Richmond Dispatch.

FRIDAY MORNING.....MAY 2, 1862.

France and England

It is very evident to our minds, that Lord Russell begins already to suspect that he has carried the game of neutrality a little too far, and that he has discovered when too late, that the English factories are about to be deprived not only of the present crop of cotton, but of that for the next year. He never believed that it would come to that. He trusted to Seward's promise that he would conquer the country and open the ports. Seward knew then, as well as he does now, that the capture of every cotton port in the Confederacy would not enable him to comply with his promise. He knew that he not only would not find any cotton in them, but that none would come as long as they remained in his possession. He knew that not only the present crop would be destroyed, but that none would be planted for the next year.—He thus completely duped the Secretary of Foreign Affairs, whom we take to be the smallest specimen of a Minister extant, and led him forward to the brink of a gulf, down which if he can look without feeling his head swim, he has firmer nerves than we give him credit for. He cannot now break the blockade, if he would. The Yankees have the start of him. Their iron gunboats are superior to his wooden craft. It would take him a year, if they stood still, to catch up with him, and it seems certain that they do not mean to stand still. The fact is beyond dispute. England has lost the supremacy of the seas, and, for the time, the Yankees have it. Lord Russell has fairly *muddled* away the English superiority. Had he opened the ports ten months ago, the war would have been at an end. There would have been no Merrimac exploits and no Yankee fleet of gunboats.

We are by no means surprised at the overreaching of so small a man as Russell by so artful a man as Seward. But that he should ever have been able to impose upon so able a man as the Emperor of the French, is truly astonishing. That potentate is, however, in the same boat with the English Foreign Secretary, and he must share the same fate. He cannot now break the blockade, if he should desire it, and he can get no cotton until the blockade is broken. The result of the Merrimac's exploits has been to open the eyes of both France and England, when it is already too late to profit by the light.

What must happen, in both France and England, thus deprived of two consecutive crops of cotton, without any reserve to fall back upon? For a year, it may do very well to support the millions thrown out of employment at the public expense; but this cannot last always. When the public bounty fails, what is to become of the operatives? It was said—before the experiment had been made—that the failure of a single crop in the South would occasion a revolution in England, and here are two crops absolutely lost to her manufactories. If a convulsion in both countries should ensue, who would be to blame but their rulers?

Let not our people put any faith in the assistance of France and England. Their rulers have contrived to involve them in such a curious dilemma that they cannot help it they would. We must fight out the battle by ourselves; and we *will* fight it out. The loss of our sea port towns—of all our towns—is not decisive of the question. We still have vast bodies of men in the field, which need but concentration to become irresistible. Our foes have a vast extent of fertile country, which these armies can invade when their own is no longer capable of supporting them.

Expectations of the Yankees.

The Yankees, it appears, are so certain of soon being in possession of Richmond, that they are already making preparations to start the old line of boats from Washington to Aquia Creek. These boats, having performed their mission in bombarding and burning the defenceless homesteads upon the banks of the Potomac, and in kidnapping the negroes, are now to be transformed into messengers of peace, and in cementing, by social and commercial intercourse, the glorious Union with our murderers and conquerors. That interesting people seem to take it for granted that as soon as they have whipped us into submission, we shall forget the past, and be ready to make up and be as good friends as ever. As they advance into our country they will handsate us once more with their wares and notions, their books and missionaries, their *Heralds* and *Harpers*; the men now employed in cutting throats will be competing with each other for our custom, each one accusing the other of having been in the war, and swearing that he himself was always opposed to it; the ships, which are ravaging our coast, will come to our harbors laden with the products of Yankee industry, and go back with the teeming riches of our soil. Such at least is their expectation, founded on that knowledge of human nature, which is derived exclusively from the study of their own character.

We do not pretend to doubt that there are people in the South who would fulfill these expectations; but we are sure that few of them are of native growth. There may be men from New England and from other countries who would hail with rapture the overturow of the Southern capital, but they are a minority even of their own countrymen resident in the South. The great mass of them are loyal; and as to the native-born disloyalists, they are too few in number to deserve mention. Toryism is not in the South what it was in the Revolution. Then, the Tories were powerful in numbers, and often respectable in character and position. Nor did they conceal their Toryism, for they were too strong to have reason for concealment. They proclaimed their sentiments boldly, and not only that, but fought us in the broad light of day. There are few Tories in Virginia. Whatever may have been the divisions of sentiment at the beginning of the war, the Yankee conduct of it has made us one people. Such a thing as union with them is hereafter an impossibility. If they conquer us, they must hold us by the strong arm; for all respect, all confidence, all love has departed forever. They may force their hateful presence upon our people; they may perfume our air with the balmy aroma of codfish, and make it musical with their nasal intonations, but they cannot re-create the Union. They might as well attempt to galvanize a dead body into life, and make it perform all the functions of healthy humanity.

