Pittsburgh Gazette.

MONDAY MORNING, JAN. 19.

We give up a large portion of our space, to-day, to the intercepted correspondence of the Confederate authorities in Richmond with their diplomatic and financial agents abroad. It will be remembered that this correspondence was found on the person of a rebel officer, who was taken while attempting to run the blockade at Charleston, in a small boat. The correspondence as published in the *National Intelligencer*, of Saturday, occupies eight columns. We purpose to lay before our readers all the more important letters *in extenso*, and a synopsis of the rest. As the *Intelligencer*, with its wonted gravity, truly remarks, "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."

ARKANSAS POST.—This rebel fort, which has just been captured, is on the north bank of the Arkansas river, about fifty miles above the mouth. It has not before been heard of, and we had no idea that there was such a nest of rebels in such an out of the way place. The expedition seems to have been managed with unusual promptitude, and the seven thousand prisoners taken will answer a good purpose now to redeem a like number of our men. Moreover, the capture of that post will go far to open that river, and give the national authorities the control of that State.

HON. BEN. F. WADE NOMINATED.—At the Republican caucus of the Legislature of Ohio, the Hon. BENJAMIN F. WADE was nominated on the first ballot for re-election to the Senate of the United States. The vote stood, for WADE 55, for Gen. SCHENK, (the member of Congress elect in the Vallandigham district,) 36. We are truly glad that the country is not to lose the services of this veteran advocate of Liberty and Union. The election will take place next Thursday.

SEVENTY-EIGHTH REGIMENT PENNSYLVANIA VOLUNTEERS.—We give in another column a list of the casualties in this fine regiment, which bore so gallant a part in the battle of Murfreesboro. In the long and sad list we find the names of many personal friends and acquaintances. One is nearer and dearer still.

A SPECIAL DISPATCH, received just as we are going to press, states that the pro-slavery or "Copperhead" democracy of Delaware threaten to prevent the inauguration of Governor CANNON next Tuesday.

Intercepted Correspondence of the Confederate Authorities.

CORRESPONDENCE OF THE CONFEDERATE STATE DEPARTMENT.

Mr. Benjamin to Mr. Slidell.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
Richmond, Sept. 26, 1862.

Hon. John Slidell, &c., &c., &c., Paris:

SIR: Since my number 5, of 19th July, I am without any communication from you, with the exception of your No. 2, of 25th 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 thus consumed seven months in discharging the trust confided to him.

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 elapsed since my last dispatch 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 formidable fleet of gunboats. 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 Fremont, 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 Burnside, 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 Monroe, and replaced at those points by raw levies. This accumulated force amounted probably to about ninety thousand effective men, and the old cry of "On to Richmond!" was renewed with the usual accompaniment of extravagant boasting by the Northern journals.

Gen. Lee first dispatched Gen. Jackson with a corps d'armee of about 25,000 men to check Pope's advance, and having satisfied himself that a small force would be sufficient to watch McClellan, (whose army was demoralized and dispirited by the result of the battles of the Chickahominy, and was being fast worn down by sickness,) proceeded with the main body of the army as rapidly as possible to join Gen. Jackson; but the movement was not accomplished as speedily as was desirable, in consequence of our deficiency in means of transportation. General Lee had hoped with his united forces, 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 Rapid Ann river that it was necessary to wait some days before crossing it, and Pope, in the meantime, taking the alarm, retired rapidly behind the Rappahannock, thus bringing himself with supporting distance of McClellan, who had been ordered round to join him in accordance with the anticipations of General Lee. The combined forces of McClellan and Pope were, however, met by Gen. Lee in a series of successful battles on the plains of Manassas on the 28th, 29th, and 30th August, and the total route of the enemy was followed by the withdrawal of their entire forces into the fortifications around Washington; by the disgrace of Pope, who has been banished to an insignificant command in Minnesota; and by the appointment of McClellan to the command of the army collected for the defence of Washington!" Gen. Lee, amusing the enemy by feigned demonstrations of attack on 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 at Frederick.

