FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE.

PARIS, Friday. March 21 .- The student " m mifestation" continues to show itself, in a quiet and harmless manner certainly, but suit with persistence. I mentionel a day or two ago that M. Pelletan, who was sentenced to fine and imprisonment for an article in the Courier du Dimanche, resolved to sell his books in order to provide funds for the payment of the fine. 3,000f. The affair come off on Thursday, when there was a considerable attendance. The books were put up to sale, and the bidding was carried on so vigorously that in a few minutes about two dozen volumes, which would not fetch in ordinary circumstances more than from 40f. to 50f., on this occasion fetched 3,000f. (£120.) When this amount was obtained the sale was declared closed. M. Pelletan will therefore be able to pay his fine without the slightest inconvenience, for the books are sure to be, if they have not already been, returned to

The state and prospects of the Ratazzi Cabinet are treated in the political article of the last number of the Reous des Deux Mondes, from which we make the fullowing extracts :-

" We hope that M Ratazzi will be more fortunate than his predecessor, but it is difficult to deny the unfavorable impression which the change of Ministry already produces, at least abroad, on the affairs of Had the majority of the Italian Parliament given real support to M. Ricasoli, surrounded by men whom Carour himself would have chosen as his colleagues -had that majority who applauded with enthusiasm the explanations of the falien Minister prevented that fall by giving him in time a Minister of the Interior, does any one believe that the Roman question would not at this moment be in a better position even in Paris? The inevitable consequence of the change of Ministry which has taken place at Turin will be to, at least, retard the march of Italian affairs, and to open a period of expectancy and ancertainty. M. Ratazzi's friends admit that he has not been able to form a good Ministry. The men in it are not in their places. The most considerable members of the majority, MM. Farini, Minghetti, and Lanza, do not seem disposed to help M. Ratazzi, who, like his pre eccessor, is obliged to take upon himself temporarily the two portfolios of Foreign and Domestic Affairs. For our part, we do not attach great importance to the Association of the Emancipating Committees at Genoa; but there are many people in Europe, and the timorous are numerous in France, who tremble the moment Garibaldi appears on the of Italian destinies; a daring, scheming man, constage. Garibaldi had been summoned by M. Ricasoli, no doubt, to exercise at Genoa a moderating inflaence. Garibaldi will doubtless come to an understanding with Ratazzi, but on what condition? Whatever may be the feeling towards the former or The Prince of Darkness was a gentleman. Italy the present Ministry, it must be admitted that the Ministerial crisis has for the moment diminished the French bayonets achieved Italian independence. At church of San Severino to a crowled congregation. chances of a speedy solution of the Roman question. A Ministry in its infancy, incomplete, and deprived of sufficient Parliamentary force, can hardly hope to tore the blood-written document in the Tempter's obtain prompt and brilliant success in its foreign policy. Let M. Ratazzi apply his ingenuity in conseli- biter bit, the very Devil outwitted. dating his Cabinet. We sincerely desire its success, but for the present all is in suspense."

The following is an enumeration of the iron-cased ships which the Minister of Marine has at his command, and which might proceed to sea on the recelpt of a dispatch from Paris. Four frigates, each of 900 horse-power, carrying from 34 to 40 guns, with a crew of 570 men; a corvette, with a crew of 250 men, carrying 14 guns - the corvette is of 150 horse-power; the iron-cased frigates Magenta and Italian politics. Now, what is the will of France? Solferino might, if required, be prepared for sea within three months; they are each of 1,000-horse power; they carry 52 guns, and a crew of 600 men. The Prince Imperial, a frigate of equal force, is not so far advanced. It is not expected that she will be ready for sea before the end of the year. There are likewise on the stocks in the various ports of France 10 iron-cased frigates of 1,000-horse power, each carrying 38 guns and a crew of 570 men, and likewise six iron-cused corvettes of 150-horse power, carrying 14 guns and 250 men. In case of necessity all these might be formed into line of battle within eight months. There is likewise the Plongeur, whose special quality is to sink on enemy's ship, and which is armed for that purpose with a wrought-iron spur. And finally, there are 60 gunboats covered with iron could not be governed from Turia. Rome was ne- arose between them and a shoemaker and some priests mask. These bosts, which draw very little water, cessary as the connecting link between the two ex- The shoemaker, who was a member of the National are intended to cover a descent on an enemy's coast and to protect the French coast.