It will only be when the South is dead, physically and morally, that they can become masters of our country. Their empty vaporing and gasconading pass by as the idle wind. They may take our cities, but our immense territory remains, and not an inch of it will be theirs but the ground they stand on. They may plant their foot firmly, but it will be as a vessel plants its keel upon the waves, only to conquer that portion of it which it touches, and always to be at its mercy when it rises in its anger. Even their boastful menaces of the capture of Richmond are no better founded than their menaces uttered this time a year ago. They were just as exultant and confident of the future then as now. Their Grand Army brought telegraph wires with them, to be extended as they advanced, handcuffs to be placed upon our limbs and halters upon our necks, and they had arranged a programme for a magnificent ball in this city to celebrate their victory. They had even rented a large warehouse in Washington whereinto to deposit the host of prisoners who were to be taken at the battle of Manassas. The Good Book advises those who put on their armor not to boast as those who take it off. There is a lion in their path still when they must board and annihilate before they reach Richmond.

Jars in a Royal Family.

The House of Hanover has always been remarkable for a war in each generation, between the reigning Prince and the heir apparent. Such at least has been its history since it ascended the throne of Great Britain. The first George hated his son and heir, afterwards George II., with a deadly hatred, and that hatred was returned with interest. It commenced while they were still in Hanover, and arose probably out of the cruel treatment of the Electress, wife of George I., and mother of George II. by her brute of a husband. It is remembered, doubtless, that this Princess was imprisoned for twenty-five years, on suspicion of an intrigue with the famous Count Konigsmark, who was murdered on the same suspicion. Her son was much devoted to her, and would have restored her to liberty when he came to the throne; but she died a month or two before that event happened.—Horace Walpole says that the dispute between the King and the Prince ran so high at one time that the King had determined to kidnap the Prince and send him to the West Indies, and that Admiral Torrington had actually consented to perform that piece of service. What prevented it, we do not recollect. Probably Sir Robert Walpole, who could not fail to see the consequences, may have interfered to prevent such a crime and folly. But the Prince became aware of the plot, and always afterwards honored Torrington with his inveterate hatred.

George II., notwithstanding his experience, pursued towards Frederick, Prince of Wales, the same course that his father had pursued towards him. In this case, the Queen herself took sides with her husband. Frederick set up a court of his own, and assembled at it all the discontented spirits of England. He did all he could to embarrass and torment the King, and succeeded to his heart's content.—To the great joy of his father, he died suddenly, while the quarrel was in full career, and we do not read that the King visited his sins upon his son, afterwards George III.

George III. kept up the family reputation, with perhaps a little accession of bitterness. He was at open war with the Prince of Wales from the time that "nice young man" arrived at the age of puberty. From the time the Prince was old enough to sit in the House of Lords, he went into opposition, and voted against the King on all questions. His treatment of his wife, who was niece of George III., embittered the quarrel, which rendered all this part of the old King's life perfectly miserable. The worst of it was that the Prince carried all his brothers with him, except the Duke of York.

George IV. had no son to quarrel with, and his only daughter, the Princess Charlotte, died while he was Prince Regent.

William IV. had no heir. Victoria has given so many proofs of excellence in private life that we had hoped she would escape the curse. Everybody feels a deep interest in her, and is grieved to hear that her heir is so unpromising. Fortunately, however, for England, its Constitution is such that the character of its sovereign can make but little difference in its political situation.

A Formidable Weapon.

We have seen a remarkable combination of the pike and lance, invented by Rev. Dr. J. R. Graves, of Tennessee, which strikes us as superior in every respect to anything of the kind we have ever seen. It is not only a terrible, but an easily handled weapon, and has a soldierly appearance. We hope the Government will take some measures to bring it at once into use.

FROM THE PENINSULA.

[CORRESPONDENCE OF THE RICHMOND DISPATCH.]

LEE'S MILL, York Co., Va., April 29, 1862.

More than three weeks have elapsed since General McClellan, with his colossal army, arrived in the vicinage of this consecrated place. Notwithstanding the protracted, and at times terrific, cannonading, he has been completely baffled by Gen. Magruder, who had made ample preparations to give him a sanguinary reception. McClellan now finds Richmond as difficult to reach by the Peninsula as it is for his skillful strategist, in his innumerable accusations, to learn the strength of our fortifications and the precise position of our army. Perhaps Prof. Lowe has seen more in his mental flights than some of the descendants of the originators of wooden hams and hickories, yet he has been unable to discover, with the aid of his glasses, a road to Richmond free of Secessionists. We would remind the professor that aeronautics can be successfully practiced in Europe but we are inclined to the opinion that he will always find ballooning in an American forest a fruitless avocation.

While one of our numerous bands was discoursing "Dixie" very melodiously, a few evenings ago, some of the birelings of Old Abe, brought some of their long-range artillery to bear upon it. After firing ten rounds or more, and finding nobody was hurt, they ceased. Our band continued to play as if nothing had occurred.

The day the Federals marched from Fortress Monroe to this place, on their arrival at Big Bethel, they planted a stand of colors on the earthworks of the battle-field, by a brilliant dash of their sharp-shooters, in advance of their column, and hurrahed most vociferously.