Again making deceptive demonstrations of an intention to march, at one time into Pennsylvania and at another against 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 surrender. The fruits of this movement were over eleven thousand prisoners, including more than four hundred officers, twelve thousand stands of arms, ninety pieces of artillery, and an enormous quantity of stores, principally munitions of war, together with two hundred wagons, &c. Gen. McClellan, 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 General D. H. Hill, who, with a rear guard of fifteen thousand men, had been left to resist his advance, 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 Gen. Lee and Longstreet, arriving with reinforcements, re-established his lines, and repulsed the enemy. The rapid arrival of reinforcements for Gen. McClellan induced Gen. Lee to withdraw his troops to Sharpsburg, for the purpose of effecting a junction with the corps of Generals Jackson and A. P. Hill, who had not yet returned from the capture of Harper's Ferry. On Tuesday and Wednesday, the 16th and 17th instants, Gen. McClellan, with his entire army, amounting probably to one hundred and fifty thousand men, attacked Gen. Lee with great fury, while the latter was still separated from the corps of Jackson and Hill, and had not more than forty thousand men to meet the assault. Incredible as it may appear, our unconquerable soldiers met the shock with unyielding firmness, fought with desperation, although terribly outflanked on both wings, and, slowly retiring, maintained an unbroken front, until the arrival of Jackson at noon, followed by that of A. P. Hill, at four p. m., enabled them to turn the tide, to drive back the advancing columns of the enemy, 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. Gen. Lee prepared to renew the engagement next morning, but the enemy had disappeared from his front, and left him the master of the field.

After occupying the day in providing for his wounded and the burial of the dead, General Lee withdrew his army across the river to Shepherdstown for rest, and for the purpose of gathering a large number of stragglers yet on the road from Richmond; and no sooner was this fact known than General McClellan claimed a victory, and tempted by the frantic exultation of the Northern papers into what he called a pursuit of a flying foe. His temerity met with severe punishment. On the 21st instant a division of his army, in attempting to cross the river, was decoyed by a feigned retreat of Jackson until they were too far advanced for retreat and were routed with appalling slaughter. The river was choked with their dead, who fell by thousands; and out of one regiment of about fifteen hundred men who attempted the passage, but about one hundred and fifty are believed to have escaped. Gen. Lee, at the last accounts, was about to recross into Maryland at Williamsport, and has probably already established his headquarters at that point.

Gen. Loring, in Western Virginia, has just concluded a perfectly successful campaign, (with the aid of Gen. Jenkins,) by which the enemy, after being beaten in a series of battles, with heavy loss in killed, wounded and prisoners, had reached in their flight the lower waters of the Kanawha, and 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 neighborhood of Wheeling.

Signal triumphs have illustrated our arms in the valley of the Mississippi. My last dispatch announced that General Bragg had commenced a movement which was expected to liberate Tennessee from the presence of the invaders. After a long and laborious march of over 400 miles he crossed, uninterrupted by the enemy, from Tupelo in Mississippi, to Chattanooga in Tennessee. Cavalry expeditions, under the daring leadership of Colonel Morgan and Gen. Forrest, were dispatched into Kentucky and Tennessee, which attacked the enemy at their different encampments and depots of supplies. Their communications were intercepted, railroad bridges burned, tunnels destroyed, camps captured, and several thousands of their troops made prisoners. The enemy's army at Cumberland Gap, about 10,000 strong, was closely invested, its supplies cut off, and they were forced to abandon their position in the night, and are now fleeing through Kentucky hotly pursued by our forces under Gen. Carter Stevenson, who is capturing their straggling bands as fast as he can reach them. The army of the enemy may be considered as nearly annihilated. Major Gen. Kirby Smith, in the meantime, advanced rapidly into Kentucky, reached Richmond, defeated and utterly routed an army of 10,000 men under Gen. Nelson, on the 30th of August, (the very day of General Lee's grand victory at Manassas.) The enemy's army was absolutely destroyed, not more than two or three thousand fugitives escaping from the battlefield. The whole of the arms taken in this battle were used to arm the Kentucklans who are joining us in mass, and no doubt is entertained that that great State is at last permanently joined to our Confederacy. Gen. Bragg advanced into Kentucky by another line, and leaving Nashville and Bowling Green to his left arrived at Munfordsville, where he forced a body of 5,000 men to a capitulation, thus providing arms for further reinforcements of Kentucklans. These operations, by cutting off Gen. Buell from his base, have forced that officer to evacuate Nashville, and thus not only is the whole State of Tennessee restored to our possession 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 Louisville.