sion a chytaist, residing at Thaun, in the department of the Eas-Rhin, was tried yesterday at the police court of Paris on two charges : - 1. For having, in Paris, during the present year, excited hatred and contempt against the Government by publicly dis-tributing a printed coly of verses entitled Le Lion du Quarties Latin. 2. For having, in Paris, in the present year, for the purpose of exciting hatred and contempt against the Government of the Emperor, practised managuvres and maintained a correspondence with the interior of France. 3. For having, in Paris, within the present year, published and distributed the aforesaid printed matter in which the true name, profession and residence of the author or printer was not given. The prosecution was conducted by the Imperial advocate Benoist, and the defence by M. Grevy. The judges having consulted for some time in chamber delivered judgment. They acquitted M. Schenrer of the offence of having excited hatred and contempt against the Emperor's Government. They found him guilty of the remaining charges and sentenced him to imprisonment for three months and to pay a fine of 1,000f. They fixed the duration of the imprisonment in case of the nonpayment of the fine at six months.

The last paragraph of the Emperor's reply to the Address presented by the deputation of the Legislative Corps confirms what I mentioned a week or two ago with reference to that body, "Assure your colleagues," His Majesty says, "that I have no desire to part too soon from a Chamber whose intelligence and patriotism give to the country all the gaarantees it can desire." The Emperor assured several persons very soon after the opening of the debate that he had no intention of dissolving the Chamber, but would allow it to reach the legal term of its existence. It is not so certain, however, that the privilege of discussing the Address as freely as during the last two Sessions will be continued. This is the opinion of more than one deputy; and some words let fall by M. de Morny towards the close of the debate -viz, that the language of the Opposition might " cure the Emperor of the temptation to accord more liberty"-seem to justify these appre-

liensions. The Neapolitan emigration at Paris is a particular object of the Emperor's attention at this moment .-They are pernequally reminded that Murat would be a compromise, and that as Francis II. is an impossibility, they might tacitly accept Murat, en attendant better things. It is suggested that by abstaining from Court society, and forming a little Faubourg St. Germain at Naples, they might recover the enjoyment of their estates, and avoid renouncing their political creed. It is not to be wondered at if, in days like this, arguments so specious, and inducements so powerful, are found to have their weight. It will be a fine illustration of the statesmanlike wisdom of our noble Premier and Foreign Secretary if the result of their Italian policy should be to place a Murat on the throne of Naples .- Tablet.

ITALY.

MILAN, March 25 - Garibaldi, at a meeting to-day of several Frenchmen, Hungarians, and Poles, said that the future of Italy depended upon her strict alliance with other nations, especially with France. A strict alliance, however, must be maintained, not a preponderance of one nation over the rest.

The Diritto of Taria publishes the following address of Garibaldi to the priesthood :-

TO THE ITALIAN PRIESTS. Genoa, March 12 .- You have made R one a den of wild beasts thirsting for the destruction of Itely. I mise may be achieved agreeably to the original conam unhappily convinced that you cannot save the cardinals from perdition, but no it if you can. Moreover, viz., by the establishment of an Italian confederacy cry to the four winds of heaven that you will have with the Pope, and, through him, France at its head, no companiouship were up wicked, that you are . It is difficult to say to what an extent such views Italians, that you wan at teast injurie the priesthood of Hungary, of Poland, of Greece, of China, of the savages of America, where the priest does not deny his cradle, his relations, his fellow citizens, but combats together with them for the independence of their country. Let the Italian priest launch forth from the pulpit the sacred words of the redemption of the country and of the damnation in hell of the Vatican He will then have, in the first place, the entire approbation of his own conscience, and, secondly, the approbation and gratitude of millions of men. Redenial, mutual forgiveness, and the holy doctrine of cause he was known for his less stubborn and more the equality of men. It is on these conditions that amiable disposition. All that we know besides is,

we can receive you as brethren.

