INTERCEPTED CORRESPONDENCE OF THE CONFEDERATE AUTHORITIES.

The subjoined highly interesting and important papers, being the correspondence of the Confede rate authorities in Richmond with their diplomatic and financial agents abroad, have been recently intercepted by our Government. Their contents will be found not only curious but very instructive for the "South-side view" they give of the operations, plans, and prospects of the "Confederacy."

CORRESPONDENCE OF THE CONFEDERATE STATE DEPARTMENT.

> Mr. Benjamin to Mr. Slidell. [No. 6, duplicate.] DEPARTMENT OF STATE,

Richmond, September 26, 1862. Hon. JOHN SLIDELL, &c. &c. &c., Paris. Siz: Since my number 5, of 19th July, I am without any communication from you, with the exception of your No. 2, of 26th February last, which was brought to the Department on the 26th of this month by Mr. Chamberlyn, to whom you had entrusted it. This gentleman has hus consumed seven months in discharging the trust con

Your numbers 1, 3, 4, 5, and 6 are still missing, and for the regularity of the archives of the Department I beg you

to forward duplicates of them.

Events of startling importance have been crowded so rapidly into the short period which has clapsed since my last despatch that any attempt to give them in detail would swell this communication into a volume. I shall endeavor to send you herewith our files of newspapers, which will furnish details, and confine myself to a statement of the present condition of affairs.

On the 19th July the remnant of McClellan's defeated army was still encamped at Harrison's Landing, on James river, fortified in a very strong position, and protected by a form dable fleet of gunboars. His defeat had been followed by a form dable fleet of gunboars. His defeat had been followed by an order of President Lincoln investing Major General Halleck with the command in chief of all the armies of the United States, headquarters at Washington.
Major Gen. Pope was assigned to the command of the army
of the Potomac, which was composed of the shattered remnants of the armies of Frement, Milroy, and Banks, after their rout by Gen Jackson in the battles of the valley, to which were added the several armies of McDowell, who occupied Fredericksburg; of Burneide, who was recalled from North Carolina; and of Hunter and Stevens, who were recalled from South Carolina. This army was also increased by troops withdrawn from Norfolk and Fortress bionroe, and replaced at those points by raw levies. This accumulated force amounted probably to about ninety thouwas renewed with the usual accompanionent of extrava gant bogsting by the Northern journals.

first dispatched Gen. Jackson with a corp d'armée of about twenty-five thousand men to check Pepe's advance, and having satisfied himself that a small would be sufficient to watch McCletlan, (whose army was demoralized and dispirited by the result of the battles of the Chickshominy, and was being fast worn down by sickness,) proceeded with the main body of the army as napidly as possible to join Gen Jackson; but the move-ment was not accomplished as speedil, as was desirable, in consequence of our deficiency in means of transporta-Gen. Lee had hoped with his united f rees, which were nearly equal in number to Pope's, to crush the army of that general before McClellan could come to its relief, if such a movement were attempted. The plan was on the eve of successful accomplishment when a sudden rain-storm so swelled the Rayld Ano river that it was necessary to wait some days before crossing it, and Pope, in the mean time, taking the alarm, retired rapidly behind the Rappahannock, thus bringing himself within supporting distance of McClellan, who had been ordered round to join him in accordance with the auticipations of Gen. Lee The combined forces of McCl. Han and Pope were, however met by Gen. Lee in a series of successful ba ties on the plains of Manassas on the 28 h, 29th, and 30th August, and toe total route of the enemy was followed by the with-drawal of their entire forces into the fortifications around Washington; by the disgrace of Pope, who has been ban ished to an insignificant command in Minnesota; and by the appointment of McClellan to the e-minand of the arm collected " for the defence of Washington!" Gan. Lee amusing the enemy by forgned demonstrations of attack or his lines at Arlington Heights, succeeded in withdrawing his entire army from their front and entered Maryland by the fords at Edward's Ferry, in the neighborhood of Leesburg, without opposition, and established his headquarters

Again making deceptive demonstrations of an intention to march, at one time into Pennsylvania and at a other sgainst Baltimore, Gen. Lee disposed his army in such manner that by a rapid movement he enveloped the whole Federal force of over eleven thousand men stationed At Harper's Ferry, and forced it into an unconditional sur-render. The fruits of this movement were over eleven thousand prisoners, including more than four hundred officers, twelve thousand stands of arms, ninety pieces of ar-tillery, and an enormous quantity of stores, principally one of war, together with two hundred wagons, &c Gen. McClellon, becoming aware too late of the danger, moved from Washington in great haste with the view to relieve the troops invested at Harper's Ferry, and on the day before their surrender attacked with his whole force of eighty thousand men Gen. D. H. Hill, who, with a rear guard of fifteen thousand men, had been left to resist hi dvance, and who held his position with unconquerable firmness, but was finally compelled to give way for a short distance, under the stress of these overwhelming odds, until Gens. Lee and Longstreet, arriving with re-enforcements, re-established his lines, and repulsed the enemy The rapid arrival of re-enforcements for Gen. McClellar induced Gen. Lee to withdraw his troops to Sharpsburg. for the purpose of effecting a junction with the corp of Generals Jackson and A. P. Hill, who had not yet re turned from the capture of Harper's Ferry. On Tuesday and Wednesday, the 16th and 17th instant, Gen. McClellan, with his cutire army, amounting probably to one hunded and fifty thousand men, attacked Gen. Lee with great fury, while the latter was still separated from the corp of Jackson and Hill, and had not more than forty thou sand men to meet the assault. Incredible as it may appear, our unconquerable roldiers met the shock with unyieding firmues, fought with desperation, although terribly outflanked on both wings and, slowly retiring, maintained an arbroken front, until the arrival of Jackson at ocon, for swed by that of A. P. Hill at four P. M , enabled them to turn the tide, to drive back the advancing columns of the newy, and to regain their first position, when the approach of night put an end to the most desperate conflict of the war, each party sleeping on its arms in the respective positions occupied by them when the battle began. Ger Lee prepared to renew the engagement next morning, but the enemy had disappeared from his front, and left him the