The contrast between our present condition and that which existed ninety days ago seems almost magical. Instead of having the invader in the heart of our country, with our capital closely invested by an arrogant and confident foe, our entire frontier, from the Atlantic to the Mississippi, with a few insignificant exceptions, is reposing in peace behind the protection of our victorious forces. The cry of "On to Richmond!" and of "putting properties of the rebellion" is changed into a discordant clamor for protection 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 dispatch of Gen. McClellan, in which, after falsely claiming a victory on the 17th instant, he actually felicitates his Government that "Pennsylvania is safe!" The newspapers of New York, too, are demanding the transfer of the mint of the United States to that city, on the 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, under the command of General Pope. I am gratified to inform you that some seventy of General Pope's officers, including General Prince, were captured by General Jackson, at the battle of Cedar Run, soon after the issue of the President's retaliatory order, and were excepted out of the exchange of prisoners of war and held in close custody. This whole-some severity produced the desired 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 strangely perverted and the action of the President censured as wanting in humanity, it is desirable that some proper means be adopted by you for giving publicity to the facts. The confinement of the officers, notwithstanding 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 below what is believed to be the real state of the case, from sources of information derived mainly from the enemy's own confessions. 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	100,000
He landed on the Peninsula with nearly 100,000 men, was afterwards reinforced to 158,000, and left with a remnant of about 65,000 men.	
2d. Pope's army in the battles of Cedar Run and of Manassas Plains	20,000
3d. The armies of Banks, Milroy, McDowell, Shields and Fremont, in the battles of the Valley of Virginia	20,000
4th. Halleck's army in the West, originally 220,000, was reduced by battles, at Shiloh and elsewhere, by sickness and desertion, to less than 100,000 men, but let the loss be stated at only	100,000
5th. On the coasts of North and South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, and Louisiana, principally by sickness and desertion, at least	10,000
6th. In North and Southwestern Virginia	5,000
7th. In the battle of Boonsboro' and Sharpsburg	15,000
8th. In the surrender at Harper's Ferry	11,000
9th. In the battle at Bogtler's Mills	2,500
10th. In the army of Gen. Morgan, as Cumberland Gap	3,000
11th. In the battle of Richmond, Ky	7,000
12th. In the surrender at Munfordsville	5,000
13th. In the campaigns of Morgan and Forrest, and other partisan leaders in Kentucky and Tennessee	4,000
14th. In the cross-Mississippi campaign, including partisan warfare in Missouri and Arkansas	20,000
Total	365,500

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 instants, eleven Generals of the enemy were killed or wounded, among them four Major Generals.

I enclose you, for information, a copy of a dispatch sent to Mr. Mason on the subject of a recent convention between the United States and the King of Dennmark, relative to Africans captured from slavers at sea. It may be well to have an eye to the movements of the enemy in the disposal of slaves captured from our people, and you will perceive, by the instructions to Mr. Mann, what are the President's views on this interesting matter.