Turin, March 20. -1t fares but indifferently just at this moment with Italian patriotism. It fares with every song is that he (Ratazzi), whom public opinion Italian patriots as with the pole and patient student always pointed out as the only possible Home Miniswho, by years or toll, want, and misery, had pursaed knowledge and virtue with maswerving principle and unwearied hope, and who in an evil moment listened to the Tempter, and gave in to his prompting of a short cut to the goal through a path strewn with roses, marked with striking success at every stage, at the end of which the only price exacted would be

-- the forfeiture of the students soul. If there was any well defined principle upon which the Italians, since 1814, grounded their efforts for the reconstitutiod of their nationality it was this, that their emancipation could and should be entirely their own work, and that any foreign aid could only lead to an alternative between Gallie and German domination; that emancipation sought by such means would have no other result than a change of masters. Consistency in such views might, possibly, for ever debar them from the attainment of their object. Their attempts in 1821, 1831, and 1848, made in obedience to their sound maxims, had turned out egregious failures. There was weariness, despondency, and almost despair among them; and it was in a moment of their darkest humour that the enemy stood before them. He took their work upon himself; he offered to wage war for an idea. In return, they should only barter their soul; they should give up principle; they should come to terms with their conscience. They had only to be his, self-themselves to nim, and be would chain fortune to their charlot.

A man with vast brain was at that time the leader scious of unbounded resources, with the very spirit of a gambler, who thought he could not only take dence in cypher is said to have been discovered. the fiend at his own word, but even cheat him out of his share in the bargain. The bargain was struck. fought and won her battles with a foreign sword. the close of the work the sable laborer produced ais bond and applied for his bire, when the keen contriver face, and the world saw with grim satisfaction the

But, alas! Cayour died; and it soon appeared that | Italy's soul was not as freely out of the enemy's toils us the baters of the Power of Darkness fouily imagined. Italy was not quite rid of the Austrians, and her soul was forfeited to the French. Baron Ricasoli, all stiff and hard in his steel suit, broke his lance on the adamantine shield and was thrown. He was of their resentment, and an impression got abroad succeeded by the supple Ratazzi, and henceforth the will of France is likely enough to become the law in Simply, it would seem, that Italy should live in the body, but that her soul should be given up agreeably to promise. The Emperor Napoleon conceived that Italy should be freed, to become his auxiliary. Cayour intended that Italy, rid of Austria, should become the equal, and perhaps eventually the rival, of France. The French monarch proposed an Italian ever, were immediately on the ground, and order was Confederacy; the Piedmontese statesman aimed at

an United Italy. Foiled and buffled at all points, Napoleon III. took up his stand at Rome. So long as he garrisoned St. Augelo he felt Italian Unity was all a dream. A hundred times, if once, have I pointed out to you this main knot of the Italian question; and the truth does now come out in all its luminous evidence. Naples tremities of the Peninsula. Napoleon holds Rome, and it will be the wonder of wonders if Naples is not M. Auguste Scheurer, 29 years of age, by profest lost, if the South is not rent from the North.

See now what is the condition of the Southern Kingdom. In spite of the presence of the strong-minded and hard-fisted La Marmora, in spite of the 50,000 or 60,000 well-disciplined men he can dispose of in spite of the leniency of the Italian Parliament voting millions for the benefit of those Southern Prolighten the public burdens upon them, Naples is never at rest. There have been three simultaneous reactionary attempts in the city itself very lately, all leading to bloodshed. Conspiracy walks the streets barefaced in the capital; in the provinces public security can nowhere be maintained. The short winter season broke up the large brigand bands, but they spread in small marauding parties all over the coun try. In Calabria, Basilicata, and other districts all rade and free circulation are at a complete standstill. People no longer venture from home. The minor towns live in constant dread of aggression. Families migrate in aumbers; perpetual alarms render existence unendurable. And now that winter is giving way before the genial south winds, life in the open becomes once more practicable. Chiavone, Crocco, and the other Bourbon heroes are ready to reopen the campaign. Reaction gathers and musters where it always had its head quarters—at Rome, under Papal—nay, under French Imperial protection; and, as it to add insult to injury, General Goyon, the telegram informs us, sends the Turin Government a list of French officers and soldiers, candidates for Italian crosses and medals, "in return for their streamous exertions in the suppression of brigandage!"

