ADDITIONAL FROM EUROPE.

OUR PARIS CORRESPONDENCE.

THE AMERICAN REBELLION.

English Report of the Bombardment of Sumter.

THE INTERVENTION REVIVAL.

THE WAR IN MEXICO, &c., &c., &c.

Our European files and correspondence by the America are dated in London and Paris to the 27th of May.

M. Mocquard paid a visit of condolence, on behalf of the Emperor Napoleon, to M. Lamartine, who, though not dangerously ill, is confined to his bed and was unable to

A letter from St. Petersburg, in the *Augsburg Gazette*, states that the health of the Empress of Russia inspires some uneasiness. Several celebrated physicians had assembled at Zarskoje Selo for a consultation.

The Emperor Napoleon received on May 26, General Pezet, who has become President of the Republic of Peru in consequence of the death of the late President, San Ramon. General Pezet was accompanied by Dr. Pedro Galvez, Peruvian Minister at the Court of the Tuileries. The President afterward had the honor of being received by the Empress.

The Cologne *Gazette* announces that the duel between Count Wielopolski, the late Russian Governor of Warsaw, and Count Branicki has been postponed to the 1st of June by mutual arrangement. The encounter is to take place on the Swiss territory.

Galignani's *Messenger* of the 27th of May says:—Gen. de Lorencez, who some days after his return from Mexico was obliged to keep to his bed in consequence of a wound in the hip, which he received in the Crimea, having broken out afresh, is now getting better, and his state no longer causes any uneasiness.

A despatch from Madrid of the 26th of May says:—M. Facundo Goni will, it is said, be sent as Spanish Plenipotentiary to Mexico when the French army shall have entered the capital.

Letters from Ireland, dated at Limerick, Tuam, Longford, Kilrush, Ballinasloe and other places state that the tide of emigration to America continued with an unabated flow.

Our Paris Correspondence.

PARIS, May 26, 1863.

The News by the Europa—The "Secesh" in Sackcloth and Ashes—The Elections—Mexico—Rev. E. H. Chapin—Ristori—Theatricals—Charlotte Cushman, &c.

The "butter and honey" upon which the representatives of Secessia in Paris seem to have been living since the arrival of the news of the retreat of Hooker across the Rappahannock was changed into gall and wormwood yesterday when the despatch of the Europa arrived, with dates to May 14, bringing news of the death of Stonewall Jackson and other good tidings for the Union cause. I have never, since the commencement of the war, seen such anxiety exhibited among Americans as there was yesterday to obtain the news by the Europa; and this was heightened by the fact that, although the steamer reached Queenstown at six A. M., the despatch did not arrive until late in the afternoon. If, proportionably, the death of Jackson is as great a blow to the secessionists in America as it is to those in Paris, it is worth alone all the lives which were lost in the battles on the Rappahannock. I understand that it is the intention of the secessionists here to wear crape on their arms during the next thirty days in token of mourning for their loss.

The elections for members of the Corps Legislatif take place throughout France on Sunday and Monday next. In Paris they are the only topic of conversation, and I have heard more politics talked here within the last week than during the whole time before in a five years' residence. The newspapers are filled with discussions of the merits and principles of candidates, and two of the opposition journals—the *Siecle* and *Opinion Nationale*, the editors of both of which are running as opposition candidates—have received *communiques* from the Ministry of the Interior for some strictures upon the action of the government in the support of its candidates. When a candidate is selected here by the government they do his electioneering for him, have his bills printed and posted, and his tickets and addresses circulated at the public expense. All this is done openly and not concealedly. The *Siecle* and *Opinion* objected to this—that, while the independent and opposition candidates were required to pay their own election expenses, the government should pay those of the regular candidates. The Minister of the Interior, in his *communique*, does not deny, but acknowledges the facts, and, taking the bull directly by the horns, informs the complainants that the running and choice of the government candidates "is in the public interest, and not that of the candidates themselves," and therefore justifies the adoption by the government of their election expenses.

Candidates are still springing up. Generally their addresses are couched in terms of respect to the "powers that be;" but one, who has just added his name to the five opposition candidates already running in the Sixth circumscription, which comprises most of the old faubourg St. Germain, comes nearer expressing defiance than any of the others. This is M. Paul de Jouvenal, who declares himself the "democratic candidate," and then states that, whereas the term "democrat" is now used by those who have not the slightest claim to it, he wishes it understood that he proved his principles by remaining eight years in exile, and that he only returned in 1859 when he could do so without conditions." "This," he says, "will exhibit the character of his democracy—a democracy that rises only from itself."

Not only, under the French constitution, can a candidate stand for and be elected in a district in which he does not live, and has, perhaps, never visited, but he may at the same time run in any number of districts he chooses, and if elected in more than one may choose the one which he will represent, rendering a new election necessary in the others in which he may have been chosen. Thus M. Thiers and several other of the opposition candidates in Paris, in order to render their election sure," are running in two or three other departments.