After occupying the day in providing for his wounded and the burial of the dead, Gen. Lee withdrew his army purpose of gathering a large number of strugglers yet on the road from Richmond; and no sooner was this fact known than Gen. McCleilan claimed a victory, and was tempted by the frantic exultation of the Northern papers into what he called a pursuit of a flying for. His temority met with severe punishment. On the 21st instant a divi-sion of his army, in attempting to cross the river, was de-coved by a leigned retreat of Jackson until they were too for advanced for retreat and were routed with appalling struckter. The river was chokel with their dead, who f. It by thousands; and out of one regiment of about fifteen hundred men who attempted the passage but ab ut one odred and fifty are believed to have escaped. Gen Lec at the last accounts, was about to recross into Maryland at Williamsport, and has probably already established his hea lquarters at that point

Gen. Lor ng. in Western Virginia, has ju-t concluded perfectly successful campaign. (with the aid of Gen. Jen-kins,) by which the enemy, after being beaten in a series of battles, with heavy loss to killed, wounded, and prisoners, bad reached in their flight the lower waters Kanawha, and the remnant of their forces is probably by this time on the other side of the Ohio river, thus leaving Western Virginia perfectly free from any other invading force than some small parties in the extreme Northwest in the neighborhool of Wheeling.

Signal triumphs have illustrated our arms in the valley

of the Mississippi. My last espatch annunced that Gen.
Bagg had commenced a novement which was expected
to liber to Tennessee from the presence of the invaders.
After a long and laborious march of over 400 miles be crossed, no interrupted by the enemy, from Tupelo in Mis-sissippi to Chattanooga in Tennessee. Catalry expeditions, under the during leadership of Col. Morgan and General Forrest, were dispatched into Kentucky and Tennessee, which attacked the enemy at their different encampments and depots of supplies. Their communications were in creepted radron bridge burned, tunn is destroyed, e mps captured, and several thousands of their troops made prisoners. The enemy's army at Cumberland Gap, the South. It is thus perceived that the single obstacle great delicacy, and I must leave it to your own discretion of and they were creed to abandon their position in the presented by the difficulty of disposing of slaves seized for confisc than are now floring through Kentuck, hotly pursued confisc than is of itself sufficient to check in a very great whether Théran's movements were dictated by the Freach tour forces under Gen. Carter Stevenson, who is capturing their stragging bands as fost as he can reach them. This aimy if the enemy may be considered as nearly sombilated. M jur General Kirby Smith, in the mean time, advanced rapidly into Kentucky, reached Richmend, defeated and utbry routed an army of 10,000 men under

oreed that officer to evacuate Nashville, and thus not only the whole State of Tennessa restored to our possessi with the exception of a small district around Memphis, but the seat of war has been removed from the line of the Memphis and Charleston railroad to the banks of the Ohio. We are in daily expectation of the news of the capture of The contrast between our present condition and that

which existed ninety days ago seems almost magical In-stead of having the invader in the heart of our country, with our capital closely invested by an arrogant and confi-dent foe, our entire frontier, from the Atlantic to the Misdissippi, with a few insignificant exceptions, is reposing in peace behind the protection of our victorious forces. The cry of "On to Richmond" and of "waning proportions of the rebellion" is changed into a discordant cl tection arising from Ohio and Pennsylvania, and terror and confusion reign in Cincinnati, and Harrisburg, and Philadelphia. No greater or more striking proof of the change of spirit at the North can be presented than is shown in the official despatch of Gen. McClellan, in which, after falsely claiming a victory on the 17th instant, he actually elicitates his Government that "Pennsylvania is safe! The newspapers of New York, too, are demanding the e ground that it is exposed to capture in Philadelphia Herewith you will receive the President's message and

accompanying documents, including the measures taken for the repression of the enormities threatened by the enemy, inder the command of General Pope. I am gratified to nform you that some seventy of General Pope's officers. including General Prince, were captured by General Jackson, at the battle of Ced-r Run, soon after the sue of the President's retaliatory order, and were except ed out of the exchange of prisoners of war and held in close custody. This wholesome severity produced the de-sired effect, and on official assurances received from the enemy that Gen Pope's order was no longer in force, and that he had been removed from his command, the captured officers were paroled for exchange. As I have observed that in some of the English journals the facts have been trangely perverted and the action of the President consured as wanting in humanity, it is desirable that some roper means be adopted by you for giving publicity to the acts. The confinement of the officers, netwithstanding the threat of great rigor, was the same as that of all the other prisoners of war, and no other severity was exercised towards them than a refusal to parole them for exchange till Pope's murderous orders were set aside.

It may not be improper to call your attention, for such use as may occur, to the enormous losses suffered by the enemy during the present campaign, and to which history furnishes no parallel except the disastrous retreat from Moscow. I give you the following estimate, which, without any pretension to exact accuracy, is reduced much be-low what is believed to be the real state of the case, from ources of information derived mainly from the enemy's own confess ons. The list includes not only the killed wounded, and prisoners, but the losses of the enemy by sickness (which was truly terrible) and desertion:

1st. McClellan's army lost.

He landed on the Peninsula with nearly 100,000 nen, was afterwards reinforced to 158,000, and left with a remnant of about 55,000 men. 2d. Pope's army in the battles of Cedar Run and

hields, and Fremont, in the battles of the Valley of Virginia...

th. Halleck's army in the West, originally 220,000, was reduced by battles, at Shiloh and elsewhere. by sickness and descrion, to less

than 100,000 men, but let the loss be stated at th. On the coasts of North and South Carolina Georgia, Florida, and Louisiana, principally by sickness and desertion, at least.....

10th. In the army of Gen. Morgan, at Cumberland

and other partisan leaders in Kentucky and Tennessee 14th. In the trans-Mississippi campaign, including partisan warfare in Missouri and Arkansas ...