Rome will be the loss of Naples; Naples the ruin of Italy. Such was the wish of Napoleon ever since his fleet stayed the warlike operations of the besiegers of Gaeta, ever since by his permission Francis II. of Bourbon took up his fodgings in the Quirinal, It is easy to throw the blame of these evils on the Pope's obstinacy, on the hostile attitude of French ultramoutane legitimism; it is easy to seek arguments for the perpetuation of this intolerable state of things in the responsive votes of the French Chambers. The plot is of the Emperor's own weaving. He who took Rome in 1849 intended it. from that very time, as a stepping-stone towards the establishment of French ascendancy in the Pen-

If such be the Emperor's mind, and if that mind ever was revealed to or guessed by Rattazzi, what resolution has this knowledge led the latter to? If Cavour and Ricasoli's policy be found untenable what new line of conduct can their more

practical successor betake himself to? The Tempter comes in for his bond. As it is impossible to withhold it from him, why should it not be yielded with a good grace? If mischief runs rint at Naples what chances are there of withstanding it? Let Naples go, if go she must; let her fall back to the Bourbons; or seek a reconstruction of her self-government under any other dynasty. Let the Pope have Rome, let any one have Naples who may have the strength to hold it. Victor Emmanuel's kingdom must needs shrink to its northern proportions-further curtailed, it may be, of the Æmilia and Tuscany It is in the power of France to make amends to dutiful and submissive Italy by the liberation of Venice. A war with Austria, in which Germany and all the rest of continental Europe will the party feeling, which has been strong enough it must be confessed, has been kept within certain soon be involved, must be among the leading ideas | limits, but now that some open expression of it has

be "free to the Adriatic" when this emphatic proception, which dictated the proclamation of 1859-

may have assumed the semblance of a mature scheme in the Emperor's mind. It would be unjust to M. Ratazzi to suppose that such views have at any time been freely laid open before his eyes, or even that his mind has ever dwelt at any length on such untoward contingencies. The march of events, or, as Napoleon III. has it, the "logic of facts," is, nevertheless, very obviously tending thitherwards. All that we know with any certainty bitherto is, that Baron Ricason has been removed from office because he was too uncompromising in his resistance to the French Empevive the ancient Christianity which proclaims self- ror's will, and that Rattazzi has attained power bethat, although endless combinations are suggested for the reconstitution of the Ministry, the burden of ter, has destined that place to one man after the other, but never showed any inclination to part with the portfolio of Foreign Affairs, as it is but too natural to surmise, because no man could suit the French Emperor's mind so well as this Minister of his own choosing.

Rose. - La Patrie says : -" A despatch from Rome, dated the 18th ult., informs us that Montalto and Civita Castellano have been occupied by French detachments, by order of General Goyon.

The Echo de l'Est announces that the Holy Father has addressed a letter to all the Bishops throughout Christendom ordering preachers to abstain in the pulpit from all political allusions and every propagandism unconnected with religion.

The Correspondence Buttier says that the French government has received very important despatches from Rome, touching the discoveries made after the arrest of Venanzi, the secretary-general and keeper of the rolls of the famous "National Committee," is asserted that among the papers seized is a list of five thousand affiliated members of the committee, together with the organic statutes of the association. The members are divided into centuries, each commanded by a centurion. Every centurion has a special section of Rome marked out for his administration, so that in case of a revolution a word from the committee would at once call into existence an organised municipal government. It is also alleged that a list of persons condemned to death or banishment by the committee has been found, and that the number is very considerable. The key of a correspon-