The Entrerrenane leaves Cherbourg in a few days for Vera Cruz, with four hundred and twenty artillerymen and twenty-five thousand rounds of artillery cartridges. It is said that a large portion of the artillery force now stationed at Vincennes is shortly to be sent to Mexico. It is generally believed here that the French army will lose a great many by desertion in Mexico, as French soldiers have never before been in a country where the inducements to desert were so great as they are there.

Rev. E. H. Chapin, of New York, has just returned to Paris from Germany. Mr. Chapin intends returning to New York in July, and, if not completely restored in health, very much improved by his year's European trip.

It is said that Ristori is really going to America after fulfilling an engagement in London.

Reprises, or revivals of old pieces, are now all the rage at the Parisian theatres. At the Opera, "Giselle" and "The Nuette de Portici;" at the Opera Comique, "Haydee;" at the Odeon, "Macbeth;" at the Chatelet, "Rhetomago;" at the Gaiete, "The Courrier de Lyon;" at the Porte St. Martin, "The Pilules du Diable," a fairy piece, which had a great run several years ago; at the Folies Dramatiques, "La Dame aux Camelias." Such are the nightly bills at the principal theatres of Paris.

Charlotte Cushman is in Paris. Her friend, Miss Hosmer, not having recovered from the effects of the steeple chase which she rode upon the Corso, did not come with her.

THE AMERICAN QUESTION.

Intervention.

[From the London Herald, May 27.]

Very singular rumors were again circulated yesterday with respect to the ultimate prospects of the American war. Mr. Mason, it is known, has left London *suddenly for Paris to meet Mr. Slidell*, and it is said the French government desire to communicate with them on topics of importance. The old story of an armistice is revived, and in the guise of *an expressed wish by President Lincoln for mediation by Louis Napoleon on the basis suggested in Gen. Jackson's last.* Of course little or no reliance can be placed on these statements, and they are only alluded to with the view of showing the fluctuating opinions of the moment.

The "Retired" Union Generals.

[From the London Army and Navy Gazette, May 23.]

The generals of the republic of the Northern States now *en retraite* would form a stout company. As to the generals in chief we have seen them come like shadows—so depart—grieve the hearts of their encomiasts, and disappoint the hopes of the nation. First, Winfield Scott, whom it was the fashion of Americans to overwhelm with laudations, and whose campaign in Mexico, *illustrated by the operations of our allies, seems entitled to greater credit than it generally received in Europe*, &c.

"Stonewall" Jackson.

[From the London Post (government organ), May 26.]

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Jackson, like the Puritans, was austere and devout, but whilst his religion taught him humility and dependence upon his Creator, it did not lead him to confound the true nature of the objects for which both he and his followers were striving, and to suppose that because their ends were noble, that, therefore, they were the champions of God. If he was occasionally a preacher in the camp, he was also a skillful and gallant general in the field, and it is not surprising that those who had so frequently followed him to victory should have considered him as specially favored by Providence, and have regarded him with feelings akin to devotion. *As a soldier he will hold probably the foremost place in the history of the great American civil war.* His name is indelibly associated with the most brilliant achievements of the Confederate armies; for to those achievements by his genius and his courage he more than any one else specially contributed. Strategic ability is the most valuable qualification a general can possess, but it is not always that consummate military tactician command the confidence of their followers, or insure the success of the operations they conduct. It was, however, the rare good fortune of General Jackson to lead men who, whilst their courage was exalted in an extraordinary degree by the conviction that nothing could be worse than defeat, were inspired with an unshaken faith in the genius and ability of their general. To follow Jackson they knew was to march to certain victory; and, if it was necessary that success should be purchased at the cost of many lives, that reflection did not dispirit them; for the cause for which they fought stripped death of all its terrors.

[From the London Herald (Derby organ), May 27.]

* * * He was animated by the spirit which rendered the soldiers of the commonwealth irresistible in fight—which carried Havelock through incredible dangers to the gates of Lucknow in triumph. The Christian and patriot soldier achieved the last and greatest of his successes in dying for his country. He perished doubly a martyr, and in his last breath attested the righteousness of the cause which he sealed with his blood. The Northern republic has produced no heroes of the stamp of Jackson. *One such man might be the salvation of them yet.* Blatant demagogues at home, *brugging imbeciles in the field*, afford a spectacle so absurd and yet so painful that Europe knows not whether to laugh or weep at the degradation of her children. The Northerners want a man to do a man's work. The only great men of the war have been developed in the South. It is very difficult to explain this. Some may call it a fatality, some a providential arrangement. That it is a fact is at present enough for us.

Anglo-Rebel Account of the Bombardment of Fort Sumter.

[Charleston (April 13) correspondence of London Herald.]

DEFENCES OF CHARLESTON HARBOR.