I received, on the 26th 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 books and papers of the legation for safe keeping to Mr. Bauer, his agent and partner of the Rothschilds, in Madrid. This letter is dated on the 28th of May, and as nothing is said in it in relation to Mr. Walker Fearn, the Secretary of Legation, I infer that the *original* was accompanied by a letter of resignation from Mr. Fearn also, but no such letter has reached the Department. You are requested to ascertain whether Mr. Fearn has resigned, 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 wounding his feelings, that the departure of Mr. Rost, under the circumstances, and his closing up of the legation at Madrid, have put an end to Mr. Fearn's functions as Secretary to Madrid, and that his office has thus been vacated.

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

No. 4 is a letter from Mr. BENJAMIN to Hon. A. DUDLEY MANN, at Brussels, dated Denmark, August 14, 1862, referring to the arrangement concluded between the Government of the United States and that of Denmark, for transferring to the Danish colonies in the West Indies Africans who may be captured from slavers and brought into the United States, and setting forth that the United States were embarrassed in the execution of its schemes for the emancipation of slaves, by the difficulty of disposing of the slaves seized by its troops, "and subject to confiscation by its barbarous laws." The writer proceeds as follows:

"The repeated instances of shameless perfidy exhibited by the Government of the United States during the prosecution of the war justify us in the suspicion that bad faith underlies every act on their part having a bearing, however remote, on the hostilities now pending. When, therefore, the President received at the same time information of two important facts—one, that the United States were suffering grave embarrassment from the presence within their limits of the slaves seized from our citizens; the other, that the United States had agreed to transfer to Denmark, for transportation to the Danish West Indies, all Africans captured at sea from slave-trading vessels, he felt that there was just reason to suspect an intimate connexion between these facts, and that the purpose of our treacherous enemy was to impose on the good faith of a neutral and friendly Power by palming off our own slaves seized for confiscation by the enemy as Africans rescued at sea from slave-traders."

Mr. MANN is instructed to "convey the information which has given rise to the suspicions entertained here" to the Danish Minister of Foreign Affairs.

Mr. Benjamin to Mr. Slidell.

CONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA,
Department of State, Richmond, Oct. 17, 1862.

SIR: Since my No. 6 of 26th ultimo, of which duplicate is herewith forwarded, some circumstances of a very remarkable character have come to the knowledge of the President, to which your earnest attention is invited.

On the 7th instant the President received from Governor Lubbock, of Texas, a letter, of which a copy is annexed, mark A, with enclosures Nos. 1 and 2.

The very singular nature of this correspondence initiated, as you will perceive, by Mr. D. Theron, French Consular Agent and Spanish Vice Consul at Galveston, 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 evidently 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 herewith enclosed.

The concurrent action of two French Consular officers, at points so remote from each other as Galveston and Richmond; the evident understanding which exists between 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 supporter; all concur in satisfying us that there is not only concert of action between these officials, but that their conduct has been prompted by some common superior. In plain language, we feel authorised 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 desirous 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 as if it reserved 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. Seward 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 sand," 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 avert the impending doom which awaits the party now in power in Washington.

One other suggestion occurs to me, which you may receive as purely conjectural on my part. It is known to me personally that at the date of the annexation of Texas to the United States, Mr. Dubois de Saligny, the present French Minister in Mexico, and who was at that time French Charge d'Affaires to the Republic of Texas, was vehemently opposed to the annexation, and was active in endeavoring to obstruct and prevent it. Even at the date of the dispatches of Mr. Gulsot, which I had an opportunity of reading, were filled with arguments to show that the interests of Texas were identical with those of France, and that both would be promoted by the maintenance of a separate nationality in Texas. The intrigue now on foot, therefore, accords completely with a policy in regard to Texas that may be almost said to be traditional with France, and it is not impossible that the movement of the consular agents here has received its first impulse from the French legation in Mexico, instead of the Cabinet of the Tuilleries.

These movements are not considered as having the slightest importance so far as their effect on Texas is concerned. The answers of Governor Lubbock and the letter of Mr. Oldham will satisfy you how little those gentlemen were disposed to encourage such attempts, while the popular feeling in Texas is best evinced by the fact that, she has seventy regiments 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, of impartial 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 source, extent, 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 British Government to a sense of the fact that designs are entertained of which that Government is not probably aware, and which it may be unwilling to see accomplished.