Napules.-It is with great regret that I report the following lamentable events, which took place in Naples on Saturday last : - One of the Lent preachers, Giuseppe Cocozza by name, was holding forth in the packed with Camoristi, bigoted women, and a few of the students of the University. The preacher, after dwelling in indignant terms on the great subjects of the day, inveighed against the professors of the University, calling them atheists and irreligious, and advising the people to rise against such persons, and drive them from the city. He concluded by saying. "Don't send your children to the Government schools to ruin them with Protestantism. Wait for the angel St. Michael, who will come from Rome with his ex-terminating sword." The students present gave signs that the priest would be ill-treated-an impression which, it appears, was industriously and maliciously circulated. On their leaving, therefore, they were followed to the University by a crowd of ignorant zealots, and all who were in the University were made the objects of an indiscriminate attack by the excited multitude, and revolvers were fired, and stones, the great arms of the Neapolitan populace, were hurled with effect. A body of the National Guards, howrestored, after three or four of the students had been wounded either with pistol shots or stones. These were immediately taken to the Hospital of the Pelligrini, and not one of them is, I believe in danger. The facts I speak of took place about midday, and at 4 o'clock, as some of the students were going to the hospital to visit their companions, another disturbance took place in the Pidnasecca. Some words Guard, rushed into his house for his sword and a pistol. and on coming out was joined by his workmen and some of the neighbors, when a regular scuille ensued. The students endeavored to disarm him, but were wounded, one by a blow of a sword, another by the accidental explosion of the pistol, and one or two others by stones or the shoemakers' tools. Crispin himself was sadly mauled, and a woman of the neighborhood is said to be dead from fear or wounds. The Navinces, and straining every point of the laws to tional Guards soon made their appearance, and with some Carabineers advanced on the people with fixed bayonets and dispersed them. By this time seven of the students were taken off to the Hospital of the Pelligrini and the shoemaker to San Francisco, and, as you will imagine, great excitement prevailed. At the Questada there were about 20 of the populace under arrest, and I observed a strong force of the Carabineers, as if fearing an attempt at rescue. A deputation of the students was sent off to General La Marmora to make their complaints and demand satisfaction, but the General refused to receive them, saying, however, at the same time that he would re-

> of the National Democratic Association, was present, and he was the means, I believe, of preventing a de-monstration. He recommended them to join the great Democratic Association, and to be ready to murch on Rome and Venice when the cannon sounded. A proposition to petition La Marmora was negatived as inconsistent with the dignity of 25,000 young men whose deputies had been refused an audience, and it was agreed to memorialise the Minister of the Interior. A commission of 21 students was chosen to watch over those in the hospital, and the meeting was adjourned to the next day. Such, in brief, is a report of the disturbance between the priest-ridden popular party and the students;but the day was not to close without another alarm. At 8 o'clock in the evening another bomb was exploded at the entrance of the Croce di Malta, in the Largo Castello, almost next door to the Grand Guard, and within view of the sentinel. It was thrown over an open space above the entrance gate, which was blown to pieces; the windows, too, in the houses close by were shattered, but beyond this no material injury was done. The alarm and confusion, however, were great, though I am glad to say that none of the usual demonstrations and excesses took place. The military guard turned out, as did the Nationals and the Guard of Public Security, and the people, who had flocked in crowds to the spot, were moved off the ground. At

M. ate Calvario the old revolutionary cry of " Fire!

fire!" was raised, and a poor girl of 13 years of age

was run through the body by the bayonet of one of

the Nationals, through ignorance or inexpertness, and day closed with an attack on a priest as he was

coming out of a church at the back of Santa Lucia.

These iscidents are very slarming, and, without wish-

ing to be the prophet of evil, I fear that they are

but the procursors of increasing disorder. Hitherto

ceive the professors. At about five o'clock the 'As-

sociation of the University" was called together sud-

dealy, and violent invectives were uttered against

the priests and Reactionists, and the students were

called upon to arm for self-defence and that of the

unity and independence of Italy-advice of some

weight when it is considered that there are 25,000

students in the city, not Neapolitans, but provincials,

young men of heated passions and of courage. The

Deputy Micotola, lately chosen one of the secretaries

rest where they are. The Liberals, irritated and disappointed in their expectations, take up the great division were attacked by the enemy, half-a-mile in question of the day as political and occlesiastical, advance of ourselves. Our men fell back on the while the priestly Bourbon party are struggling for power and existence, and cover their designs with the veil of religion. These two parties in Naples are now pitted against one another in hostile array, and it is men were falling into line, resistance was short, and not difficult to foresee that there will be painful results. One thing is needed here, and that is a strong arm. Hitherto the Government has treated the priests with great leniency, but no further indulgence should be granted to ecclesiastical excesses while, at the same time, every kind of irritation on the part of the Liberals should be repressed.

