old and new. Let us take as an example the facts connected with one State. Michigan is largely peopled by Irish and Germans—in 1860 it contained 715,595 inhabitants. According to the ratio established there were, between the ages of eighteen and forty-five, 95,578 persons in the whole State liable to draft. Up to July, 1862, Michigan sent to the field 24,281 men, including recruits; between July and December she founded three regiments of cavalry, ten of infantry and one battery, making 13,739 men; in December she organized three regiments of cavalry, two of infantry, one of rifles, two batteries, or 4,400 men, making, with local companies liable to service, a total of 46,569, or nearly one half of the whole male population liable to service. This total does not include the men who enlisted in the regular United States service within the State of Michigan, and it certainly speaks well for the courage of the people and their attachment to the federal government. Let us see how some of these regiments fared. The First Michigan consisted of 977 officers and men. In the second action at Bull run the colonel, adjutant, four captains, two lieutenants and twenty one rank and file were killed, and more than half the regiment were wounded. In last December it had lost by death, from disease or wounds, 385 men; no less than fourteen officers had resigned. The Second Michigan regiment, 1,013 strong, was reduced to 642 in November last, and its colonel died of his wounds. The Third regiment was reduced in the same month—in four months—from 1,040 to 669 strong. The Fourth regiment lost its colonel and 403 officers and men in the same period. The Fifth, which was 983 strong, lost its colonel and 426 men, who perished by sickness or the enemy's fire, including, however, 167 discharged for disability, twenty three deserters, 184 "dropped from the rolls" and thirteen officers "resigned." At Fair Oaks, out of 300 engaged, it lost thirty killed, 116 wounded and five missing. The Sixth was reduced in the New Orleans campaign from 1,075 to 756. There were only twenty-one killed, or died of wounds, but 138 died of disease and 181 were discharged. The Seventh regiment is described as "much reduced in numbers," and at Antietem "one half of the whole force engaged was disabled." The Eighth regiment suffered a loss of 260 discharged, (of whom 100 enlisted in the regulars), fifty five died of sickness, eighty-nine were killed or died of wounds, 243 were wounded, and twenty-one officers resigned. The Ninth regiment was reduced from 986 to 550. The Tenth regiment only suffered a loss of about 200, not being in any general action. The Eleventh regiment "suffered severely from sickness in Kentucky," 118 died and 127 were discharged, thirty-two deserted, ten officers resigned; altogether its loss was 351. The Twelfth regiment has had killed twenty-six, wounded ninety-two, died of wounds twenty-one, died of disease 106, discharged 116, deserted thirty-five, prisoners 106, officers resigned thirteen, cashiered one. The Thirteenth regiment lost 253. The Fourteenth regiment lost 193. The Fifteenth regiment was reduced from 887 to 392 between March and October, 1862. The Sixteenth regiment lost 260. The Seventeenth regiment lost 217. The remaining regiments of infantry more recently raised did not suffer seriously, as they were not, up to the date of the report, exposed to casualties. The First cavalry, however, lost no less than 401 out of 1,201; the Second cavalry lost 226; the Third 192; the Fourth had not been engaged; the Fifth and Sixth and Merrill's Horse have been equally unfortunate. Of the artillery the Second battery is reported as having lost four of its guns and sixty officers and men at Pittsburg; the Sixth battery lost all its guns at Richmond, Kentucky. The records of the remaining seven batteries do not exhibit much, if any, service. Such is, in brief, the military history of the regiments of one State serving in their own country, *and not exposed to the vicissitudes of the campaign in Ireland*, for which the patriots are so eagerly sighing, not to speak of the incidents which might occur to the expedition *in transitu*. We present it for the reflection of wise and foolish alike.

THE REBEL STATES.

The London Times Rebel Correspondence.

[Charleston (March 4) correspondence of the London Times.]

RUNNING THE BLOCKADE.