An enlarged and generous statesmanship would seem to indicate so clearly that the establishment of Southern independence on a secure basis (and with a strength sufficient 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 knowledge 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 Cabinet. I speak of the attempt as secret, for it is scarcely possible to suppose that the action of the French agents is taken with the concurrence or connivance of the British Government. If you come to the conclusion that these conjectures are well founded, you are at liberty to make known to her Majesty's Government the facts herein communicated, either through the British Minister at Paris or by concert with Mr. Mason. It is deemed desirable that in either event you should advise Mr. Mason of the course you may adopt, as it is very probable that the English Government 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 communication.

Your obedient servant.
J. P. BENJAMIN, Secretary of State.

Hon. JOHN SLIDELL,
Commissioner, &c., &c., Paris.

OCTOBER 20, 1862.

P. S. Since the foregoing was written I have had an interview with Mr. Tabouelle, and from the explanations offered by him and certain facts which have come to my knowledge, I have become satisfied that, notwithstanding the singular coincidence between his conversation with Mr. Oldham and the communication of Mr. Theron to Gov. Lubbock, there was no concert of action between them, and that Tabouelle is no party to the intrigue referred to. The order for his expulsion has been therefore revoked, as you will perceive by the annexed copy of a letter to him, marked E.

It is barely possible, though I think not probable, that Theron may have acted on his own ideas of what he supposed would be agreeable to his superiors, and not in consequence of instructions. The whole matter is one of great delicacy, and I must leave it to your own discretion how best to treat it after endeavoring to satisfy yourself whether Theron's movements were dictated by the French Cabinet.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
J. P. BENJAMIN,
Secretary of State.

[Private and confidential.]

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
AUSTIN, (TEXAS,) Sept. 11, 1862.

To his Excellency Jefferson Davis, President, &c., Richmond, Va.:

SIR: I have the honor to forward for your consideration the enclosed copies of letters, the one (marked A) from the French and Spanish Consul at Galveston, the other (marked B) being my reply thereto.

As the proceeding of the said Consul would seem to indicate an incipient intrigue, I have deemed it proper to advise you thereof on the threshold.

I have the honor to be, with great respect, your obedient servant,
F. R. LUBBOCK.

[A]

[Confidential.]

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

GALVESTON, August 18, 1862.

To his Excellency F. R. LUBBOCK,
Governor of the State of Texas.

SIR: Will you be kind enough to inform me *confidentially* of your personal opinion on the following questions:

1st. The annexation of the Republic of Texas to the United States was or was not a good political measure?

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

Your answer to these questions, sir, will serve me as a guide in my political correspondence with the Governments which I have the honor to represent.

I have the honor, sir, and with very much respect, to be, your obedient servant,
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]

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
AUSTON, TEXAS, Sept. 9, 1862.

B. Theron, Esq., French and Spanish Consul, Galveston:

SIR: Your communication of the 19th ultimo is before me, and contents duly noted.

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 disunion and of the junction of the State of Texas to the Southern States was a good and proper political step."

In reply to your third inquiry, I have to say "the re-establishment of the old Republic of Texas will not be beneficial to our beloved adopted country."

Texas has linked her fate with that of her sisters of the South. She will be true, steadfast, and victorious.

I have the honor to be,
Yours very respectfully,
F. R. LUBBOCK.

True copy of the original.
JAMES PAUL, Private Secretary.

W. S. OLDHAM, Senator from Texas, writes to JEFFERSON DAVIS, reporting a conversation he had had with Mons. TABOUELLE, French Vice Consul at Richmond, in regard to Texas, in which the Vice Consul inquired whether the writer did not think it would be the interest of the State to assume an independent nationality. The writer gives his conclusions, and deemed it proper to communicate the conversation to the Department, as affording confirmatory evidence that it is the object of LOUIS NAPOLEON, and perhaps of other European powers, to induce Texas to assume an independent nationality.