The harbor of Charleston is bounded by flats. Its northern shore sweeps from the city towards the sea in the form of a semicircle; its southern shore tends to seaward in a curve less concave. Embraced between these two encircling arms, the harbor spreads out towards the open sea from one of the fairest cities of America. The left beach is formed, for the greater part of its extent, by the mainland, but is terminated oceanward by Sullivan's Island. The right shore is formed by two islands—James, near the city, and out to sea, Morris. Sullivan's Island, on the north, confronts Morris on the south, and both of these, seperated by an inlet of some one thousand yards in width, constitute the portals leading from the ocean into the harbor of Charleston. Heavy batteries, mounted on these, keep watch and ward over the sea approach to this "cradle of secession." Inside these Scylla and Charybdis, about fifteen hundred yards, lies Fort Sumter, the three constituting the extreme points of a triangle that may be said, in general terms, to be equilateral. These constitute the first line of defence; and having been the only positions engaged in the late conflict here, are all that require in this letter a special reference. Besides, the inner defences being unknown to the enemy, cannot be referred to at the present time with proper regard to the neutrality which your correspondent feels bound in good conscience to observe.

The Confederate works on Morris' and Sullivan's Islands are not plated with iron; they are made with earth and sand. Sand bags or soda are sometimes employed at the angles, and, when used at these places, present outlines clean and sharp. The magazines, in these instances, are protected by mounds of earth or sand—in some instances sandbags, in others, soda. Fort Sumter covers an artificial island, formed by granite chips, on the edge of the channel into Charleston. It is about sixty feet high. The shape of the work is irregular—consisting of a gorge to the rear, one side fronting the east, and constituting the sea face; and two other sides, looking to the northeast and north, constituting the channel faces. The walls decline in thickness from twelve feet at the base to eight feet at the parapet, and are made up of a brick facing, a brick backing, and an intermediate space filled in with concrete. The armament consists of a certain number of guns in casemate, and a corresponding number *en barbette*—the barbette batteries divided at the northern angle by a brick traverse. Sumter has no glacis. Its base, washed by the sea, the fort is accessible only from the rear by a short and narrow jetty.

ADVANCE OF THE MONITORS.

Eight Monitors, one iron clad frigate and a Whitney battery anchored on the bar of Charleston harbor on the 6th of this month. The Ericsson vessels are constructed after a fashion with which you are already familiar. The armor-plated frigate Ironsides, whatever her form under the load line, consists above that of rectilinear sides and ends, which slope up at a steep angle to a flat roof or deck. Above water and for some distance below it that ship is said to be plated, but with what thickness on the sides or what on the deck your correspondent is unable to state. She is considered a good sea boat. She is very large, looks like the double roof of a great house, and carries an armament of twenty-two, ten, eleven and fifteen-inch guns. The Whitney battery Keokuk conformed in general to the design of the Monitor. She carried two fixed turrets, and mounted one eleven inch and one fifteen inch gun. The mailing of her batteries is understood to have consisted of three layers of iron five-eighths of an inch in thickness, bolted on a cylindrical turret. This turret was formed of inch iron strips four and a half inches wide, set on edge radially, and alternating with similar edge pieces of inch pine. This armor was backed with heavy timber.

Early on the afternoon of the 7th of this month the iron plated fleet off this city weighed anchor. They formed in two divisions and advanced in the direction of the harbor.

THE REBELS AT THEIR GUNS.

The long roll beat in Fort Sumter; the artillerists in that work rushed to their guns. Colonel Alfred Rhett, their commander, sprang upon the parapet. The regimental flag of the First South Carolina artillery—the "palmetto and crescent" of South Carolina, the "stars and bars" of the Confederate States—taunted out from their flagstaffs on the fort of the garrison, and was saluted as the enemy advanced with an outburst of the national air, "Dixie," from the band, and the deep mouthed roar of thirteen pieces of heavy artillery. The armored ships within the harbor made steam. Their decks were crowded with gazing sailors. The forts of the rear, on land and water, shotted their guns. Their parapets were crowded with soldiers. The windows of the city front were overflowing with spectators of all ages and sexes. The wharves were thronged with lookers on, white and black. The sea wall was crowded with brilliantly caparisoned officers and with lovely women, who stood gazing out to sea through their lorgnettes with an air of vivacity and fire which presented a charming relief to the grace and tenderness so characteristic of the slave-tended beauty of the South.

The guns of Sumter are shotted. They are run out for battle. Their lanyards are in the hands of the artillerists, ready to "let slip the dogs of war." The men are ranged about their cannon. The officers await orders at their posts. Colonel Rhett stands like a tall statue upon "the outer wall." Silence reigns in Sumter.

THEY FIRE ON THE IRONSIDES.

The mailed monsters of the deep move slowly on. Their ports are closed. They appear deserted of all living things. On they come, however, and in two divisions, the Ironsides leading the advance, the Keokuk leading the rear. They move northwardly towards Sullivan's Island, and at a distance from its batteries of about twelve hundred yards they began to curve around towards Sumter. A flash, a cloud of smoke, a clap of thunder, herald a storm of heavy shot, which bursts from the island upon the side of the frigate with a pelting clatter. The ships move on silently. Colonel Rhett gives the word to fire. The deep-mouthed explosions of Sumter burst instantly upon the advancing ships, and hurl tremendous bolts of wrought iron against the armor of the Ironsides in peltings loud and shrill.