On the 14th of January we sailed from Nassau for Charleston, and on the following day were caught in one of those terrific gales which burst with such fury over that part of the Atlantic which lies immediately to the north of the Bahames. The tempest subsided on the 17th, as we got nearer the land; but we had left the tepid waters of the Gulf Stream, and the air became bitterly cold. A biting northeast wind swept over the deck, and the sleet and rain fell incessantly. It seemed impossible for us ever to get warm, and our teeth chattered as if we had a shivering fit. But in the morning we saw in the hazy distance the shore of South Carolina, and then shortly afterwards the low, dark hull of one of the blockading ships. This was a fresh source of anxiety, and great was our relief when we found that we had not been observed. We passed the vessel, and got in safely half a mile ahead up the channel.

We had scarcely done so when the look-outs whispered "Two more forward." We thought we had eluded them also, but we were mistaken. A bright flash, the rush of a ball over head, and then the loud report of a gun let us know that the fleet was aware of our presence. Then rockets were discharged on all sides, and more guns were fired. We were within no great distance of the bar that guards the entrance of Charleston, some four miles or so from Fort Sumter, inside of which the hostile fleet never venture. In another ten minutes we should have been perfectly safe; but as we approached two more ships were seen lying right in the narrow channel over the bar, through which it was necessary to pass. The captain hesitated about proceeding further, and so nervous did he become that he turned the ship's head round, and ran her out to sea again. She was followed by a howling pack of cruisers, but speed, good luck and the darkness favored us, and by daybreak we were some thirty miles from shore, tossing about again in the Gulf Stream. The same programme was gone through the next night, and then we had to return to Nassau for coals. Under another captain we returned on the 29th of January to try our fortune again, and this time there was no hesitation. "Charleston, or beach her," said our new commander, and in one hour we ran through the north channel, and arrived safe and sound under the guns of Fort Beauregard.

A GOOD RECEPTION.

I have good reason to feel gratified with my reception at Charleston. I staid about a week in the town, visiting all places of interest, making friends and enjoying Southern hospitality. *One's first idea, after speaking to the people, was that they are an intolerable set of loasters;* but I came to form a better opinion of them. I found that they never express resolutions without making a determined effort to carry out their purposes.

FIRST IMPRESSIONS OF THE PATRIOTS—THE REBEL LADIES.

The more I see of the Southern ladies and the more I hear of their actions, the more I wonder at their heroism and self-sacrifice. Words, indeed, cannot express my admiration for them. *The war could not have gone on without them.* The women of all classes have sent, without a murmur, their husbands, sons and those they hold most dear to the wars, and in the absence of the men they have tilled the fields, made clothes for the troops and nursed the sick. When I contrast the firmness of purpose and spirit of self-sacrifice with the empty bragging and indifference so prevalent in the North, I have no doubt of the issue of the struggle. *The federals may bring three millions of men into the field, but the South will never be vanquished.*

On the 31st of January, two days after my arrival, the iron-clads went out from Charleston and considerably damaged the blockading fleet. Of course we were all much interested in the event, and the capture of a ship-of-war carrying nine guns up one of the rivers the day before wonderfully raised the spirits of the people of Charleston.

TRIP TO RICHMOND.

At the end of the week I started for Richmond, *bearing with me letters of introduction from England to some of the principal men*, and further fortified with additional recommendations from my friends in Charleston. The journey by rail, of 500 miles, was very tedious, as the rails and rolling stock are in very bad order, there having been no importation of material since the blockade. The speed of the trains has in consequence been greatly moderated to prevent accidents. However, I arrived safe in the capital of the confederacy on the 13th of February.

VISIT TO "STONEWALL" JACKSON.

The city is one great camp, and every one is striving to obtain an appointment in the army. I saw at once that the chances of an Englishman getting a military appointment were very small. I paid a visit to the Secretary of War and other influential men, and received from all of them that kindness and courtesy so distinctive in the Southern gentleman.