The prencher Cocozza has been atrested, as have also two other priests, and a processo is being instituted against them on the ground of their inciting the people to disorder. For the future, also, two guards are to be present in every church where the Lent services are going on, with orders to arrest any priest who should venture on forbidden subjecs. The experience of the last 48 hours only confirms me in my opinion that in all measures which may be adopted for the social amelioration of the people it is most unwise, inexpedient, and dangerous to interfere for the present with the religious feelings and opinions of the masses .- Cor. of the Times:

AUSTRIA.

A letter from Verona states that the Austrian Government has received information of the departure from the shores of England of a considerable quantity of arms, intended for the expected Hungarian insurrection.

A letter from Vienna states that the Emperor Francis Joseph has written to the King of Prussia with the view of assembling a congress of German Sovereigns, asking also the King for his individual opinion upon the project, as well as on the question of Federal reform

PRUSSIA.

The situation of affairs at Berlin, as it to-day persents itself, viewed by the light of all the information that up to this time has reached us, is peculiar and complicated. We behold a vacillating King, a divided Cabinet, a dissolved Chamber, and an Opposition majority which is confident of gaining instead of losing in the new elections, so long as no reactionary change in the electoral law is promulgated in the interim. Apprehensions, it would seem, are entertained by some of a measure of this nature; but, on the other hand, it is said that the King is determined to adhere to the programme of 1858, and that he will have recourse to nothing of the nature of a coup d'etat, although he is determined to resist, even to the edge of the sword, any encroachments of what the people who surround him love to call the subversive or destructive party. You will have seen reports of extraordinary precautions of a military nature lately taken at Berlin, of scaled instructions confided to the officers in command of posts, and other measures denoting apprehension of disturbances. To these rumors there seems no ground for attaching weight. No doubt, there are a number of persons in the higher circles of Berlin who would delighted to see pretext afforded a little blood-letting among the populace of that capital, whose most riotous demonstration up to the present time, however, has amounted only to vociferous cheering of the popular Radical deputy, Schulze-Delitsch, when he left the Chamber on the day of its dissolution.

SPAIN. Madrid, March 25 .- The Official Gazette of to-day says that orders have been transmitted to General

Prim to negotiate upon the part of Spain only after the entry into the city of Mexico shall have taken

UNITED STATES.

On Monday last, the Roman Catholic priest and the Episcopal minister of Nashville were notified that un-less they desisted from praying for Jeff. Davis and the Southern Confederacy, they should be sent to Fort Lafavette.

Drunkenness in Boston is increasing at a fearful rate. In 1851, with a population of a 140,000, there were 1,500 liquor shops, and 1,876 cases of drunkenness; while in 1861, with a population amounting to only 180,000, the liquor shops numbered nearly 2,000 with 18,598 cases of drunkenness - a proportion of ten per cent. to the whole population .- N. Y. Tublet.

Southern Account of the Battle of Pittsburg. -Feauregard's Despaich.-The Richmond Whig contains despatches. dated 6th, giving accounts of the Sunday fight only. Gen. Beauregard says :- We have this morning attacked the enemy in a strong position in front of Pittsburg, and after a severe batile of ten hours, thanks to Almighty God, gained a complete victory, driving the enemy from every position. The loss on both sides is heavy, including our Commander-in-Chief, Albert Sidney Johnson, who fell gullantly heading his troops into the thickest of the fight. (Signed) G. T. Beauregard.