THE UNION REPLY.

The frigate halts. At a distance of about twelve hundred yards from that work she delivers from seven guns a broadside of fifteen-inch shot that dashes against the sea face of Sumpter with a heavy crash. Bricks fly from the parapet and whirl from the traverse. A shell smashes a marble lintel in the officers' quarters; hurtles through a window on the other side; and, striking the parapet, hurls a tornado of bricks far to the rear. The works on Morris' Island burst into the deafening chorus—on land and on sea, from all the batteries of the outer circle, from all the turrets of the inner circle.

Fierce flashed the red artillery; thick and fast peal follows peal; crash succeeds crash upon the brick work of the fort. The iron bolts ring upon the armor of the ships with a clatter loud and sharp. Advancing on her circling course, the Ironsides makes way for her attendant warriors; and one by one, as their turrets whirl in the war dance of Titans, they receive the fire, sometimes diffused, sometimes concentrated, of the surrounding circle of batteries. The first division of the ships curves on its path under an iron storm that rends the air with its roar and bursts upon their mail in quick succession of reports; sometimes with the heavy groan of crushing, sometimes with the sharp cry of tearing. Delivering a fire of shot and shell as they pass the works on Morris' Island, the Ironsides and her Monitors move slowly out of range.

THE KEOKUK IN ACTION.

The Keokuk led in to the fight four Monitors; more bold than even the Ironsides, she advanced under a tornado of shot to a position within about nine hundred yards of Fort Sumter. Halting at that distance, she discharged her 15-inch balls from her turrets against the sea face of that fort. Crushing and scattering the bricks on the line of her tremendous fire, she failed, however, to make any serious impression on the walls. A circle of angry flashes radiating toward her from all sides, the terrible bolts of the defence crashed against her at every point, while the very earth and sea trembled with their roar.

HER INJURIES.

A wrought iron cylinder of about one hundred and twenty pounds weight, fired from Fort Sumter by Lieutenant Colonel Yates, entered one of her ports; and, again, another from the same gun entered one of her turrets through an aperture of its own making. A third shot is said to have pierced her hull near the stern, but whether a bolt or a ball—whether from Fort Sumter or from the shore batteries, is not known. *For about twenty minutes the stood still in apparent helplessness.* At the expiration of that time she moved very slowly on, and after receiving the fire of the works on Morris' Island, passed out of range. The smoke of nearly twenty thousand pounds of powder hung lazily over the Confederate works, but was still torn aside at rapid intervals by the fiery flashes and the thunder claps of their artillery.

THE MONITOR SECOND DIVISION.

The Monitors of the second division, following the circle of their leader, thundered against the fort as they passed on, and received a response loud and terrible. Bursting, glancing, dropping from their turrets the missiles of the defence were launched at them with a quick succession of ear-bursting explosions. A shot, fired with something of a plunge, struck the deck of one of the Monitors of the second division, and entering, left a hole which was immediately filled with a rush of steam. She maintained her position, however, in the circle of movement, and delivering fire wildly from one of her guns, passed through the terrible ordeal to which she had been exposed. Her sister ships followed in her wake, pelted with a tempest of iron bolts and round shot that broke upon their turrets in a commingled thunder of ringing blows and deafening explosions. Delivering their fire against the works on Morris' Island, the rear of the attacking vessels pass out of range. The circular movement was not renewed. The ships retire outside the harbor to their anchorage; and, after about two hours and a half of a most terrible storm of shot and thunder of artillery, Fort Sumter and its supporting batteries settled down under sluggish clouds of smoke into triumphant quiet.

THE BROOKE GUN.

The gun which fired the bolt through the turret of the Keokuk has been invented by an officer of the Confederate States. Called after the inventor, it is well known as the Brooke gun. A hollow casting, rifled to a seventeen inch bore, constitutes the body of that cannon. The breech, however, is strengthened with bands of two and a half inches of wrought iron shrunk on. The trunnions are of wrought iron, and, like the bands, are also shrunk on. By obtaining a regular distribution of the crystals in casting the body of the gun in a model of uniform outline, this method of supplying the trunnions ought to result in increased strength of breech. So that as it may, the Brooke gun was the most effective of the powerful cannon of Fort Sumter during the late conflict here, and is at all events the only one known to have penetrated an armor-plated turret in actual war. The charge with which that has been done was twelve pound; but a ten inch of the same pattern, on firing a bolt of one hundred and twenty pounds, through eight one-inch plates of iron, exploded a charge of twenty-five pounds.

FEDERAL GUNNERY.

The federal gunnery during the late engagement here was not very good. Some of the shots from the ships were out of line, several too high, and of even those which struck the fort a great many did so by an accident of ricochet. The damage of the federal balls was not at all serious to Sumter. The filling up of some of the casemates with new brick work was in two instances battered in; but this in newise damaged the solidity of the work. The holes were, however, immediately made up by a facing and backing of sand bags. The brick traverse that had yielded to the demand of the Northern shot a storm of bricks has been faced with sandbags, and is now no longer a subject of danger to those it was intended to defend.