I brought out from Nassau a box of goods for General Stonewall Jackson, and he asked me when I was at Richmond to come to his camp and see him. I left the city one morning about seven o'clock, and about ten landed at a station distant some eight or nine miles from Jackson's, or, as his men call him, "Old Jack's," camp. A heavy fall of snow had covered the country for some time before to the depth of a foot and formed a crust over the Virginian mud, which is quite as villanous as that of Balaklava. The day before had been mild and wet, and my journey was made in a drenching shower, which soon cleared away the white mantle of snow. You cannot imagine the Slough of Despond I had to pass through. Wet to the skin, I stumbled through mud, I waded through creeks, I passed through pine woods, and at last I got into camp about two o'clock. I then made my way to a small house occupied by the General as his headquarters. I wrote down my name and gave it to the orderly, and I was immediately told to walk in.

The General rose and greeted me warmly. I expected to see an old, untidy man, and was most agreeably surprised and pleased with his appearance. He is tall, handsome, and powerfully built, with brown hair and a brown beard. His [illegible] nation. The lips are thin and compressed firmly together; his eyes are blue and dark, with a keen and searching expression. I was told that his age was 38, and he looks about 40. The General, who is indescribably simple and unaffected in all his ways, took off my wet overcoat with his own hands, made up the fire, brought wood for me to put my feet on to keep them warm while my boots were drying, and then began to ask me questions on various subjects. At the dinner hour we went out and joined the members of his staff. At this meal the General said grace in a *fervent, quiet manner, which struck me much.* After dinner I returned to his room, and he again talked to me for a long time. The servant came in and took his mattress out of a cupboard and laid it on the floor. As I rose to retire the General said, "Captain, there is plenty of room on my bed; I hope you will share it with me." I thanked him very much for his courtesy, but said "Good night," and slept in a tent, sharing the blankets of one of his aids de camp. In the morning, at breakfast time, I noticed that the General said grace before the meal with the same fervor I had remarked before. An hour or two afterwards it was time for me to return to the station; on this occasion, however, I had a horse, and I turned up to the General's quarters to bid him adieu. His little room was vacant, so I stepped in and stood before the fire. I then noticed my greatcoat stretched before it on a chair. Shortly afterwards the General entered the room. He said, "Captain, I have been trying to dry your greatcoat; but I am afraid I have not succeeded very well." *That little act illustrates the man's character.* With the cares and responsibilities of a vast army on his shoulders, he finds time to do little acts of kindness and thoughtfulness which make him the darling of his men, who never seem to tire of talking of him. General Jackson is a man of great endurance; he drinks nothing stronger than water, and never uses tobacco or any stimulant. He has been known to ride for three days and nights at a time, and if there is any labor to be undergone he never fails to take his share of it. I thought of entering the army *as a volunteer, as many Englishmen have done;* but I have had the unexpected good luck to receive an appointment in the inspecting department.

I selected Charleston as the scene of my labors, my reason being that the whole force of the Yankee armada is about to be thrown against this portion of the State. I accordingly returned to this place, and I am now awaiting the fight. I have very good pay, enjoy an excellent table and am accommodated in most comfortable quarters, with some other Englishmen, in a well furnished house.

GOING TO CHURCH—NO HOPE FROM THE "COPPERHEADS."

MARCH 5, 1863.

I have been at church to-day, the Governor of South Carolina having proclaimed it as a day of prayer. I leave to-morrow morning with the Inspector General to examine some troops at Secessionville, a town some ten miles from here. At any moment we may be called out to fight, so I feel glad to have a long letter in readiness in case I should unexpectedly be disposed of by a Yankee bullet.

For some time we had on it a that there was a peace party in the North sufficiently strong to detach some of the States and to oppose Lincoln and his unconstitutional acts; but the passing of the Conscription act and Finance bills by Congress has dashed these hopes to the ground, and the South is prepared to conduct the war on a more gigantic scale this spring than heretofore. The emancipation scheme is believed here to be nonsense. The slaves do not want to rise, and will not do so unless under the pressure of Northern bayonets. The Yankees thought they could raise a servile war; but they have failed signally. I see little chance now, though I thought differently some time ago, of this war ending until Lincoln retires from office; but it cannot be carried on at its present prodigious scale unless the Yankees meet with some great success.