A despatch to the Mobile Advertiser, on the 7th, says:-The battle was very fierce, the enemy stub-bornly resisting their fate, while the Southerners continued to press upon them with resistless determination, slowly but surely forcing them back. Our loss is heavy, but our men ere in good spirits and thoroughly warmed up to the work in hand. All fight well. The Alabama, Mississippi and Louisanna troops displayed great gallantry. The 1st Alabama covered themselves with glory. The Regiment captured two batteries. The first Lousiana regiment of regulars took a battery. Gen. Bushrod Johnson, ono of the Fort Donelson prisoners, who subsequently escaped, is wounded.

On Sunday night the enemy were in full retreat, and the Confederates in hot pursuit. I write from the enemy's camp and on Federal paper. Large numbers of prisoners have been taken, and we expect to capture the greater part of the Federal army. We are driving them back on the river, and shall kill or capture the entire army. The battle is still raging with terrible fury. We have captured General Prentiss and a large number of officers. General Albert Sidney Johnson fell at half-past two o'clock; one of his legs was torn by a shell, and a Minnie ball struck him in the body. He died while gallantly and steadily heading our victorious troops. Gen. Beauregard now commands the army; he says this is a second Manassas fight. Gen. Buell was not in time to take part in the action. Gen. Grant was in command of the Federal force.

MEMPHIS, April 7. A second dispatch from Corinth, dated yesterday, (Sunday), says the great battle commenced this morning at daylight. The Yunkees were driven back two miles. The victorious columns are still advancing. The 1st Louisiana Regiment has taken one Federal bat-ery. Col. Williams, of Memphis, and Gen. Prentiss were captured. He says they have 35,000 men on the field, nearly all of which have been captured. Gen. Buell had a portion of his force at Dutch Creek. We have the enemy's camp and their ammunition stores, &c. The battle was a very severe one, and the loss on both sides is heavy. The fighting is still going on. Gen. Polk is in the advance. 2000 prisoners were taken and sent to our rear. It is reported here that our forces are fighting Buell to-day, Monday. Gen. Clark and Col. Brown of Mississippi, and Col. Richards, of Mobile, are wounded. The Federals have been driven to the river, and are attempting crossing in transports. Many prisoners are still being brought in. There is no account in the papers of Monday's battle, in which the Bebels were completely routed.

FEDERAL ACCOUNT OF THE BATTLE OF PITTEBURG. -Omeinanti, April 10.-A correspondent of the Cincinnati Times writes the following account of the Pittsburgh battle:-

Our forces were stationed in the form of a circle, the right resting on a point north of Crump's Landing, our centre being in front of the main road to | - "Then be jabers," said Abornethy, "tell your boy Cornth and our left extending to the river in the Tim to swallow a cat."

of the French Emperor's plan. Italy will only then | been made, it cannot be expected that matters will | direction of Harrisburg, four miles north of Pittsburg Landing. Four thousand men of General Prenties' 25th Missouri, swiftly pursued by the enemy. The advance of the Confederates reached Col. Penbody's brigade just as the long roll was sounded and the they retreated, under a galling fire, until they reached the lines of the 2nd division.

At six o'clock the attack had become general along our whole front. The enemy, in large numbers, drove in the pickets of Sherman's division, and fell on the 48th, 50th and 72nd Obio regiments. These troops were never before in action, and, being so unexpectedly attacked, made as able a resistance as was possible, but were, in common with the forces of General Prentiss, forced to seek the support of the troops immediately in their rear. At ten o'clock where the line on both sides was fully engaged, the roar of cannon and musketry was without intercuption from the main centre to a point extending haifway down the left wing. The Confederates made a desperate charge upon the 14th Ohio battery, which not being sufficiently supported by infantry fell into their hands. Another severe fight occurred for the possession of the 5th Ohio battery, and 3 of its guns were taken by the enemy. By 11 o'clock a number of commanders of regiments had fallen, and in some cases not a single field officer remained, yet the fight continued with an earnestness on both sides which showed that the contest was for death or victory. Foot by foot the ground was contested, and finding it impossible to drive back our centre, the enemy slackened there, and made most vigorous efforts on our left wing, endeavoring to cut our flank and drive it to the river bank. This wing was under General Hurlburt, and was composed of the fourteenth, twenty-second, forty-fourth, 57th Indiana, and 8th, 18th, and 26th Illinois. Fronting its line, however, were the 14th, 57th and 77th Ohio, and 5th Ohio Cavalry of General Sherman's division. For nearly two hours a sheet of fire blazed from both columns, the Confederates fighting with a vigor that was only equalled by those contending with them. While the contest raged the hottest, the gunboat Tyler passed by the river to a point opposite the enemy, and pour. ed in a broadside from her immense guns, greatly aiding in forcing the enemy back.