This redundant exultation over a manless field, which they deemed a valorous feat they had performed, evinces a craven spirit, which characterizes the Fort Monroe race.

Major J. O. Phillips's command, consisting of the Gloucester, King and Queen, Matthews, and New Kent cavalry, on hearing of their advance, gave orders to saddle up immediately. After this he proceeded down the road in the direction of the enemy.—On his arrival at Bethel, he found the Federals adjusting a bridge which had been taken up by our pickets, to impede their progress as much as possible. Major Phillips, discovering the body of Federals much larger than he had anticipated, detailed a rear guard, and fell back leisurely to Yorktown. On the approach of the enemy at Harwood's Mill, Lieut. Terrill, of the Albemarle Artillery, with two pieces fired several rounds at him, and made two splendid shots, killing and wounding several.

While upon this subject, we must not forget to mention the name of Corporal Sylvanus G. Swamp, of Sands's battery, who fired at two Federal field officers who were crossing a field together, and appeared to be on a reconnoitering tour. They were a thousand yards or more from Corporal Crump when he fired; the ball took effect in the neck, and severed the head entirely from the body of one of them.

We have incessant skirmishing here, day and night; and McClellan is still fortifying and reinforcing. In our opinion, his object in endeavoring to create the impression upon the public mind that he does not intend to fight us here, is designed as a ruse; but let him attack when and where he pleases, our gallant leaders will be ready to meet him. DIXIE.

THE UNSUCCESSFUL INCUBATION OF THE PYTHON.—All hopes of the hatching are now at an end; their eggs were removed on Friday morning (April 4th). No blame can attach whatever to the authorities of the gardens or the keepers for this unfortunate result on any account, unless it be the very forgivable one of a too polite attention to the wishes of members and visitors. There is no doubt that the frequent removal of the blanket in uncovering the eggs, and the occasional partial uncoiling of the snake, caused too numerous sudden charges of temperature for the proper development of the young, which originally we know, from Mr Bartlett's dissection, were in them. The effects of these disturbances attained a climax in the lengthened period of the snake's absence in shedding her skin, during which, it will be remembered from our former statement, the eggs became completely cold.

They were removed under the direction of the superintendent of the zoological collection by her keeper, who has attended her during the whole of her location in the gardens, for more than seven years. The necessity for their removal was not only apparent from the bad state they were in, but the impoverished condition of the python, diminished in bulk by probably at least one-third of her former dimensions and her long absence from food, now thirty-two weeks, naturally led to anxiety as to her ultimate safety if she were allowed to hopelessly continue her sitting. The snake behaved spitefully during the operation. We cannot but express the hope that Dr. Sclater will soon have another opportunity of satisfying the interest which this incubation has excited, when like deference to the natural inquisitiveness of the public could be, with propriety, forbidden by the council of the society, without any ground for offence against them.—*London Review.*

LOCAL MATTERS.

Suspicious Characters.—A man named William E. Kendall, who professes to hail from Richmond, Texas, was sent to the Provost Marshal of this city, on Wednesday evening, by Gen. Field, as a suspicious character. He was apprehended by the forces of Gen. Field while endeavoring to make his way through our lines towards the enemy. He professed to be on his way to see his relatives in Loudoun county, Va.; but, when his person was subjected to an examination, a number of letters addressed to parties residing at the North were found on him, tending greatly to discredit his assertions and induce a strong suspicion that he was acting the part of a spy. He was sent to Castle Godwin. A fellow named Stuart, and a negro, were also sent down by Gen. Field at the same time, and being charged the first with disloyalty and the latter with treasonable practices, were also sent to Castle Godwin.

Sent Before the Hustings Court.—John Barratt, who gave bail to appear before the Mayor yesterday, on a charge of being the paternal progenitor of an occasional infant, appeared according to the condition of his recognizance, and no new proof being offered as to his complicity in the transaction alluded to, he said he preferred giving bail in $300 to appear before the Hustings Court to try the "hazards of a die" in that direction, rather than marry the party who complained against him. He was allowed the option of a chance before the august tribunal whose name we have mentioned.

The Courts.—Sundry courts were in session in this city yesterday. A demurrer to the indictments found against G. W. Elam, for passing counterfeit Treasury notes, was argued in the C. S. District Court, after which the Court adjourned till Monday.

In the Henrico Circuit Court, Judge Gregory caused the decision of the Supreme Court, reversing the sentence passed on Joseph Bernard for the murder of John O. Taylor, to be entered of record, and the case placed on the trial docket. The Circuit Court of the city of Richmond, John A. Meredith, Judge, commenced its Spring term yesterday, when a grand jury assembled, but were adjourned over until to-day, without being sworn in.

15th Regt. Va Volunteers.—This regiment, which is composed wholly of citizens of Henrico, Hanover, and the city of Richmond, is now stationed at or near Lee's mills, on the Peninsula. In accordance with the terms of recent acts of legislation, the regiment was lately reorganized by the election of field, staff, and company officers. It will be seen that the result of the election for regimental officers discloses the fact that but little dissatisfaction was felt at their conduct as officers.