FORWARDING A MAIL.

MARCH 10, 1863.

I am finishing up this scrawl, as the gentleman who is taking this to England leaves to-morrow. We are living here very comfortably, and enjoying ourselves, although we still expect to be attacked every day by the Yankee armada. The weather is lovely.

FEARS OF THE FATE OF RICHMOND.

[Richmond (March 31) correspondence of London Times.]

There is little apparent ground for the belief which seems to have found favor in England, that the greatest and most eventful struggle of this war will occur at Vicksburg. From accidental circumstances, and chiefly from the "sensation" writing of the New York press, an amount of interest has attached itself to Vicksburg which is by no means entertained with regard to it in the Southern confederacy. If ever my letter from that remote point has made its way to England, it will have been seen that the chief strength of Vicksburg consists in its inaccessibility. From the river alone can it be formidably attacked; and all the immense hailstorms of shot and shell which have hitherto been thrown into the little city from the river have produced indescribably little effect. In half a dozen different ways the federals have tried to flank or evade it. Apparently, the least formidable of all their efforts has been through what is called the Yazoo Pass. A fort at the mouth of the Tallahatchie river has driven the Yankee gunboats and transports headlong back to the Mississippi; nor is it likely that the NEW YORK HERALD, the correspondent of which announced, with the customary *fanfaron* of that journal, the advance of the flotilla, and all that it was about to accomplish, will record its disastrous discomfiture and headlong retreat. The canal or "cut-off" in the immediate neighborhood of Vicksburg is more than ever considered, what it appeared to me, an entire failure. Of a third attempt—the perforation of a route through Lake Providence, on the right bank of the Mississippi, by which an entrance into the Red river has been sought to be effected—but little information has reached us; but the impression is that the federals have abandoned this enterprise.

POINTS OF DEFENCE AFTER VICKSBURG.

If Vicksburg can be turned *or in some manner negatived* there remain hundreds of other points round which the Confederate batteries *would immediately cluster. Such a point is Warrenton, where the Hartford has recently been beaten off; such a point is Natchez, where the bluffs are said to be more favorable for defence than those at Vicksburg.* It is not to Vicksburg, or generally to the Mississippi river, that the eyes of the Confederates are anxiously turned, *but rather to Charleston, where the long delayed blow must inevitably fall shortly or never; and to Tullahoma and the army of Gen. Johnston.* My own impression still is that want of sagacity has been shown by the Confederate government *in not strengthening the army of Gen. Johnston by such large reinforcements as would make the issue of the impending battle "beyond a peradventure."* It is to an ordinary spectator incomprehensible how on both sides the policy of a Napoleonic concentration of troops has been neglected and overlooked. It is known that many of the wisest heads in the confederacy, and among them General Joseph E. Johnston, have warmly advocated *the concentration of all available troops in Southern Tennessee*, even though Texas and Arkansas should be left destitute of men, and the defenders of Vicksburg should be reduced one-half. *Non tis Dis placuit. For some inscrutable reason the strength of the confederacy is frittered away* by squandering troops in insignificant numbers over vast areas of territory, and by provoking such attacks as recently led to the surrender of more than 4,000 Confederates at a place called Arkansas Post. The consequence is that war languishes on without any victory being gained by the Confederates in the West of such magnitude as to confound the mendacity of Northern journalists, *or to strengthen the hands of that large and growing party in the Northwestern States who see that out of the vast ocean of blood which irreconcilably divides the two sections it is not possible that peace and conciliation should have a chance of arising.*

FORTIFICATIONS OF RICHMOND.

But if ever again the fortunes of war shall lead to the collision of great hosts of combatants in the vicinity of Richmond let no such advantage be again looked for by the North. On every hill and crest in the neighborhood of this city, on every stream and point of vantage in the neighborhood of Petersburg, works and fortifications of every description have, under the inspiration of the best engineer officers of the old United States army, been elaborately prepared, and well may the confident allegation that against such works the whole might of Yankeedom will expend itself in vain, find credence in the breast of any observant spectator.