THE REBEL SHOTS.

The Confederates fired some 2,200 shots, and with these are said to have struck the ships from six to eight hundred times. Place view of striking the Monitors in the hull or at the base of the turrets. Vertical firing was also tried in two or three instances with the view of piercing the decks. The fire was directed generally, however, against the base of the turrets, with the object of crippling their movement by fracture or bulgings.

THE MONITORS AFTER THE ACTION.

The Ironsides was struck repeatedly. Sloped though her armor is, none of the shots glanced. They appear, on the contrary, to have expended their glancing force in breaking the bolts and tearing off the plating. *Her armor, wrenched in some instances from the back, is said to have been in several cases buckled back.* The turrets of the Monitors were all struck repeatedly. Indentations followed those blows whenever they fell nearly square upon the cylindrical wall, and sometimes *presented edges so sharp and deep as to appear like those of actual penetration. Constant hammering had been heard from those vessels for some time after the fight*, and an observer from Morris' Island alleges that they appeared to be lower than they were originally in the water. *Pumps are said to have been heard for a long time after the battle throughout the fleet.* The Ironsides is reported to have been for three or four days in the hands of workmen, is alleged to have been careened over on one side for repairs, was seen to have discharged masses supposed to be coals, and had certainly been up to yesterday constantly alongside of a tender. One Monitor went to Port Royal the morning after the attack, and, supposed to be the one which was penetrated through the deck, may be reasonably held to have been damaged seriously.

The Keokuk came out of the conflict cut up badly. Whatever the cause may have been—whether she may have been shot through below the water line by the Confederate guns, or whether she may have "broken her back" by the weight of her own fire—that "Whitney" battery has at all events sunk. She did not outlive the attack on Fort Sumter twelve hours. Her "smokestack" and one of her turrets are now plainly visible during low water off the shore of Morris' Island. Blood stained articles belonging to that ship have been washed upon the adjacent beach, and point to the conclusion that her misfortunes in the conflict must have extended to a serious loss of life.

THE NETT RESULT.

The killed and wounded by the federal guns, during the late attack on the defenses of this city, amount to six; but a dozen others have suffered on Morris' Island at the same time, from carelessness, which resulted in the explosion of a caisson.

On the 12th of this month your correspondent, when about to go on board a boat, returning to this city from Fort Sumter, observed a sudden movement amongst the soldiery. "There goes the long roll," observed Captain Mitchell, of the First South Carolina artillery: I must be off. Farewell." Four others, having unshipped their crews, were towed away in the same direction by wooden steamers. These latter are supposed, therefore, to have been seriously injured. Of the fleet of armor-plated invincibles that for long and weary months have held a sword, supposed to be as terrible as that of the destroying angel, over this beautiful city, the only one remaining with the blockaders is the Ironsides. Such is the beginning, middle, and, perhaps, even end, of the elaborately prepared tragedy that was expected to have reached its denouement in the destruction of "the cradle of secession."

THE WAR IN MEXICO.

Reinforcements for the French Army—Opinion of Forey's Losses and Prospects, &c.

[Paris (May 24) correspondence of the London Army and Navy Gazette.]

No time has been lost in filling up the vacancy caused by the death of General Vernhet de Laumiere in the attack on Puebla. General Courtois d'Hurbal, his successor, has already embarked at St. Nazaire on board the Florida, on his way to Vera Cruz. Large reinforcements are to follow as quickly as possible, and indeed several batteries of artillery have already reached the ports from which they are destined to sail in order to join the expeditionary force under Forey. On Friday last a battery of the Third regiment of artillery left Vincennes for the scene, for St. Nazaire and Cherbourg respectively. This battery was followed by another on Sunday. Mean, too, which is a great piece for artillery, has furnished a fresh battery which has been raised to war footing. It is difficult to ascertain with exactitude the number of troops which the government or General Forey deem indispensable for the establishment of law, order and security in Mexico. The walls and sieges which enlighten the public on the real state of affairs in and around Puebla, and the losses which have been incurred during a week's fighting, lead to the belief that at least 10,000 men will be required to settle what still remains to be done. The idea is now prevalent everywhere that the French *have suffered seriously*, and the hurry with which troops are being embarked for the scene of action immediately after the reception of the last official despatches confirm this opinion. A glance at the plan of Puebla puts one in the possession of the advantages which had been gained by the French. Puebla is surrounded by a chain of forts. The largest forts are those of St. Xavier (which had fallen), Loreto, and Guadalupe. Loreto and Guadalupe stand on two heights dominating the city, and are nearly, if not quite, connected by works. *As long as these two forts hold out—and if at all well defended, it will be extremely difficult to take them*—it will be impossible for the French to keep possession of the town, even supposing they succeeded in driving the Mexicans out of the barricaded streets and loopholed monasteries. The French have possession of the road to Mexico close to Puebla, but behind them is Comonfort with his army, ready, if not allowed to help Ortega, to oppose a French advance on the capital.