In this enormous number I am not now able to state what general officers were included, but in the single battle of Sharpsburg, of 16th and 17th instant, eleven Generals of the enemy were killed or wounded, among them

Mr. Mann on the subject of a recent convention be- power in Washington. tween the United States and the King of Denmark, tela tween the United States and the King of Denmark, tela twee to Africans captured from slavers at sea. It may be ceive as purely conjectural on my part. It is known to me

I received, on the 29th July, the duplicate of a letter of and if, contrary to the inference drawn from Judge Rost's letter, he has not done so, the President desires that you intimate to him, in the manner best adapted to avoid

These movements are not considered as having the vounding his feelings, that the departure of Mr. Rost, un-

I am, sir, respectfully, your obedient servant,
J. P. BENJAMIN, S cretary of State.

Mr. Benjamin to Mr. Mann. [No. 4] DEPARTMENT OF STATE, Richmond, August 14, 1862. Hon. A. Dubley Mann, &c. &c., Brussels, Belgium.

Sir: We are informed that as arrangement has been recently concluded between the Government of the United States and that of Denmark for transferring to the Danish Cojonies in the West Indies Africans who may be captured om slavers and brought into the United States. We are not informed of the precise terms of this agreement, and can, of course, have no objection to offer to its execution, if confined to the class of persons above designated, that is, to Africans released by the United States from vessels enraged in the slave trade in violation of laws and treaties.

It has, however, been suggested to the President that under cover of this agreement the United States may im-pose upon the good faith of the Government of Danmark, and make it the unwitting and innocent participant in the war now waged against us. The recent legislation of the longress of the United States, and the action of its military an horities, betray the design of converting the war into a campaign of indiscriminate robbery and murder. I enclose herewith a letter of the President to the General commenting in-chief of our armies, and a general order on the subject of the conduct of Maj. Gen. Pope, now commanding the enemy's forces in Northern Virginia, that you may form some faint idea of the atrocities which are threatened. The act of Congress of the United States. (of which a copy is enclosed.) decreting the confiscation of the property of des, as you are aware, the entire property of all the citizens of the Confederacy. The same law decrees substantially the emancipation of all our slaves; and an executive order of President Lincoln directs the commanders of his armies to employ them as laborers in the military service. It is well known, however, that notwithstanding the re-strictive terms of this order, several of his generals openly mploy the slaves to bear arms against their masters, and

by our enemies.

The repented instances of shameless perfidy exhibited

seized for conficcation by the enemy as Africans resoued at sea from slave-traders.

You are specially instructed to observe that the Presi-

ent entertains no apprehension that the Government of Denmark would for one moment swerve from the observance of strict neutrality in the war now raging on this continent; still less that it would fail disdainfully to reject ny possible complicity, however remote, in the system of conscation, robbery, and murder which the United States connection, robbery, and murder which the United States have recently adopted under the sting of defeat in their unjust attempt to subjugate a free people. His only fear is that the cabinet of Copenhagen may (as has happened to ourselves) fail to suspect in others a perfidy of which themselves are incapable. His only purpose in instructing you, as he now does, to communicate the contents of this despatch to the Danish Minister of Foreign Affairs, (and if deemed advisable to furnish a copy of it,) is to convey the information which has given rise to the suspicions entertained here. The President hopes thus to prevent the possibility of success in any attempt that may be made to deceive the servants of his Danish Majesty by delivering to them for conveyance to the West Indies our slaves seized or confiscation by the enemy, instead of Africans rescued

on the high seas.

You are requested to proceed to Copenhagen by the earliest practical conveyance, and execute the President's instructions on this subject without unnecessary delay.

I am, &c. J. P. BENJAMIN, Secretary of State.

Mr. Benjamin to Mr. Stidell. CONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA, Department of State, Richmond, Oct. 17, 1862. Sin: Since my No. 6 of 26th ultimo, of which dupli-nate is herewith forwarded, some circumstances of a very remarkable character have come to the knowledge of the President, to which your eargest attention is invited. On the 7th instant the President received from Gov. Lubbock, of Texas, a letter of which a copy is annexed,

parked A, with enclosures Nos. 1 and 2. The very singular nature of this correspondence initiat-, as you will perceive, by Mr. B Théron, French Con sular Agent and Spanish Vice Consul at Galvestan, naturally excited a lively interest, but we had not yet arrived at any satisfactory conclusion as to the nature and extent, nor the source of the intrigue evident'y on foot, when, on the 13th instant, the President received from the Hon. W. S. Oldham, Senator from Texas, a letter, of which a copy marked B, is berewith enclosed.

The concurrent action of two Franch Con ular officers

at points so remote from each other as Galveston and Richmond; the evident understanding which exists be-tween them; the similarity of their views and conduct; the choice of Mr. Oldham as the party to be approached, he being generally considered as identified with the party opposed to the Administration, while Mr. Wigfall is its pporter; all concur in satisfying us that there is not only cert of action between these officials, but that their conduct has been dictated by some common superior. In plain language, we feel sutherized to infer that the French Government has, for some interest of its own, instructed some of its consular agents here to feel the way, and if possible to provoke some movement on the part of the State of Texas which shall result in its withdrawal from the Confederacy. It is difficult, if not impossible, on any other hypothesis, to account for the conduct of these agents I have, in accordance with the instructions of the President, expelled both Mr. Theron and Mr. Tabouelle from the Confederacy, and have forbidden their return without the

previous permission of the Government. I enclose you copies of the orders of expulsion, marked C and D.

In endeavoring to account for such a course of action on the part of the French Government, I can only attribute

it to one or both of the following causes:

1st. The Emperor of the French has determined to conquer and hold Mexico as a colony, and is desirous of interposing a weak power between his new colony and the Confederate States, in order that he may feel secure against any interference with his designs on Mexico. 2d. The French Government is desireus of securing for

itself an independent source of cotton supply, to offset that possessed by Great Britain in India, and designs to effect this purpose by taking under its protection the State of Texas, which, after being acknowledged as an independent republic, would, in its opinion, be in effect as dependent on France and as subservient to French interests as if a French colony.