IS THERE A FAMINE.

Meantime, in Secessia *still more than in Yankeedom, the rapid and incessant manufacture of paper promises to pay continues to depreciate the currency from day to day*, and it is idly fancied in New York that no nation which is giving $5 a pound for coffee and $75 a barrel for flour (its price in Mobile) can long protract its resistance. To no effect are the Yankees told that never was a determined nation checked by depreciation of its paper. Board in the hotels, which six months ago was $4 a day, has risen to $8; the scarcity of supplies, and still worse, their uncertainty, make it hardly possible for hotel keepers and owners of boarding houses to furnish food for their guests. But not for a moment let it be thought *that scarcity will ever ascend to famine*, that a nation which is more than equal to its enemy in the field will yield to the gaunt dictates of a monitor who, if necessity arose, would be resisted as Massena resisted him at Genoa and the indomitable Protestants of Ireland fought him at Londonderry. Everywhere evidence is offered to prove that no such necessity can arise; everywhere it is admitted that three short months will carry us over the pinch.

A New British Agent in Richmond.

[From the London Herald, May 11.]

We have much pleasure in announcing the fact that our special correspondent to the Southern confederacy *has succeeded in passing the federal lines*, and has reached Richmond, Virginia. From arrangements he has been enabled to make we confidently expect that three or four letters will reach us every month, and that the public will find in his correspondence the fullest and most authentic information regarding the military and political aspect of affairs in the South.

THE POLISH REVOLUTION.

Correspondence Between Sweden, Italy, and Spain and the Czar.

THE SWEDISH NOTE.

DESPATCH OF COUNT DE MANDERSTROEM, MINISTER OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS, TO BARON DE WEDEL-JARLSBERG, MINISTER OF SWEDEN AND NORWAY AT ST. PETERSBURG.

STOCKHOLM, April 7, 1863.

SIR—The news from the theatre of war in Poland seems to establish, despite the many conflicting rumors, that the authority of the Emperor seems likely to be restored, and that partial assemblages only still offer resistance. The insurgents stand in need of arms and ammunition, and it will doubtless be almost impossible for them to procure them. In this state of things, and acting upon those interests which imperiously prescribe to us to employ all our efforts to effect a cessation of a state of affairs which might, from its consequences, *threaten the peace of Europe*, but also upon those principles of humanity and generosity which we know animate the heart of his Majesty the Emperor in so high a degree that he must anxiously desire to give a striking proof of them, we have thought is adviseable to add our representations to those already made by other States who have the same claim as ourselves to express an opinion, to endeavor to stop bloodshed and to restore Poland to a condition more conformable to the legitimate aspirations of the well intentioned men of that country, the number of which is incontestably much greater than that of those who will not be satisfied with equitable reforms. We feel convinced that words of clemency and forgiveness, and the prospect of a system of a nature to assure a wise liberty, would suffice completely to restore order and tranquillity. We do not pretend to indicate more especially the means of doing so—France and Great Britain having already expressed themselves in this respect—and we are sure that his imperial Majesty will find in the inspirations of his own heart everything most likely to attain the object which must assuredly be his earnest wish. You will please, sir, express yourself in this sense in the interviews which you may have the honor to hold with Prince Gortchakoff, who can only behold therein the expression of the friendly interest of the government of the King. I am, &c.,

MANDERSTROEM.

REPLY.

The following is the reply of Prince Gortchakoff:—

DESPATCH OF PRINCE GORTCHAKOFF TO M. DASCHKOFF, MINISTER OF RUSSIA AT STOCKHOLM.

ST. PETERSBURG, April 14 (26), 1863.