Mr. BENJAMIN addresses Mr. THERON, French Consular Agent and Vice Consul for Spain, at Galveston, Texas, a note, referring to correspondence between Mr. THERON and the Governor of Texas, and informs him that his presence in the Confederacy can no longer be permitted, and requires him to depart immediately, and not return without the previous permission of the rebel government.

Mr. BENJAMIN also writes to Gen. MAGRUDER, requesting him to have Mr. THERON conveyed under surveillance to Matamoras, or other convenient point on the Mexican frontier, whence he can depart for Europe, if he chooses.

Mr. BENJAMIN writes to Mons. TABOUELLE, Vice Consul at Richmond, dismissing him, on account of his conversation with Mr. OLDHAM, but on the next day addresses another note to him, that the President (Davis) is satisfied, from Mons. T's explanations, that the conversation referred to was not prompted by any hostility to the Confederate Government, and that the order to depart is withdrawn.

Mr. BENJAMIN, in a letter to Mr. SLIDELL, October 28th, acknowledging the receipt of letters containing reports of Mr. S's interviews with the French Emperor and THOUVENEL, and refers to a new means of communicating with Europe, which he pronounces as demonstrated to be of great value, and states that Mr. Mason will explain the details thereof. He says that the President is endeavoring "to repair by new combinations the evils resulting from the failure of the Kentucky campaign, which has eventuated in none of the happy consequences which we so confidently hoped. The only gain has been the capture of a very large amount of supplies."

Mr. BENJAMIN writes to EDWIN DE LEON, Esq., care of Hon. JOHN SLIDELL, Paris, who appears to be the Confederate Agent in Europe for subsidising the European press. It will be seen from the following extract that his labors have met with approval, and his field enlarged:

"On his (the President's) return I 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 affairs 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 countries.

"When I send you a remittance, on the return of the President, (at the end of this month,) I will give you my views more at large."

Mr. BENJAMIN writes to Mr. MASON, September 26, 1862, enclosing copy of dispatch sent to Mr. MANN, (an abstract of which we have given above,) and of the letter of 26th September to Mr. SLIDELL, above given.

He also writes to the same on the 28th October, of which the most interesting portion is as follows, viz:

"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 you had, as was confidently anticipated, reviewed your impressions, 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 foreign agents eminently discreditable to the former. It is lamentable that at this late period in the nineteenth century a nation so enlightened as Great Britain should have failed yet to discover that a principal cause of the dislike and hatred towards England, of which complaints are rife in her Parliament and in her press, is the offensive arrogance of some of her public men. The contrast is striking between the polished courtesy of Mr. Thouvenel and the rude incivility of Earl Russell. Your determination to submit to these annoyances in the service of your country and to overlook personal slights, while hope remains that your continued presence in England may benefit our cause, cannot fail to meet the warm approval of your government. I refrain, however, from further comment on the contents of your dispatches till the attention of the President (now concentrated on efforts to repair the ill effects of the failure of the Kentucky campaign) can be directed to your correspondence with Earl Russell."

The remaining letters are the correspondence of the Treasury and Navy Departments of the Confederacy. We are reluctantly compelled to defer the publication of them—hoping, however, to lay them before our readers in our next issue.

LECTURES.

MERCANTILE LIBRARY ASSOCIATION LECTURES.
C. B. GUTHRIE, M. D.,
Of New York City, will deliver the first Lecture of the course before the Young Men's Mercantile Library Association, on
Thursday Evening, Jan. 22d,
AT
LAFAYETTE HALL,
Subject—THE PAST, PRESENT AND FUTURE OF THE MISSISSIPPI VALLEY—ITS CLIMATE, PRODUCTS AND LABOR.
Tickets, 25 CENTS—to be had at the Music and Book stores, Library Rooms and at the Door. Doors open at 6½ o'clock; Lecture to begin at 7½.
W. H. ARMAGH,
JOSEPH ALBREE,
W. D. MCGOWAN,
J. B. HUBLEY,
GEO. W. WEIMAN,
Lecture Committee.
jal9:td