It is more than probable that both these considerations

would have weight in the councils of the French Cabinet, and we are not without suspicion that the tortuous diplomacy of Mr. Saward may have had some influence in inspiring such designs. The desire to weaken the Confederacy, to exhibit it to the world as "a rope of sanl," without consistence or cohesion, and therefore not worthy of recognition as an independent member of the family of nations would afford ample motives for the adoption of such a course by the Cabinet of the United States, which is driven to a diplomacy of expedients in the desperate effort to I enclose you, for information, copy of a despatch sent avert the impending doom which awaits the party now in

French Chargé d'Affaires to the Republic of Texas, was I received, on the 29th July, the duplicate of a letter of Mr. Rost, resigning his office, and informing the Department that he was about to leave Madrid, and had confided the house and mass at the leaves of the the books and papers of the legation for safe keeping to of reading, were filled with arguments to show that the Mr. Bauer, the age t and partner of the Rothschilds, in interests of Texas were identical with those of France, Madrid. This letter is dated on the 28th May, and as no thing is said in it in relation to Mr. Wolker Fearn, the separate nationality in Texas. The intrigue now on foot, Secretary of Legation, I infer that the original was accompanied by a letter of resignation from Mr. Fearn also,

Texas that may be almost said to be traditional with but no such letter has reached the Department. You are requested to ascertain whether Mr. Fearn has resigned,

slightest importance so far as their effect on Texas is con der the circumstances, and his closing up of the legation at Madrid, have put an end to Mr. Fearn's functions as of Mr. Oldham will satisfy you how little those gentlemen were disposed to encourage such at empts, while the popuwere disposed to encourage such at empts, while the popular feeling in Texas is best evinced by the fact that she has seventy reigiments of volunteers in our army. But the evidence thus afforded of a disposition on the part of France to seize on this crisis of our fate as her occasion for the promotion of selfish interests, and this too after the assurances of friendly disposition, or, at worst, imparital neutrality, which you have received from the leading public men of France, cannot but awaken solicitude; and the President trusts that you will use every effort to discover the surce, exient, and designs of these intrigues, and whether the United States are parties to them. It may perhaps be in your power to make use of this discovery also by awakening the Brdish Government to a sense of the fact that designs are enterteized of which that Govern-ment is not probably aware, and which it may be unwilling see accomplished.

An enlarged and generous statesmanship would seem to idicate so clearly that the establishment of Southern in lependence on a secure basis (and with a strength suffi-cient to counterbalance the power of the United States as well as to prevent extensive French colonization on our Southern border) would promote the true interests of Great Britain, that we find it difficult to account for her persistent refusal to recognise our independence. The owledge of a secret attempt on the part of France to obtain separate advantages of such vast magnitude may perhaps induce a change in the views of the British Cabinot. I speak of the attempt as secret, for it is scarcely possible to suppose that the act on of the French agents is taken with the concurrence or connivance of the British Government. If you come to the conclusion that these c ajectures are well founded, you are at liberty to make known to her Majes y's Government the facts herein communicated, either through the British Minister at Paris or by concert with Mr. Masen. It is deemed desirable that u either event you should advice Mr. Mason of the course you may adopt, as it is very probable that the English Fovernment will learn from Richmond the fact of the expulsion of the Consuls, and the cause of the action of this Government, which from its very nature is accompanied

with some degree of publicity.

I enclose to Mr. Mason for his information a copy of this munication. Your obedient servant,
J. P. BENJAMIN, Secretary of State

Hen. JOHN SLIDELL, Commissioner, &c. &c., Paris. OCTOBER 20, 1862 P. S. Since the foregoing was written I have had an in erview with Mr. Tabouelle, and from the explanations of-The Government of the United States, however, finds fered by him and certain facts which have come to my self greatly embarrassed in the execution of its schemes knowledge, I have become satisfied that, notwithstanding the singular coincidence between his conversation with Mr. Oldoam and the communication of Mr. Theron to Gov.

> It is barely possible, though I think not probable, that Very respectfully, your obedient servant, J. P. BENJAMIN, Secretary of State.

Consulate Agency for France and Vice Consulate for Spain, in Galveston.

United States was or was not a good political measure?

2d. The act of disunion and of the junction of the State

Your answer to these questions, sir, will serve me as

your obedient servant,

Austin, Texas. EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT

In answer to your first interrogatory, permit me to say that the annexation of Texas to the United States was a

good political measure. As to your second question, I answer most emphatically that "the act of disun on and of the junction of the State of Texas to the Southern States was a good and proper

ficial to our beloved adopted country."

Texas has linked her fate with that of her sisters of the

Yours very respectfully, F. R. LUBBOCK.

RICHMOND, OCTOBER 13, 1862 His Excellency JEFFERSON DAVIS, President, &c.
SIR: On to-day Mons. Tabouelle, French Vice Consul at Richmond, sought an introduction to me in the Senate chamber, and stated that he desired to obtain from me certain statistical information in regard to Texas. I told him that I did not then have the time to give him the desired information, but if he would call at my room I would take pleasure in giving him any information which I pos-sessed. He promised to call this evening, which he did, and has just left my room. I deem it proper to give you the substance of the conversation between us, as it had a connexion with the subject-matter of the correspondence between the Governor of Texas and French Consular Agent at Galveston, of which you advised Gen Wigfall

amongst them, which could only be insured by a Confede of institutions and production, which are now bonds of rivalries, jealousies, and perhaps wars between the States; that in the Confederacy we would not be a weak and dependent people, incapable of resenting insult or repelling aggression. The subject was then waived, and we talked

But for the fact you had called my attention to the But for the fact you had called my attention to the cor-respondence between the Governor of Texas and the French consular agent at Galveston, this conversation would perhaps have made no impression upon my mind, but as an introduction to me was sought by the Vice Consul, would perhaps have made no impression upon my mind, but as an introduction to me was sought by the Vice Consul, with the view to obtain statistical information in regard to me that he had written to the consular agent at Galveston for information upon the resources of Texas, and had received from him a specimen or sample of Texas wool, which he either had or intended to send to France.