The election for field and company officers resulted as follows:

Field Officers—Thomas P August, Colonel; Thomas G Peyton, Lieut-Colonel; John Stuart Walker, Major.

The staff officers remain as heretofore.

G K O Todd, Surgeon; G W P Brock, Ass't Surgeon; J H P Mayo, Commissary; Lieut Parsley, Acting Quartermaster.

Confederate Guard, Company A.—Edward J Willis, Captain; M W Hazlewood, 1st Lt; John R Bradley, 2d Lieut; Wm L Smith, 3d Lieut.

Virginia Life Guard, Company B.—John S. Walker, Captain; Norman S Walker, 1st Lt.; A M Lyon, 2 Lieut; J Giel Willis, Junior 2d.

Patrick Henry Rifles, Company C.—R M Morrison, Captain; Geo B Swift, 1st Lieut; J B Bempass, 2d Lieut; Thomas G Bampass, Junior 2d.

Henrico Grays, Company D.—Abner V. England, Captain; Douglas B Benson, 1st Lieut; J T Vannerson, 2d Lieut; E M Dunnavant, Junior 2d.

Ashland Grays, Company E.—St. George Tucker, Captain; Chastain H Taylor,* 1st Lt; John C Givers, 2d Lieut; Henry O Jones, Junior 2d.

Emmett Guard, Company F, declined electing officers, and they will be appointed by the President. The old officers remain in command.

Henrico Southern Guard, Company G—Hamet Clarke, Captain; Jos M Gunn, 1st Lt; John H Allen, 2d Lieut; J K Fussell, Junior 2d.

Young Guard, Company H.—Campbell Lawson, Captain; Geo Charters, 1st Lieut; George W Berry, 2d Lieut; Charles Bailie, Junior 2d.

Hanover Grays, Company I.—J D Wald, Captain; George P Haw, 1st Lieut; John W Davidson, 2d Lieut; W M Pulseley, Junior 2d.

Marion Rifles, Company K, declined electing officers, and they will be appointed by the President. The old officers remain in command.

*Lieut. Taylor declined occupying the position.

Thomas Artillery.—This fine company, which has signalized its prowess on the field of battle, reorganized on the 28th of April, near Yorktown, Virginia, by electing the following officers:

E. J. Anderson, Captain; J. E. Sullivan, First Lieutenant; T. B. McCurdy, Second Lieutenant, and C. T. Rayner, Third Lieutenant.

The company now numbers exactly one hundred men. When a fight comes off, they will be in for their share, even though "somebody may be hurt." In the battle of Manassas this company fought most gallantly, losing one of its Lieutenants (Edgar Macon) and several men, and never flinched. If McClellan will afford the chance, it will repeat its deeds.

To be Sent North.—General Winder, as we learn, has issued an order for the sending home, under a flag of truce, of all the privates of the Yankee abolition army, now confined as prisoners of war in the Confederate States military prison in Richmond. They will, of course, be paroled not to fight against us until exchanged, and their nice sense of honor will enable them to recognize a sense of obligation till they arrive in Yankee territory; and not longer, as has heretofore been the case. The officers are not included in the list of those to be sent away.

Discharged.—Lieutenant Edward C. Jones, of the Ben McCulloch Rangers, arrested a few days since on the charge of purloining $7,500 in C. S. Treasury notes from Peter Deane, a Quartermaster in the army, was arraigned yesterday for the second time before the Mayor for an examination. Deane, the party on whose oath the defendant had been taken in custody, not being present to make good his complaint, the accusation fell through, and Lieutenant Jones was triumphantly acquitted. It was stated in Court that Quartermaster Deane had gone South on important business connected with his department.

The Varieties.—A handsome tribute was paid to Mr. E. K Dalton on Wednesday night. Notwithstanding the "weeping clouds," the Varieties was crowded. To night an attractive bill is offered. Mr. Walter Keeble, a decided favorite with the play goers, (and deservedly so,) will appear, supported by the excellent stock company. *En passant*, we refer the ladies and gentlemen of the dramatic profession to the advertisement of Manager Hewitt. He offers inducements for engagements at the new Richmond Theatre, now in progress of completion.

Police Matters.—Police business has been exceedingly dull recently. The light fingered gentry manage to conduct their operations in such a stealthy manner that the guardians of the law are hardly ever able to detect them.—The city was never in a more quiet condition, so far as crime is concerned, than at the present time. Last evening there was not a single criminal booked on the cage record.

Continued.—A white man and negro woman (a slave) were recently sent here from Staunton for safe keeping, where they were in jail on the charge of murder. As they were simply sent here to assure their presence when desired for trial, it would seem that the Mayor of this city properly had no more to do with them than anybody else, yet they were carried before him yesterday, and he continued them as residents of the city jail for ten days longer.