The Paris correspondent of the London *Times*, writing on the 26th of May, says:—The steam transport frigate Entreprenante has sailed from Cherbourg with troops and stores for Vera Cruz. The screw ships-of-the-line Turenne, Jean Bart, and Wagram are completing their crews at Brest. The screw ship-of-the-line Tilsit and the screw transport Yonne have arrived at Brest, with invalids from Mexico. The screw ship-of-the-line St. Louis has arrived at Toulon from Vera Cruz. Her sanitary condition is said to be satisfactory.

French Report of the Mines of America.

[From the Moniteur de la Flotte, of Paris, May 26.]

Travellers worth of confidence affirm that the Cordilleras are nothing but an immense layer of precious metals from San Diego and the mouth of the Rio Colorado to Cape San Lucas. Those riches have not up to the present time been able to be worked owing to the poverty of the inhabitants of those districts, and more particularly to their indifference. They have gold within their reach, but prefer to be poor rather than take the trouble to be rich. *A Frenchman is the only man who has attempted any serious working from the frontier to Cape San Lucas.* If he should be successful, as there is every reason to hope, *other gold-seekers will flock to the place*, and the country will gain considerably. Santiago and San Jose are about to have their metal founderies. The placers of Galina, Palma, Pescadero and Todos Santos, which have been known for several years, require men and capital to turn their wealth to account. The mine of Pintada, which was worked by the Spaniards in the eighteenth century, was again lately discovered. All the population of the country see with pleasure the immigration which is being prepared, and look with impatience for its results. They hope that with it will come employment, prosperity, and more particularly instruction. The gold mines on the west of the Nebraska and of the Dacotah give a yield of extraordinary richness. No doubt is now entertained that extensive auriferous deposits exist in the region which extends on the east to the foot of the Rocky Mountains. Those strata commence at the sources of the Wind river, three hundred miles from Fort Laramie, and extend to the east and north as far as the sources of the Missouri. It appears that the country is richer than the Colorado. Bannock, which was last year only a hamlet with fifty inhabitants, has now more than 1,000, and the numerous immigrants which are every day arriving will soon transform it into a considerable town. The miners in that locality are said to have realized large profits.

The Hamburg Exhibition.

INFORMATION FOR AMERICANS WISHING TO COMPETE.

HAMBURG, May 22, 1863.

Messrs. AUSTIN, BALDWIN & Co., New York:—Gentlemen—I hope sincerely that you will succeed in awakening an interest, even at the last moment, for our exhibition; for, as the only American on the committee, I shall be deeply mortified if our country is not represented properly in her products and agricultural manufactures. You say nothing about sending products of our soil, and I would call your attention to the importance of this matter, which would cost but little, and would be very interesting for Europeans.

For instance, there are the seed leaf tobacco of Connecticut; Ohio and New York maple sugar, Chinese sugar cane (sorghum), so largely cultivated in some of the Western States; all the cereals from our crops, wines from Ohio and California, and in fact everything that is raised in our country. Hops especially have been sent from America of late in large quantities, and command high prices. There will be a very large show of produce. Hungary and Turkey especially take the lead in cereals, wines, tobacco, &c., &c. The latter country has taken four hundred feet of space. We are now able to form an opinion of the extent of the contributions.

The space enclosed as per the plans you have received is about 1,500,000 square feet. Shelving and space reserved for stands, 339,356 square feet. Yet we find this will not suffice, and have had to extend the space for machinery in motion considerably, besides building a number of sheds extra for cattle, &c. The entries are about as follows:—Stallions, 150; mares with foals, 41; mares, 149; sundry horses, 73; colts, 46—total horses 459. Bulls, 213; cows, 317; cows with calves, 12; heifers, 227—total 769. Sheep, 1,569, and with lambs, 48—total 1,617. Pigs, 240, and with young, 15—total 255. Grand total, May 16, 3,106. The grand total will probably amount to 3,500, comprising the best stock of Great Britain and the Continent. Very truly yours,

JAMES R. MACDONALD,
Member of the Executive Committee.

N. B.—All communications are to be made, post paid, to the Secretary of the committee, Doctor Hachmann, Advocate, Hamburg.

Garibaldi on Reform in Rome.

A Turin journal publishes the following letter from Garibaldi:—

CAPRERA, May 14, 1863.

MY DEAR GARGIOLO:—

I have received the copies of your pamphlet entitled "The True Origin of Brigandage and the Means of Destroying It," and I thank you. I shall read your work with pleasure, although I am persuaded that the origin of the brigandage is at Rome, the seat of European reaction and the residence of crowned brigands. The only means of destroying them is to expel the whole brood and send to hell both the protector and the protected.

Wholly yours, GARIBALDI.

The Boucicault and Jordan Case.

COURT OF QUEEN'S BENCH, LONDON, MAY 25.