I have deemed it proper to communicate the foregoing to you, as affording confirmatory evidence to the conclusion that it is the object of Louis Napoleon, and perhaps of other of the European Powers, to induce Texas to assume an independent nationality. The fact communicated by you to Gen. Wigfall and myself put me on my guard, and caused me to be more explicit and spec fic than I might otherwise have been, for the purpose of dissipating such a design if it exists, and to induce whatever steps that may be taken to be for the benefit of the entire Confederacy. I am, sir, respectfully, your obedient servant.

> Mr. Benjamin to Mr. Théron. DEPARTMENT OF STATE,

SIR: The Governor of Texas has communicated to the resident a correspondence between him and yourself, in which you plaisly attempted to induce the Governor to enter into some understanding or arrangement for the with-drawal of Texas from this Confederacy. This attempt on our part is considered by the President as an abuse of the ospitality of the Confederacy, and as indicating hostility on your part to this Government and people.

Your presence within the Confederacy can no longer be

permitted Y u are therefore required to depart immediately, and not to return without the previous permission

Mr. B. THERON, French Consular Agent, and Vice Consul for Spain, Gaiveston, Texas

Mr. B. There n. French Con ular Agent and Vice Consul

executed as promptly as can be done without undue harshness, and that you have Mr. Theron conveyed under surveillance to Matamoros or other convenient point on the Mexican frontier, whence he can depart for Europe if he Mr. The on will be allowed to make such disposal of the

Your obedient servant, J. P. BENJAMIN, Secretary of State. Major Gen. J. B. MAGRUDER, Spottswood Hotel.

Mr. Benjamin to M.ns. Tabouelle. DEPARTMENT OF STATE.

SIR: The Hon, Mr. Oldham, Senator from the State of Texas, having communicated to the President the sub-stance of a conversation held with you on the 13th instant, the course of which you sought to impress on that Senator the conviction that it would be for the interest of the State of Texas to separate herself from this Confederacy, I am instructed by the President to inform you that your presence within the Confederacy can no longer be permit-t-d, your conduct being considered hastile to this Govern-

nent and people.

You are therefore required to depart from the Confede racy, and not to return without the previous permission of this Government. You will prepare to leave by the flag of ruce boat, which will depart on the 18th instant.

Richmond, October 18, 1862.

Sir: I have seen the President since my interview with yourself and Mr. Giles this morning, and having taken Hon. J. M. Mason, Commissioner Confederate States.

Richmond, 28th October, 1862. Hon. John SLIDELL, &c., &c., &c., Paris.
Sir: Since writing my No. 7 of 17th and 20th instant I have received from the hands of Mr. Fearn (who arrived on 25th instant) your No. 10 of 25th July, with its very interesting reports of your interviews with the Emperor of the Prench and Mr. Theuvenel. I had previously received (on 21st instant) your private letter of 18th September, forwarded through Mr. Mason, this last havg resched me in a shorter time than any communica-on hitherto had with Europe, and demonstrating the great value of the new means of intercourse now opened and which we hope to maintain. Mr. Mason will explain to you the details of the new arrangement, and your best course will be to for ward your future despatches through

The voluminous contents of your despatch and that o Mr. Mason have prevented their communication to the President, with whom I desire to confer before answering you. The President is for the moment deeply engaged military matters, and in endeavors to repair by new com-binations the evils resulting from the failure of the Kentucky campaign, which has eventuated in none of the hap py consequences which we so confidently hoped. The only gain has been the capture of a very large amount of sup

I have no time to add any thing by this conveyance, but nother opportunity will offer in a few days for a full de spatch.

tch.
I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
J. P. BENJAMIN, Secretary of State. P. S -Mrs. Davis begs me to say that she anticipates with eagerness the promised lett r from your dauguter, which has not yet reached Richmond.

Mr. Benjamin to Mr. De Leon. DEPARTMENT OF STATE,

No. 2.]

Richmond, December 13, 1862.

Six: I avail myself of an unexpected opportunity to acknowledge receipt of your Nos. I and 2. They have been read with lively interest, and you will not fail to keep the Department fully advised of your conclusions as to the probable action of European Powers, as fast as their views are developed, eith r through the press or other agencies.

The President has been so fully occupied with military matters that it has been scarcely possible for me to confer with him at length on the matters suggested by you, and e has just departed very suddenly for a tour in the Southwest, where his presence was greatly needed to restore affairs and to impart renewed energy and activity to our

nilitary operations.

On his return 1 will take measures to forward you additional means to enable you to extend the field of your operations, and to embrace, if possible, the press of Central Europe in your campaign. Austria and Prussia, as well as the smaller Germanic Powers, seem to require intelligence of the true condition of our affiirs and of the nature of our struggle, and it is to be hoped you may find means to act with efficiency in moulding public opinion in those

When I send you a remittince, on the return of the Pre dest, (at the end of this month,) I will give you my view more at large.

The bearer of this goes in part to complete arrangements.

for more prompt communication, and I hope that for the future my despatches will reach Europe more regularly and promptly. Your abedient servant,
J. P. BENJAMIN, Secretary of State. EDWIN DE LEON, Esq.
Care of Hou. John Slidell, &c., Patis.

Mr. Benjamin to Mr. Mason. [Duplicate.] DEPARTMENT OF STATE,

Richmond, September 26, 1862.

Hon. James M. Mason, &c. &c &c, London.

Sir: Since my No. 6, of 19th July, I have received three communications from your fact that the communication is not considered in the communication of the communication o communications from you, (not numbered,) all of which arrived on the 25th August. I also received duplicate of

your No. 11, of 16th Msy.

To your general despatch of 23d June the number 12 has been affixed. To another despatch of same date, in relation to a newly invented guapowder, the number 13 has been affixed; and to your despatch of 24th June, in rela-tion to counterfeit issues of the Confederate Treasury notes and other Southern paper currency, the number 14 has been affixed. I pray you to make your own numbers conform to these, and to notify your secretary of this over-sight, that it may not be repeated.