Metropolitan Hall.—The highly interesting lecture, descriptive of the defences of the Crescent City, and making mention of many particulars not generally known, is to be repeated at this Hall every evening. It is delivered just before the exhibition of the "War Illustrations."

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

Mr. McDougal, a lawyer of Green county, North Carolina, in an altercation with Messrs. Kerr and Rasberry, received a couple of bullet wounds at Snow Hill, last Saturday night, of which he died early Sunday morning.

THE WAR.

Our summary this morning is made up from the latest Northern and Southern journals which have been received. The reader will find much that is interesting, as well as some amusing Munchausenisms gathered from Yankee sources:

THE OCCUPATION OF FREDERICKSBURG—BURIAL OF THE DEAD—THE RAILROAD—LEMONS, &c.

We copy from a New York paper its Fredericksburg correspondence of April 23d. The idea of "lemons, gathered fresh from the trees," will give the reader an idea of the entire letter:

The wounded are progressing admirably and promise to resume their duties soon. Brigade Surgeon Pasch, by his tact and foresight, has secured the friendship of every resident in Falmouth, and is daily offered the use of most commodious and beautifully situated residences for hospitals. The sick and wounded have all been removed from the church, where they were first placed, to several fine houses in the village, and are provided with ice, lemons gathered fresh from the trees, and innumerable other little luxuries, which go so far towards alleviating hospital experience.

The dead have all been interred in the Revolutionary burying-ground—a spot where their relatives may well leave them to rest.

Gen. King has established his headquarters at the house of Mr. Phillips, in the immediate vicinity of the headquarters of General McDowell, who occupied the residence of Mr. Lacy, Aid to Gen. Smith, of the rebel army.

The flotilla succeeded in clearing the Rappahannock of obstructions, and reached Fredericksburg on Saturday.

Work has commenced on the Aquia Creek and Fredericksburg Railroad, which will soon be in running order. The railroad bridge over the Rappahannock will of course be immediately rebuilt. Gen. McDowell is indefatigable in pushing forward the erection of bridges and establishment of supply depots, devoting much of his time required for rest to the personal supervision of the work, and often passing the entire day with but a single meal.

Mr Paine, civil and topographical engineer, attached to Gen. McDowell's staff, is busily engaged in preparing a map for the use of the General, giving the locality of every stream and cross-road, together with an outline of the face of the country. Much valuable information relative to the course and condition of the roads south of us has been obtained from contrabands and residents of Fredericksburg.

An immense amount of flour remains in Fredericksburg, and over a thousand bushels of corn are now at the mills, being ground for the use of the troops. The cotton factory in Falmouth continues to run as usual, and a small store supplies the soldiers with a ready means of disposing of their money, fabulous prices being asked for the most trifling articles.

Contrabands are flocking in by scores, many of them possessing valuable information.—From them I learn that the rebels had a regiment of mounted negroes, armed with sabres, at Manassas, and that the regiment is still in service in the vicinity of Gordonsville.

The report of barbarities perpetrated upon our dead at Bull Run have not been exaggerated. The rebels dug up the remains of our soldiers, and made spurs of their jawbone, cutting up their skeletons into every conceivable form, and sending the trinkets home to their friends.

The rebel army is reported as being greatly demoralized by the recent Union victories, the news of which the rebel authorities vainly endeavor to suppress.

The rebels quartered in Fredericksburg last week moved off towards Gordonsville, and it is believed are encamped but a short distance from this place.

TEXAS.

The Charleston *Mercury* holds the following language in respect to Texas and the Confederacy:

Now that the enemy is struggling for the control of the Mississippi river, the great State of Texas may be, for a time at least, cut off from communication with her sister States, and forced to depend upon her own resources in men and material for her own defence. But there is probably no one State that can better afford to take care of herself.—She has a voting population of about 65,000, and a fighting population of at least 100,000. With a Mexican, Indian, and coast frontier of great extent to protect, she has yet no troops, other than her own sons, within her borders, though the gallant Texans have shed lustre upon the fame of their State on every battle field of the war. We are informed, on good authority, that Texas has now in the field forty-four full regiments of infantry, cavalry, and artillery. Of these seventeen are enlisted for the war, and ten more are about to do likewise. These regiments, numbering in the aggregate over forty thousand men, have all been raised without recourse to draft. With a population so hardy, patriotic, and brave, with her teeming soil and her boundless resources in provisions of every kind, there can be no doubt that Texas will give a good account of herself while the rest of the Confederacy is struggling in the grip of the great Yankee anaconda.

FORT MACON.

Speaking of the fall of Fort Macon, the Wilmington *Journal* says:

The fall of Fort Macon being regarded simply as a matter of time, may add a little to the rather depressed feelings abroad, and but little, for it would seem as though little effort was made to succor it. Perhaps its position rendered that impossible, and after the fall of Newbern, it possessed no value sufficient to warrant any great sacrifices being made to relieve it. The garrison and the arms and munitions of war is the great and real loss. The real pity is that it was not evacuated at once on the fall of Newbern, as we think it could have been.