Sittings in banco.—Before Justices Blackburn and Mellor.

Jordan v. *Gibbon.*—This was an action for false imprisonment, tried at the last sittings at Westminster before the Lord Chief Justice, and in the case that has given rise to so much scandal in connection with Mr. Dion Boucicault, of the Theatre Royal, Westminster (Astley's), in which the jury found for the plaintiff, damages £25.

Mr. Karslake moved for a rule for a new trial, on the ground that the verdict was against the evidence, as the learned counsel detailed the circumstances of the case, the particulars of which must be so fresh in the public mind as not to require recapitulation. The plaintiff, it would be recollected, refused to leave the house in Pall-mall when requested to do so by the defendant, Captain Gibbon, saying he would stay there all night until he ascertained whether Mr. Boucicault was in the house or not. He was told that he might go to his wife's apartments, but that he must not remain on the landing to the annoyance of the persons in the house. He had been creating a great disturbance; he had forcibly entered the house, and had knocked down the landlady in rushing by her to get up stairs. A policeman was called in and desired to remove the plaintiff, but he, finding Mrs. Jordan was living in the house, and acting on certain instructions he had in a book supplied from the Metropolitan Police office, declined to interfere unless the plaintiff was given into custody. The defendant upon that, and considering that Mr. Jordan would carry out his threat, and remain and cause a disturbance, gave him into custody, and they all went to the police station. Then, finding that in all probability Mr. Boucicault had in the meantime left the premises, which turned out to be the case, the plaintiff promised not to return to the house. The charge was not pressed, and the parties retired. That was on the 3d September, and it was not till the 23d that Captain Gibbon heard anything more of the matter, when he received an attorney's letter demanding compensation for the plaintiff. The learned counsel contended that the defendant's plea was proved. The plaintiff had no right in the house—he had created a disturbance, and threatened to continue it.

The Lord Chief Justice said they were not disposed to disturb the verdict upon the plea. It was a question of fact for the jury. There was a difficulty in dealing with the case on the question of damages; but there was something in it to distinguish it from the ordinary cases. It was between twelve and one o'clock at night when the plaintiff was taken into custody, and he had a short distance to walk, the whole occupying not more than half an hour. He must say he was not satisfied on the whole with the finding of the jury.

Ultimately the Court granted a rule on the ground of the damages being excessive.

Rule accordingly.

Board of Aldermen.

This Board met yesterday at one o'clock, President Walsh in the chair.

THE NECESSITY OF CLEANING THE STREETS—THE HACKLEY CONTRACT.

Alderman FROMENT presented a resolution requesting the Mayor, Comptroller, City Inspector and the Corporation Counsel to proceed immediately to clean the streets of New York and to devise some method for providing the funds necessary for the work. Alderman Froment desired to have the streets cleaned and to place the responsibility of the neglect on somebody. At the present season our filthy streets were likely to create an epidemic. The resolution was adopted.

Mr. Donaldson, assignee of the Hackley contract, sent in a communication stating that the Comptroller refuses to pay the laborers for the work done under that contract, ending May 16, amounting to $22,600.

Alderman BOOLE presented a resolution directing the City Inspector to sign requisitions for work done from April 15 to May 16.

The following communication was received from City Inspector Daniel E. Delavan on the same subject:—

In reply to your resolution of the 4th instant, I would state that the work of cleaning the city was commenced by me, by order of the Board of Commissioners of Health, with the approval and concurrence of the Comptroller. In the performance of this duty I have conducted my proceedings without any regard to the late Hackley contract. In relation to that portion of your resolution concerning the sale of manure, &c., I would state that the number of dumping grounds where manure is received is six—namely, three on the east side of the city, at Roosevelt, Stanton and Sixteenth streets, and three on the west side, at Vesey, Watts and Gansevoort streets. The number of loads of manure received at each of the dumping grounds above mentioned is as follows:—Vesey street, total, 2,252; removed by boats, 2,252. Watts street, total, 2,538; removed, 2,538. Gansevoort street, total 1,956; remaining on dump, 1,956. Roosevelt street, total, 2,271; removed, 1,757; on dump, 514. Stanton street, total, 3,514; on dump, 3,514. Sixteenth street, total, 3,7[illegible]; on dump, 367. Grand total of loads of manure received to date, 12,748; removed, 8,848; remaining on the dumping grounds, 3,585. In relation to the sale of the manure, price, &c., I would remark, that while I have disposed of a portion of the amount received, I have neither fixed a price nor sold. The same not exceeding [illegible]. It is, however, under consideration between the parties purchasing, and this department, that the price [illegible] shall be [illegible] paid. I have addressed to [illegible] the matter so as to leave the [illegible] in a condition [illegible] after I had commenced the work of cleaning the city. Unless otherwise directed, I will adhere to my present course of action, and leave to the Comptroller the settlement with the parties purchasing the manure. The price for that portion removed can be arranged between the parties purchasing and the War responsible men—and the official above named. It was my original purpose not to allow the removal of any of the manure until I had heard from the Comptroller on the subject of my communication; but in the absence of any reply from that quarter, and, as a sanitary precaution, to prevent the large accumulation of manure on the piers, I changed my plan, and adopted the course above mentioned. The purchasers are ready to report themselves to the Comptroller for settlement whenever notified to that effect.