Your numbers 4, 5, 6, 7, and 8 are still missing, and, for

the regularity of the archives of the Department, I beg

you to forward duplicates of them.
[Here the body of this despatch to Mr. Mason is precisely the same with that addressed to Mr. Slidell, under date of Richmond, September 26th, 1862, as above printed.

Africans captured from slavers at sea. It may be well to have an eye to the movements of the enemy in the disposal have an eye to the movements of the enemy in the disposal of slaves coptured from our people, and you will the United States, Mr. Dubois de Saligny, the present State, was thus introduced by him, it struck me that it by the instructions to Mr. Mann, what are the President's views on this interesting matter.

Texas, and the subject of the separate independence of that State, was thus introduced by him, it struck me that it was not casual or accidental. He furthermore stated to by the instructions to Mr. Mann what are the President's views on this interesting matter. views on this interesting mutter.

I must again request of you to have communicated to

Mr. Mann a copy of that part of this despatch which relates to the war and present state of the country, as it is out of my power to write to him by this conveyance.

I am, sir, respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. P. BE JAMIN, Secretary of State.

Mr. Benjamin to Mr. Mason. DEPARTMENT OF STATE, Richmond, October 23, 1869

Hon. JAMES M. MASON, &c. &c. &c., London. Sin: Since my No. 7, of 26th ultime, I have had the pleasure of receiving your Nos. 14, 15, 16, and 17, dated respective y 30th July, 5th August, 18th September, and 18th September The two latter were received by special messenger, who reached Richmond on the 21st instant. The two former were delivered by Mr. Fearn, who did not

arrive till 25:h instant.
The contents of Nos. 14 and 15 are so voluminous (and they were accompanied by others of equal bulk from Mr. Slidell) that I have not yet been able to confer with the President in relation to them, and shall therefore defer re-

plying, the more especially as I shall have another oppor-tunity of forwarding despatches in a very few days.

The arrangements made by the bearer of despatches 16 and 17, for facilitating intercourse between us, have been approved, and will be continued as long as successful. The details will be explained to you by the bearer of this despatch (Mr. George Sanders) in person.

The subject of a loan, based on cotton certificates, has

een fully considered, and you will receive herewith a communication from the Secretary of the Treasury informing you of the conclusions reached by us after much deliberation. I communicated to the Scoretary your tender of services in connexion with this matter, and he requests me to express his thanks and to solicit your aid and co-operation in any movements that may be made to secure success by Mr. Spence, to whom the Government has confided the busine s, in consequence chaffy of your recommendation. He had been appointed to take charge of other negotiations before the receipt of your last despatches.

The President desires me to express his approval and

satisfaction with your conduct in assuming, under the circumstances, the responsibility of making the arrangements necessary for the success of Capt. Sinclair in his arrangements for building a ship.

It is gratifying to perceive that y u had, as was confidently anticipated, reviewed your impression, and determined not to withdraw from London without the previous

instructions of the President Your correspondence with Earl Russell shows with what scant courtesy you have been treated, and exhibits a marked contrast between the conduct of the English and French statesmen now in office in their intercourse with fereign agents emmently discreditable to the former. It is lamentable that at this late period in the nineteenth century a nation so colightened as Great Britain should have failed yet to discover that principal cause of the dislike and hatred towards England, of which complaints are rife in her Parliament and in her press, is the off-nsive arcegance of some of her public men. The contrast is striking between the polished courtesy of Mr. Thousenel and the rude incivility of Earl Russell. Your determination to submit to these annoyances in the errice of your country and to overlook personal slights, while hope remains that your continued presence in England may be self to our cause, cannot fail to meet the warm approval of your G. ve-nment. I refrain, however, from further comment on the centerles of your despatches till the attackers of the Personal Country of the Personal Count the attention of the President (new concentrated on efforts to repair the ill effects of the failure of the Kentucky campaign) can be directed to your correspondence with Earl

I am, sir, your obedient servant, J: P. BENJAMIN, Secretary of State.

CORRESPONDENCE OF CONFEDERATE TREA-SURY AND NAVY DEPARTMENTS. Mr. Memminger to Mr. Mason.

[Duplica'e] TREASURY DEPARTMENT, C. S. A.

2. The cotton is made deliverable at certain ports instead of any port at the option of the holder. This change is required by the fact that mo-t of our cotton is at the West; and if a large portion should be required at an Atlantic port, it would be impossible to perform the contract. It is, therefore, proposed to issue separate certificates for the Gulf and Atlantic ports in such amounts as can be delivered at each

3. The certificates are demandable only after peace, and 3. The certificates are demandable only after peace, and within six months thereafter. It would be impossible to trace-port the cotton to any great amount until that period. To provide, however, for such cases as might desire to run the blockade, it is proposed that for some premium, to be adjusted by yourself, you should place in the contract an additional clause as fellows, which you are authorized to add: "The Government further agrees to deliver the cotton called for in this certificate at any time curing the pending war, at any port within its pos-ession, (if p acticable to transport the cotton to the port selected,) upon the payment by the holder of the cost of transportation."

4. In case, by accident or otherwise, the holder she omit to make his demand within this period, the certificate is not forfeited, but the Government has the option to deliver the cotton or return the amount paid, say one thousand dollars, with interest at six per cent. from the issue

of the certificate.

5. An additional formality is added in requiring your en-

dorsement. This addition has been made to guard against capture or less of the certificates on their way to Europe, and also to give an afficial supervision there.

I now send, by Mr. G. N. Sanders, one thousand certificates for the Gu'f ports, and five hundred for the Atlantic. In order to have the payments put in proper form you had better deposite the certificates with our depositaries, Messrs. Fraser, Trenholm & Co., at Liverpool, directing them to receive the money and deposite the same to the credit of the Treasurer of the Confederate States. This will place matters in a business form and relieve you of the necessity of keeping accounts.

of keeping accounts. In order that you may act understandingly, permit me to apprize you of such financial arrangements as have al-

to apprize you of such maneral arrangements as have already been made.