GEORGIA IN THE BATTLE OF SHILOH.

The Augusta *Constitutionalist's* special army correspondent writes from Corinth, April 18th as follows:

They went to the battle-field full of life and hope; they there remained with honored names, but cold in death.

Although the death of our departed comrades is to be deplored in the hour of private grief, we have reason to rejoice that their blood was not spilt in vain, and the conflict in which their lives were lost is but one of a glorious series, which, with the help of God, will attend our arms in beating back the invaders of our country's soil. I am happy to state that the friends whose loss we now mourn, were among the bravest of the brave, amid the smoke and carnage of that sanguinary and desperate struggle. They were ever valiant in defence of our country's flag, under whose victorious folds they so bravely fought and nobly died.

In that battle, Georgia had a few chosen sons, (the Washington Artillery, from Augusta.) They felt that the honor of their good old State, as well as the fate of several millions of people, were dependent upon their valor and success. Let impartial history record how they maintained the one, and, I trust in God, preserved the other. These men, in all probability, will not live to the written history of this great struggle. Let the Washington Artillery remember to the last hour the names of Lieut. J. J. Jacobus and private Roesel, who gave their lives as a free-will offering upon the altar of our invaded country.

Looking back upon Europe through the twilight of history, I can see the luxurious North quailing before the giant steps of the energetic South. To those Northern hirelings I say, beware! when, by your treachery, you have started the avalanche of Southern power and of Southern bravery!

LINCOLN'S VISIT TO THE FRENCH SHIP-OF-WAR GASSENDI.

The following time-serving article is from the Washington *Chronicle*, of the 27th:

For the first time since the organization of our Government, the national capital is visited by a French vessel of war; and for the first time in our history has a President of the United States stepped on foreign *soil*.

This interesting ceremony took place at the navy-yard. In honor of the distinguished visitors, all the steamers and other vessels were gaily decorated with flags, the Marine Guard and Marine Band appeared in full uniform, whilst the latter performed admirably several national airs.

At the appointed hour, President Lincoln, accompanied by his accomplished lady and her sister, Mrs. Edwards, arrived in their carriage, which at once continued through the principal gateway and along the thoroughfare to the wharf. They were soon followed by the honorable Secretary of State, with Mr. F. W. Seward, Assistant Secretary, and his lady.

The French Minister was also in prompt attendance, and the party were received in handsome style by Captain Dahlgren, the gallant and scientific commander of our great naval station.

President Lincoln alighted from his carriage, but his wife and Mrs. Edwards remained seated during the entire ceremony.

Admiral Reynard, of the French navy, wholly unaware of this contemplated visit, happened to arrive here from New York about noon. He immediately availed himself of the opportunity of expressing his high regard for our glorious country and its distinguished and patriotic representatives.

The French vessel was visited in the best possible condition. Her officers all appeared in full uniform; the seamen in blue jackets and pants. The American flag floated proudly from the main—the highest point of honor—whilst other beautiful flags rendered the scene exceedingly interesting. All her yards were quickly manned, and as the President of the United States reached the side of the vessel he was cordially and appropriately received by Admiral Reynard, under a salute of twenty-one guns, which was immediately responded to from the Navy-Yard battery, the music of the band following in patriotic strains. On board the vessel the President, Hon. William H. Seward, Secretary of State, the Assistant Secretary and lady, were all welcomed by the distinguished Minister of France, the Admiral, and Captain Gautier.

In every respect this grand reception ceremony was rendered equal to the honors paid their own Emperor of France.

After an exceedingly pleasant conversation, the visitors, about to withdraw, were again saluted by the vessel, and again the loud-mouthed cannon of our navy-yard responded.

The President and his company, then in the Commodore's fine cutter, were rowed around the new iron-clad targets now being constructed, and which was viewed with interest. The party then returned to the city, all apparently highly pleased.

A HINT ABOUT EUROPE.

The Washington *Chronicle*, of April 27, has the following singular paragraph:

The war in this country will undoubtedly affect the destiny of Europe in many respects. Apart from the political consequences which have so frequently disturbed the monarchists is the revolution in maritime warfare, including coast and border defences. England, having been rescued from the complication she was so anxious to accept, of being a party to our struggle, is now suffering a kind of universal ague-fit, lest France may surpass her in the construction of iron-clad steamers and great guns carrying immense annihilating projectiles. Louis Napoleon, always restless, yet ever wide awake, is preparing for the future with characteristic assiduity and energy. His agents are now in the United States, gathering all the available information on this subject; and it is stated in the New York papers that one of the objects of M. Mercier's visit to Richmond was to obtain the plans of the Merrimac. It would be a singular sequel if our contest for the supremacy of the American Constitution should have planted the seeds of republicanism in England, and have enabled France to avenge Waterloo and St. Helena in her cherished designs upon her British neighbor.

FROM YORKTOWN.