PROF. O. S. FOWLER,
OF NEW YORK,
Celebrated in Europe as well as throughout America, as the ablest and ablest living expounder of PHRENOLOGICAL SCIENCE, will deliver a COURSE OF LECTURES at
CONCERT HALL,
Commencing
Tuesday Evening, Jan. 20th,
With a free Lecture on HUMAN LIFE—Its Laws, Organs and Improvements, as taught by
PHRENOLOGY AND PHYSIOLOGY.
For particulars see papers and bills of the day.
The Professor has devoted his lifetime and grown gray in the study of MAN AND HIS IMPROVEMENT; and in a thirty years' experience as a Lecturer and Writer has justly merited the name of PUBLIC BENEFACTOR. ja16

PUBLIC NOTICES.

PITTSBURGH AND CONNELLSVILLE RAILROAD COMPANY.—FIRST MORTGAGE TURTLE CREEK CONSTRUCTION BONDS.—Holders are hereby notified that the interest coupons on the above Bonds, due FEBRUARY 1st, 1864, will be paid after that day, on presentation and delivery at the office of the Pittsburgh Trust Company, Wood street.
W. O. HUGHES,
Secretary and Treasurer.
ja19.eod1d

BIRMINGHAM DEPOSIT CO.—The Annual Election of seven Directors of this Company, to serve for one year, will be held at the Bank, on TUESDAY, Feb 3d, 1863, between the hours of 3 and 5 o'clock p. m.
JOHN P. BEECH, Cashier.
Birmingham, Jan. 17th, 1863 td

DIVIDEND.—The Stockholders of the Pittsburgh and Allegheny Bridge Co. (Hand street,) are hereby notified that a Dividend of FOUR PER CENT. has been this day declared, payable forthwith.
FRANK S. BISSELL, Treasurer.
January 6th, 1863 ja8:2w

OFFICE OF MONONGAHELA NAVIGATION CO.,
Pittsburgh, Jan. 5th, 1863.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS of this institution have this day declared a Dividend of TWO PER CENT. on the Capital Stock, out of the earnings of the last six months, payable on or after the 15th instant.
R. COPELAND, Treasurer.
ja10:1w

OFFICE PITTSBURGH AND BIRMINGHAM PASSENGER RAILWAY COMPANY,
Pittsburgh, January 9, 1863.
THE ANNUAL MEETING OF the STOCKHOLDERS of the Pittsburgh & Birmingham Passenger Railway Company will be held at the MONONGAHELA HOUSE, in the City of Pittsburgh, on MONDAY, the 19th inst., at 11 o'clock a. m., at which time and place an election for officers will be held, to serve for the ensuing year.
W. K. NIMICK, Secretary.
ja9:d

OFFICE ALLEGHENY VALLEY RAILROAD CO.,
Pittsburgh, Dec. 30th, 1862.
THE ANNUAL MEETING of the Stockholders of the Allegheny Valley Railroad Company will be held at the office of the Company, in the City of Pittsburgh, on TUESDAY, February 3d, 1863, at 10 o'clock a. m., for the purpose of electing a President and Board of Managers for the ensuing year.
B. C. OBB, Secretary.
de31td

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NAVY AGENT'S OFFICE,
New York, January 13th, 1863.
SEALED PROPOSALS, ENDORSED "Proposals for Lead Wire," will be received at this office until WEDNESDAY, the 28th instant, at 12 o'clock, for 50 000 lbs. of LEAD WIRE, in 45 diam., to be made of the best soft lead, and delivered at the Washington Navy Yard, free of all expense to the government, within ten days after the application of the advertisement, and subject to the usual inspection of the Navy Yard.
Each offer must be accompanied by a written guarantee, signed by one or more responsible persons, certified to by some officer of the government, setting forth that the bidder, if his offer is the lowest, will immediately enter into contract, if it is deemed necessary, for the faithful performance of the work.
I. HENDERSON, Navy Agent.
j.19.6

CONSTITUTION WATER;
LACTATION BITTERS;
BICARBONATE OF SODA PILLS;
LIQUID STOVE POLISH;
VOWELL'S CELEBRATED RAT POISON;
LINDSEY'S BLOOD SEARCHER;
For sale by SIMON JOHNSTON,
ja13 corner Smithfield and Fourth streets.