At your suggestion, I have appointed Mr. James Spence, of Liverpool, financial agent, and have requested him to negotiate for the sale of five millions of dollars of our eight per cent. bonds, if he can realize fifty per cent on them. I have already sent over two millions of the bonds, and will send another milion in a week or ten days. Mr. Spence with send another minion in a week or ten days. Mr. Spence is directed to confer with Messrs. Fraser, Trenholm & Cu, who had previously been made our depositaries at Liverpool. Had I known with certainty where you were, I would also have referred him to you, and I would thank you now to place yourself in correspondence with him.

I have also directed Mr. Spence to endeavor to negotiate for the application of two and a half millions of coin (which I have the rest for the manner.)

I have here) for the purchase of supplies and munitions for our army. I hope that this coin will be accepted by Bri our army. I hope that this coin will be scoepted by British houses in payment at the rate of sterling in England, less freight and insurance. It seems to me that, up in its transfer to British owners, they could obtain transportation for it on their vessels of war from any Confederate port, inasmuch as it would be bona fide British property, and in any event the holder of the transfer would have a certain recognition. certain security.

A difference has been made by our Congress in some of its appropriations for the navy. Those for building vessels are payable in bonds. It follows, therefore, that a discrimination must be made in the application of funds from the different sources of revenue, of which you will take notice. Under the act of Congress authorizing me to accept pro-duce in exchange for bends, (of which I enclose a copy,) I have procured a considerable amount, which is stored on plantations or in warehouses. I send you a copy of one of the certificates taken for the cotton. These certificates it is proposed to offer for sale in Europe. They would give to the purchaser an absolute right to the particular lot of cotton, with the privilege of shipping the same, and may

be preferred by some purchasers.
In conclusion, allow me to request your co-operation in the e various plans, and any suggestions which your ex-perience and observation may deem proper.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

C. G. MEMMINGER. An Act to authorize the Ecchange of Bonds for articles in kind, and the shipment, sale, or hypothe

cation of such articles.
Sec. 1. The Congress of the Confederate States of America do enact. That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized to exchange the bonds or alocks of the Confederate States for any articles in kind which may be required for the use of the Government, the said articles to be valued according to such regulations as the said Secretary shall make.

Sec 2. It shall be the duty of the Commiss

Quartermaster Generals to direct their various officers to receive, at the place of purchase, all such articles purchased as are applicable to their several departments, and to apply the same in the same manner as if purchased directly by the place of the same manner as if purchased directly lelivered shall be charged with the value as declared by delivered shall be charged with the value as declared by the purchase, and shall be bound to account for the same.

Sec. 3. The said Secretary is also authorized to accept, for the use of the Government, in exchange for the said bonds or stock, cotton, tobacco, and other agricultural products in kind, which have been subscribed to the product loan, or which may be subscribed in kind, at such rates as may be adjusted between the parties and the agents of the Government: Provided, That in no event shall be receive of cotton or tobacco a greater value than thirty-five millions of dollars; and the said Secretary is further authorized to deposit the same at such places as he shall deem proper, and to procure advances therson by hypothecation, or to ship the same abroad, or to sell the same at home or abroad as he may deem best; and to assist these operations the as he may deem best; and to assist these operations the said Secretary may issue Produce Certificates, which shall entitle the party to whom issued, or his endersee, to receive the produce therein set forth, and to ship the same to any neutral port in conformity with the laws of the Confederate

States S.c. 4. The Secretary of the Tressury may, from time to time, appoint and dismiss such agents as he may deem requisite to carry into effect the provisions of this act. Their compensation shall be a brokerage upon the business completed by them at such rates as the Secretary of the

Treasury shall adjust by general regulation. Sec. 5. The Secretary of the Treasury may, from time to time, i-sue regulations for carrying out all the details involved in the provisions of this act, which shall be obligatory upon all parties concarned therein. Approved, April 21, 1862.

Confederate States of America. \$1000 BOND.

Cotton Certificate This is to certify, that -This is to certify, that _____, of _____, is the proprietor of twenty bales of cotton of 10,000 lbs weight, rating New Orleans Midlling at five pence sterling, which shall be delivered by the Government of the Confederate States

be delivered by the Government of the Confederate States of America to—, or order, at the port of Charleston or Savaonah, subject only to charges for compressing, putting on beard ship, and existing government dues, the latter not exceeding one-eighth of one cent per pound.

The cotton will be delivered as soon as demanded by the holder of this certificate, upon the Government receiving thirty days' notice of such demand. The demand must be made within the six months after the declaration of peace between the present belligerants in America; in default of a demand within that period, this certificate may be discharged by payment of one thousand dollars, with interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, from the date of at the rate of six per cent. per annum, from the date of issue endorsed hereon.

This certificate will confer no right until verified and endorsed by the Commissioner of the Confederate States In testimony whereof, the Register of the Treasury bath

her unto affixed his name and the seal of the Treasury Department, at Richmond, this first day of November, 1862. -. Register of Treasury Copy of " Produce Certificate. Here enter the weight of the hales only, and their marks.

42 bales good ordinary cotton, marked C. S. A., and 15 bales middling cotton, of same mark. 455 57 bales. Aggregate weight 515 26,218, at 81....\$22,94.07 488 458 State of Mississippi:
County of Madison.
Town, or p st office, Canton.
The undersigned having sold to the Confeder's States 490

sold to the Confeder's States of America, and received the value of same in bonds, the receipt whereof is hereby acknowledged, 57 bales of cotton, marked, numbered, and classed as in the margin, which are now deposited at his plantation in said county, hereby agrees to take due care of said cotton while on his plantation, and to deliver the same at his own expense, at Cantrn, on the N. O. I. & G. N. Railroal, in the State of Mississippi, to the order of the Secretary of the Treasury, or his agents, or Treasury, or his agents, or

CANTON, AUG 6, 1862.

462 428

their assigns.
THOS. G. SMITH.