The following peculiar letter we copy from the New York *Times*, of the 28th April:

CAMP WINFIELD SCOTT,
Near Yorktown, Va., April 24, 1862.

Day and night the rebels continue to work on their entrenchments with the utmost vigor, and without suffering any serious molestation from our guns. Their miserable flag, which flaunted in proud defiance over a parapet on the day of our arrival, is less conspicuous to-day. The infantry and cavalry that our fire forced to precipitately retreat to the extreme rear of their works, are now assembled with additional numbers in the position which they previously occupied. Above the earthworks prancing steeds and active men, which two weeks ago cautiously avoided the least exposed situations, indicate a boldness engendered solely by our own philanthropic forbearance. Numerous rifle-pits, of sufficient depth to conceal from view the marksmen within, have been recently formed by the enemy, who have taken special care to remove the excavated earth, so that the ground at a safe distance may not have the appearance of an unbroken surface. The sound of the tattoo at night, and of the reveille at morn, is wafted to us from the rebel camps, and occasionally throughout the day lusty shouts and cheers emanating from the same quarter can be distinctly heard. The progress our own army has made in its preparations to annihilate the stronghold before it, including the entrenchments, rifle-pits, and other barriers that have lately sprung up to increase the strength of that stronghold—to bring to a pieballn level the lofty arrogance that marks the bearing of rebellion leaders—to change the seeming exultant spirit of rebellion followers that vents itself in loud huzzas, to a real sentiment of feeling that cries equally loud for clemency, your correspondent at present is denied the privilege of transmitting. The exigency of the occasion requires that the strictest silence should be observed upon all subjects connected with the movements of the army. It is not unreasonable to suppose that these movements are important; consequently the impatience of the public to be informed of their nature and extent may become doubly enhanced, but it is to be hoped that every patriot will admit that the injunction placed upon correspondence by the Government is wise and opportune. As a fair exchange, the journalists here respectfully submit that their letters be allowed to pass through the mail without detention. If this course be adopted, a letter, when published, will be its own monitor, and the public will be served with the latest unprohibited news.

In referring to the movements of the army, it may not be a breach of confidence to state that, under the careful guidance of its able leader, all the preparations essential to meet and conquer a large opposing force have been made. When the siege is once commenced, it is presumed that facilities will be extended to furnish the public with particulars and events as they occur.

Within the past three days an exchange of two or three shots, at intervals, has become quite a common affair. At night we are not unfrequently awakened by the whiz and explosion of a rebel shell, which, passing over or through a wood, increases the reverberation, and gives one the impression that it was rather familiar, especially for the lateness of the hour. These outbursts of the enemy, however, are now getting to be generally regarded as a common nuisance, instead of a common danger, and the boys are often heard calling upon the corporal of the guard to put under arrest the missile that falls within a few yards of their feet. Last week a daring, but reckless act, was successfully accomplished by a private in the 17th New York regiment, who, upon observing a shell strike quite near him, sprang forward with a pail of water and extinguished the ignited fuse. A sensation, if not a complete surprise, was given to a party of bathers the other day, by the descent of a 32-pounder in their very midst. After a brief consultation it was decided not to leave the pool until their ablutions had been performed, in the morning it is the usual practice for a regiment returning from picket duty to bring to their camp as trophies two or three shot or unexploded shells, which the enemy had volunteered to distribute among them the preceding night. A large variety of these projectiles have found their way to many of the brigade or division headquarters, where they attract considerable attention. It is a singular fact, not lightly to be commented on, that so few casualties have occurred among our men during all the irregular and promiscuous firing of the enemy. It is true that dozens of their shells do not explode, but even in that case they are liable to have the same effect as a round shot; and bursting and falling as they do, above, among, and on every side of our regimental picket guard, it is almost inconceivable how they escape injury.

Another drenching rain has made the roads so fearfully deep with mire that passage across them is next to an impossibility.

Various absurd rumors, such as "the enemy evacuating Yorktown," "the fall of Richmond," "the capture of rebel Generals," and other rumors of similar import, have been current to-day, but will probably be superseded before sundown by some startling fiction of tremendous magnitude.

"DEPARTMENT OF THE RAPPAHANNOCK."

Another arrival puts us in possession of other New York and Washington newspapers. From one of the former we copy the following:

WASHINGTON, Sunday, April 27.

From a report received to-day, there is little doubt that the information communicated to the rebels in an editorial in Friday's issue of the *Herald* is being acted upon. The report alluded to is to the effect that a strong rebel force is concentrating, probably from Richmond and Yorktown, at a point about six miles south of Fredericksburg, for the purpose of disputing McDowell's advance across the Rappahannock.

The former report that the rebels have a force of 40,000 men at Gordonsville is still adhered to. This force will be increased by the arrival of the column under the flying rebel Jackson.

One of the *Times's* correspondents, "O. H. W.," writes from the army now resting before Fredericksburg, under date of the 26th inst., that two of our gunboats, in passing up the Rappahannock river that afternoon, were fired into from a rebel battery at Urbana, near the mouth of the river. They returned the fire and drove the rebels from their works. The rebel shots did no damage.