SIR—The Minister of Sweden and Norway has read to me a despatch from Count de Manderstroem relative to the anxiety felt at the Court of Stockholm consequent upon the actual condition of Poland and the influence it may exercise on the peace of Europe. Count de Manderstroem has rendered justice to the sentiments which animate our august master in expressing the conviction that his Majesty would find in his own inspirations the words of clemency and the prospect of progress of a nature to put a stop to the effusion of blood, and to restore order and tranquillity in the kingdom. The imperial manifesto of the 31st of March (April 12) testifies the solicitude which the Emperor had already devoted to the subject. *As it cannot be denied that the agitation draws its principal aliments from permanent instigations from without*, we have called the attention of the cabinets who have addressed to us communications analogous to the one made to us by the Minister of Sweden and Norway to this point. You will find copies enclosed, as also the replies I have sent by order of our august master. Desirous of showing the value we attach to the maintenance of friendly relations with the Court of Stockholm, his Majesty authorizes you to communicate the present despatch and annexes to Count de Manderstroem.

I am, &c. GORTCHAKOFF.

THE ITALIAN NOTE.

The following is the text of the Italian note:—

DESPATCH FROM VISCOUNT VENOSTA, MINISTER OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS, TO THE MARQUIS PEPOLI, MINISTER OF ITALY AT ST. PETERSBURG.

TURIN, April 23, 1863.

SIR—Since the accession of his Majesty the Emperor Alexander II. to the throne Europe accompanies with its wishes his government, and the work nobly undertaken by that sovereign for the prosperity and progress of his people. A reform which gave rise to vast economical and social questions has just been accomplished; the emancipation of the serfs has been effected without any of the inconveniences which it seemed likely to entail. Unhappily, at this very moment the events in Poland have come to cast a gloom over those happy prospects. *Europe has been stirred by them, and is anxious about the complications which may arise from them. Italy has taken a great part in this universal emotion.* Public opinion, speaking through its acknowledged organs, imposes upon the government of the king the duty of making itself the interpreter of the sentiments of Italy to the Russian government. I fulfil this task, M. le Marquis, with the conviction that the Court of Russia will see in the communication which you are requested to make to it a new proof of our desire always to maintain with it the most frien dly and open hearted relations. *If our language must be conformable to the principles upon which the kingdom of Italy is based*, it will not be the less inspired by those benevolent sentiments of which Russia has given us such patent proofs. This is not the first time that disturbances have taken place in Poland; *frequent insurrections, which Russia has always succeeded in putting down*, have at short intervals devastated that unfortunate country. This series of movements, ever recurring and always suppressed by superior forces, demonstrates, in our opinion, that the military honor of Russia does not require an additional triumph in this unequal struggle; it proves, at the same time, that the problem to be solved cannot be done so by force only in a radical and final manner. By adopting, in his wisdom, a system of a nature to obviate the causes of these crises, the Emperor Alexander would acquire a just claim to the gratitude of Europe by quieting alarm and assuring peace. He would, moreover, open to the noble Russian nation a new era of greatness and glory. I beg of you, M. le Marquis, to leave a copy of this despatch with Prince Gortchakoff, and believe me, &c.,

VENOSTA.

REPLY.

The following is Prince Gortchakoff's reply:—

DESPATCH OF PRINCE GORTCHAKOFF TO COUNT STACKELBERG, MINISTER OF RUSSIA AT TURIN.

ST. PETERSBURG, April 19 (May 1), 1863.

The Marquis Pepoli has delivered to me, by order of his government, a copy of a despatch from Viscount Venosta, which your Excellency will find subjoined. The Italian Minister of Foreign Affairs there expresses sympathy in the reforms undertaken by our august master, and a desire to maintain with us relations of confidence and amity. But the interest which public opinion in Italy takes in the present troubles of the kingdom of Poland, and the conviction of the effect which these events may have on the tranquillity of Europe, lead him at the same time to express the wish that his Majesty the Emperor may in his wisdom adopt a system calculated to remove the causes of these periodical crises. Our august master has received with pleasure the friendly expressions contained in the despatch of Viscount Venosta. They are in harmony with the friendly sentiments of which Russia has given to Italy patent proofs. As for the wish expressed with regard to the Kingdom of Po