The undersigned, as agent of the Government, certifies that the within cotton has been examined by him, and that

have thus inaugurated, as far as lies in their power, a servite war of whose horrors mankind has had a shocking example within the memory of many new living. The perfiely, vi. d ctiveness, and savage cruelty with which this war s waged against us, have had but few parallels in the an-The Government of the United States, however, finds

by the difficulty of disposing of the slaves seized by its troops and subjected to confiscation by its harbarous laws. The prejudice against the negro race is in the Northern States so intense and deep-rooted that the migration of our states are ideas States would meet with violent opposition. The order for his expulsion has been therefore revoked, as the content of the states would meet with violent opposition. riots are becoming rife in the Northern cities, ari-ing out marked E. of conflicts and rivalries between their white laboring It is bar pulation and the slaves who have been carried from Vir-tria by the army of the United States. Yet these slaves pored would be agreeable to his superiors, and not in conare an inappreciable fraction of the negro population of sequence of instructions. The whole matter is one of the South. It is thus perceived that the single obstacle great delicacy, and I must leave it to your own discretion degree the execution of the barbarous policy inaugurated Cabinet.

the arms taken in this battle were used to arm the Ken taken in this battle were used to arm the London, the other taken in this battle were used to arm the Ken taken in this battle were used to arm the London, the other taken in this battle were used to arm the Ken taken in this battle were used to transfer to the taken in this battle were used to transfer to the taken in this battle were used to transfer to the taken in this battle were used to transfer to the taken in the United States had agreed to transfer to the taken in this battle were used to transfer to the taken in this battle were used to transfer to the taken in this battle were used to transfer to the taken in this to the taken in taken in the taken in taken in the taken in the taken in taken in the taken in the taken in

GALVESTON, AUGUST 18, 1862.

To his Excellency F. R. LUBBOCK, Governor of the State of T-xas. Sin: Will you be kintenough to inform me confiden-tially of your personal opinion on the following questions: 1st. The annexation of the Republic of Texas to the

of Texas to the Southern States was or was not another good or bad politic taken by the State? And, 3d. The re-establishment of the old Republic of Texas will or will not be beneficial to our beloved adopted

guide in my political correspondence with the Govern-ments which I have the honor to represent. I have the honor, sir, and with very much respect, to be,

B. THERON, French and Spanish Consul

I certify the above and foregoing to be a true copy of the original now on file in the Executive Department at Austin, Texas.

JAMES PAUL, Private Secretary.

B. THERON, Esq., French and Spanish Consul, Galveston.
Six: Your communication of 19th ultimo is before me,
and contents duly noted.
In answer to

In reply to your third is quiry, I have to say " the re-es-tablishment of the old Republic of Texas will not be bene-

She will be true, steadfast, and victorious.

I have the bonor to be,

True copy of the original. JAMES PAUL, Private Secretary

and myself a few days since.

After I had furnished him with information in regard to the area, population, debt, taxes, and agricultural productive capacity of Texas, he remarked that the reproductive capacity of Texas, he remarked that the resources of the State were magnificent, and capable of supporting a powerful and independent people, and then asked me whether I thought it would not be to the interest of the State to assume an independent nationality. I told him that the people of Texas, being mostly emigrants from the old Southern States, were a rongly attached to those States and to our federative system of government, which I at some length explained to him. I told him that they never could have been induced to secrete from the United States could have been induced to secede from the United States but to preserve that form of government, which was in dan-ger of being destroyed. I further stated to him that not only the affections and sympathies, but also the interests of the people of Texas bound them to the States of the Confederacy; that their institutions, pursuits, and sgricultural products were the same, and that mutual safety required harmony racy; that as a separate and independent State Texas would be weak and incapable of self-defence, that we were sensible that we would be subject to be invo'ved in collisions with our sister Southern States; that the similarity usion and the cause of harmony, would become causes of

W. S. OLDHAM. Richmond, October 17, 1862.

of this Government
I am, respectfully, your obedient servant,
J. P. BENJAMIN, Secretary of State.

Mr. Benjamin to Major Gen. Magruder. DEPARTMENT OF STATE, Richmond, October 17, 1862 SIR: Herewith you will find enclosed a letter addressed

or Spain at Galveston, Texas, requiring that functionary of part immediately from the Confederacy.

The President requests that you will have this order

ooks and papers of his consulate as he may deem proper. Please acknowledge receipt of this communication

Richmond, October 17, 1862.

I have the bone to be, your obedient servant,

J. P. BENJAMIN, S. cretary of State.

M. ns. TABOUELLE, Vice-Consul of France, Richmond.

This across the county may be considered as nearly as an included. M jur General Kirby Smith, in the mean time, advanced rapidly into Kentucky, reached Richard, and the suspicion that bad faith the consideration of the war justify us in the suspicion that bad faith the consideration of the war justify us in the suspicion that bad faith the consideration of the war justify us in the suspicion that bad faith the consideration of the war justify us in the suspicion that bad faith the consideration of the war justify us in the suspicion that bad faith the consideration of the war justify us in the suspicion that bad faith the consideration of the war justify us in the suspicion that bad faith the consideration of the war justify us in the suspicion that bad faith the consideration of the war justify us in the suspicion that bad faith the consideration of the war justify us in the suspicion that bad faith the consideration of the war justify us in the suspicion that bad faith the consideration of the war justify us in the suspicion that bad faith the consideration of the war justify us in the suspicion that bad faith the consideration of the war justify us in the suspicion that bad faith the consideration of the war justify us in the suspicion that bad faith the consideration of the war justify us in the suspicion that bad faith the consideration of the war justify us in the suspicion that bad faith the consideration of the war justify us in the suspicion that bad faith the consideration of the war justify us in the suspicion that bad faith the consideration of the war justify us in the suspicion that bad faith the consideration of the war justify us in the suspicion that bad faith the consideration of the war justify us in the suspicion that bad faith the consideration of the war justify us in the suspicion that bad faith the consideration of the war justify us in the suspicion that bad faith the consideration of the war justify us in the suspicion that bad faith the consideration of the war justify us in the suspi

DEPARTMENT OF STATE