The same correspondent, writing from Falmouth, says:

Three Union men from the other side of the river came to Gen. King's headquarters this afternoon, asking protection for their property. They are two brothers, named Morrison; the other man's name is Armstrong. They report that the rebels are carrying off all the Union men and laying waste their property. These men escaped by hiding in the woods two days and two nights. Of the Morrison family, there are eight, brothers and brothers-in-law, and their families are now left without a male about the house. They report that the rebel pickets come into Fredericksburg every night, and that a wealthy man named Lacey, of Fredericksburg, who paid us a visit the other day, immediately on his return to the city dispatched a courier to the rebel army with the information he had gathered."

Another report is that the rebels were in force on Friday last at Jerrold's Mills, some fifteen miles from Fredericksburg, to the number of fourteen thousand. This is probably a portion, if not the whole, of the force alluded to in the first part of this dispatch, as being within six miles of Fredericksburg.

THE ILLINOIS TROOPS IN THE FEDERAL ARMY.

The Chicago *Tribune* says:

The volunteer regiments of Illinois, embracing at first some 70,000 names, have sustained a loss of at least 10,000 in killed or disabled since recruiting was stopped. Adjutant-General Fuller, in his report to Gov. Yates last December, showed that while very few of our regiments had a maximum number, many more fell below the minimum, and that the average of all would not, at that time, exceed 850 men to a regiment. Since December the Illinois volunteers have seen their hardest service, at Pittsburg Landing, Fort Donelson, Pea Ridge, &c; and their previous deficiencies not having been made up, (under an order of the War Department to cease recruiting,) it now becomes a serious question what shall be done. There are regiments now up the Tennessee who are unable to muster more than 300 effective men. We believe there are very few Illinois regiments in Halleck's column stronger than 700 men.—If it be not the policy of the General Government to permit these to be filled up—as there are thousands at home ready to fill them—our own State administration will have no alternative but to consolidate the fragments. The casualties among officers have more than kept pace with the depletion of the ranks, and it will be comparatively easy, therefore, to bring the regiments together, and at the same time make suitable rewards for valor by the promotion of line officers. We do not know that the State officers have decided upon anything as yet; but this is the condition of the things which they are to consider. The same may be said of Indiana, and, indeed, of all the States of the Northwest, whose troops have borne the shock of battle together."

INTERCOURSE OF THE BRITISH AT NASSAU WITH THE CONFEDERATE STATES.

[From the Nassau Guardian.]

A great deal of curiosity has been expressed of late as to the extent of the commercial relations of Nassau with the Confederate States of America. To gratify this very general desire, we have carefully examined the official records of the Customs, and are enabled to present subjoined a complete list of all the arrivals from the Confederate ports since the commencement of the Federal blockade.

It is not with the view of expatiating on the effectiveness of the latter measure that we have compiled this table, but to show to our merchants the importance of the trade that has recently grown up, and which, if properly fostered, may attain much wider proportions. The majority of the vessels mentioned below have again run the blockade into Confederate ports, but of these we need not present a record.

It is a notable circumstance that the arrivals from the Southern States are far more numerous than those from the North, with which our intercourse is free and unrestrained:

1861.

June 7, schr. Parker, Smith, Fernandina, naval stores.

June 18, schr. W. H. Northrop, Silliman, Wilmington, lumber.

Aug. 7, schr. W. H. Northrop, Silliman, Wilmington, lumber.

Aug 13, schr. Victoria, Certain, Wilmington, rice.

Sept 4, schr. Mary Adeline, Carlin, Charleston, rice.

Sept. 9, schr. Hampton, Gladding, Savannah, rice.

Sept. 19, schr. Atkinson, Fitzinger, Georgetown, rice.

Sept 20, schr. Victoria, Vincent, Beaufort, S. C., rice.

Oct. 2, schr. Carrie Sandford, Haggett, Wilmington, lumber.

Oct 8, schr. Mary Louisa, Bettilini, Jacksonville, naval stores.

Oct. 12, schr British Empire, Parsons, Jacksonville, lumber.

Oct. 15, schr. J. W. Anderson, Black, Savannah, naval stores.

Oct. 15, schr. Adeline, Smith, Savannah, naval stores.

Nov. 4, schr. Lucy R. Waring, Smith, Savannah, naval stores.

Nov. 6, schr. John R Wilder, Gardener, Savannah, rice.

Nov. 7, schr. H. F. Willing, Gill, Savannah, rice.

Nov. 7, schr. Gen. Ripley, Phillips, Charleston, rice.

Nov. 8, sloop Mary, Baker, Savannah, rice.

Nov. 16, schr. Garibaldi, Bettilini, Jacksonville, naval stores.

Dec. 5, schr. Prince of Wales, Adair, Charleston, cotton.

Dec. 6, sloop Belle, Moore, Charleston, rice.

Dec 7, steamship Ella Warley, Swasey, Charleston, cotton.

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