TO LET—A two-story Brick DWELLING, containing eight rooms and attic, No 85 Wylie street, near Gazebo. Rent $250.
Inquire of Dr. STERRETT,
ja19:3t 277 Penn street.

CRUDE OIL BARRELS.—100 for sale by HENRY H. COLLINS.

SOAP STONE.—50 bbls. Powdered Soap Stone for sale by HENRY H. COLLINS.
ja19

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

JEWELRY AND SILVER-PLATED WARE, FANCY GOODS, &c.,
Can always be bought 5 per cent. cheaper at the choice store, No. 68 FOURTH STREET, than any other store in the city. Also, a variety of GOLD RINGS.
E. STRAIN.
(ja'7)

NEW BACON.—
PLAIN HAMS;
SHOULDERS;
RIBBED SIDES;
CLEAR SIDES;
Now ready and for sale by KNOX & PARKER,
ja16:3tdew 309 Liberty street.

C. W. WILLIAMS & CO.'S
IMPROVED DOUBLE THREAD
Family Sewing Machines.
Salesroom, No. 56 Fourth street, Pittsburgh.
These Machines are from fifteen to twenty dollars cheaper than any other machine in the city. They will do all kinds of work, and are warranted for three years. They are so simple that any child 12 years old can run them to perfection. Constantly on hand, all kinds of Sewing Machine Needles, Sewing Silk, Cotton, &c., at low st Market prices.
E. STRAIN, Agent.
ja17

SELLING LOW, AT No. 98 MARKET ST.
MEN'S BUFFALO AND GUM SHOES;
MEN'S, BOYS' AND YOUTH'S CAVALRY AND COARSE BOOTS;
LADIES', MISSES AND CHILDREN'S GUMS;
BALMORALS AND BOOTS;
PARKER'S HAIR FELT SOLES;
BARTLETT'S BLACKING.
Country merchants will find it to their advantage to call and examine my stock, as it was bought before the advance in prices.
Remember the CHEAP CASH STORE of
J. H. BOHLAND, 98 Market St,
ja17 Second door from Fifth.

10,000 CARTE DE VISITES,
(For Albums,)
OF
GENERALS OF THE U. S. ARMY;
STATESMEN, LAWYERS, ARTISTS and others;
PROMINENT FOREIGN PORTRAITS;
PROMINENT WOMEN;
PORTRAITS OF ACTRESSES AND ACTORS;
COPIES OF ENGRAVINGS, PAINTINGS, &c.
Also,
A large assortment of
Photograph Albums.
New CARTE DE VISITES arriving every day,
AT
PITTOCK'S,
OPPOSITE THE POST OFFICE.
ja12

THE CHILDS NAYLOR
RAPE CASE
Is published in full in this week's
NATIONAL POLICE GAZETTE.
Sold at
HUNT'S
ja16 MASONIC HALL, FIFTH STREET.

PETROLITE OIL WORKS,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
REESE & GRAFF, Proprietors.
Capacity two thousand barrels per week.
Office, MONONGAHELA HOUSE.
no26

$100. BOUNTIES. $100.
Discharged Soldiers, wanting Bounties, will call immediately upon
M. WALTER DAY,
No. 103 Fifth street, 3d door below Catholic Church, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Pensions and Arrears of Pay secured. No charge made until money is collected.
ja12:1w

THE FIRM OF