After some remarks from Alderman Boole, Mitchell, Hall and others the communication was ordered on file.

Alderman HALL presented a resolution asking the opinion of the Corporation Counsel as to the power of the City Inspector to draw those requisitions to pay the employes under the Hackley contract.

THE EXPENSES OF FUNERALS OF DECEASED SOLDIERS, COMPTROLLER HAWS, AND OF RECEIVING RETURNED REGIMENTS.

The report of the Committee on National Affairs reported in favor of paying various bills of the funerals of Comptroller Haws, Colonel Kimball, &c., and also for receiving returned volunteers, amounting to $1,071 50. The report was adopted.

Bills of Stetson & Co., Astor House, for dinners to returned volunteers at five dollars a head, amounting to $2,075, were ordered to be paid.

Adjourned to Thursday next at one o'clock.

A Noble Example.

FIVE VOLUNTEERS FROM ONE FAMILY—A REPRESENTATIVE FAMILY FOR THE UNION—FIRST VOLUNTEERS RE-ENLISTED—A LIBERAL CONTRIBUTION FROM ONE HOUSEHOLD.

CAMP OF SIXTH VERMONT VOLUNTEERS,
NEAR WHITE OAK CHURCH, VA., May 17, 1863.

DEAR UNCLE— * * * * Perhaps it may be of interest to you to know what I have been doing for the last two years for our dearly beloved country. You probably recollect that when I saw you last, two years since, I was a high private in the First Vermont Volunteers. Well, I served my time out and held my own very well. After I was mustered out, on the 15th of August, 1861, I visited for a few days; but on the 28th of August, the day I arrived at twenty six years of age, I had enlisted again. As it was not position nor money that I was going for, I accepted an appointment as first sergeant, in which position I served faithfully until the 16th day of April, 1862, when we went into our first real battle, and I was fortunate enough to secure the colors of the regiment after the color bearer was shot, and brought them out; also, the command of the company devolved on me, on account of Lieutenant King being wounded. Brigadier General Brooks saw fit to give me an honorable mention in general orders, and appointed me second lieutenant in my own company. The Governor of Vermont ratified it, and at the present time I hold that rank. I have been in the following battles; but have not been hit yet, viz:—

1. Lee's Mills.	7. Second Bull Run.
2. Williamsburg.	8. South Mountain.
3. Golding's Farm.	9. Antietam.
4. Savage's Station.	10. First battle of Fredericksburg.
5. White Oak Swamp.	
6. Malvern Hills.	

At the time of the second and last battle of Fredericksburg I was at home in Vermont, on a fifteen days' leave. In this last battle the Sixth corps (to which we belong) got hard pushed, and General Hone said to Colonel Grant, commander of the Vermont Brigade:—"On your brigade depends the safety of the whole corps;" and, sure enough, the rest of the division could not stand the pressure, but either fell back or disgracefully ran and left our brigade to work alone against a rebel corps. For the honor of the State let me say that they, like the Green Mountain Boys at Hubbardstown, stood their ground for a while, then charged, and a handsome hand to hand conflict ensued, in which the Vermont boys came off victors.

An officer of another corps was heard to say that "the honor of being a private in the Vermont brigade was greater than to be a colonel in any other."

David is Third Sergeant in my company, Joel is Second Sergeant in the Twelfth Vermont, Hascal Phelps, my stepfather's son, is First Sergeant in the Tenth Vermont, and Oscar Phelps is Corporal in the Thirteenth Vermont, making five soldiers out of our family. * * *

EDWARD A. HOLTON, Lieut. Co. I, Sixth Vt. Vols.

Marine Court—General Term.

Before Hon. Judges Florence McCarthy, Henry Alker and Edmund L. Hearn.

JUNE 6.—Sloman vs. Leasch.—Judgment reversed, new trial ordered, costs to abide the event, unless the plaintiff will consent within five days from service of this order to reduce to $34 47, in which case judgment is affirmed for that amount, with $10 costs to appellant.

Burr vs. Allen; Myers vs. Leach; Robbins vs. Davis; Smith vs. Sparks; Jackson vs. Crary; Donaldson vs. Hilyard; Smith vs. Maxwell; Pearsall vs. Jennings; Wood, Jr., vs. Dinsmore, President of Adams' Express Company.—Judgments affirmed, with costs.

Williams vs. Tradesmen's Insurance Company; Bowan vs. Breitman; McCarthy vs. McCabe.—Judgments reversed; new trials ordered, costs to abide event.

D'Angri de Abella vs. The New York Consolidated Stage Company.—Judgment reversed; new trial ordered, with costs to abide event, unless the plaintiff will, within five days from the entry of this order, stipulate to writing to reduce