Up to three o'clock the battle raged with a fury

which defies all description. The Confederates had found every attempt to break up our lines unavailing they had striven to drive in our main columns, but finding that impossible, they turned all their strength on our left. Foiled in that quarter, they now made another attempt on our centre forces, before the reinforcement which had been sent for should come up. At 4 o'clock there was a short cessation in the fire of the enemy, their lines falling back for near balf a mile, when they suddenly wheeled round and again threw their entire strength on our left wing, determined to make a final struggle in that quarter, but the gunboats Tyler and Lexington poured in their shots thick and fast with terrible effect. Meanwhile Gen. Wallace who had taken a circuitous road from Crumps Landing, appeared suddenly on the enemy's right wing in the face of this combination of circumstances, the Confederates felt that their enterprise for this day was a failure; and us night was approaching fell back until they reached an advaningeous position, somewhat in the rear, yet occupying the main road to Corinth. The gunboats continued to throw shells after them until out of range. After a weary watching of several hours of intense anxiety, the advance Regiments of Gen. Buell appeared on the opposite bank of the River; the work of passing the River then began. The 36th Indiana and 63rd Ohio began the first to cross, followed by the main portion of Nelson's and Bruce's Division .-Cheer after cheer greeted their arrival, and they were immediately sent to the advance, where they rested on their arms for the night. All night long steamers were engaged in ferrying Gen. Buell's across and when daylight broke it was evident too that the Confederates had been strongly reinforced. The battle was began by the Confederates at 7, on the Corinth read, and in half an hour extended along the whole line.

At 9 o'clock the sound of artillery and musketry fully equalled that of the previous day. The enemy was met by our reinforcoments, and the unwearied soldiers of yesterday, with an energy, that they could not have expected, it became evident that they were avoiding, the extreme of our left, and endeavoring with perseverance and determination to find some weak point by which to turn our force. They left one point but to return to it immediately, and then as suddenly by some mesterly stroke of Generalship direct a most vigorous attack on some division where they presumed they would not be expected, but the fire of our lines was steady as clock work, and it soon became evident that the enemy considered the task they had undertaken a hopeless one. Further reinforcements now began to arrive and took position on the right of the main centre under Gen. Wallace. Gens. Grant, Buell, Nelson, Sherman and Crittenden, were everywhere present directing the morements for a new stroke on the enemy. Suddenly both wings of our army were hurried on the enemy with the intention of drawing them into a ravinc. At the same time a powerful battery, stationed in an open field, poured volleys of cannister into the Confederate ranks.

At half-past il the loud roar of the battle shook the earth. The Federal guns were fired with great energy, which the enemy's defeat inspired, while the fire of the enemy was not so vigorous, and they evinced a desire to withdraw. They finally fell slowly back, keeping up a fire with their artillery and musketry along the whole column as they retreated .-They went in excellent order, battling at every advantageous point, and delivering their fire with considerable effect; but from all the divisions of our lines they were closely pursued, and a galling fire kept upon their rear. The enemy had now been driven beyond our former lines, and were in full retreat for Corinth, pursued by ourcavalry. There were about 70,000 on each side engaged.

YANKER LIBERTY. - In another part of to-day's pa per will be found a letter signed James M'Donnell, which appeared in the New York Herald, and to which we would call particular attention. This letter opens up a scheme of kidnappings on a grand scale which is being carried on in this city with impunity and profit, and which is part and parcel of the nefarious proselytizing system. We had an illustration of its working in Pittsburgh lately, on which occasion the Rev. Mr. Mullen startled the community by his calm but scathing letters on the subject, and from time to time we are awakened from our lethargy by a case that excites our sympathies and rouses our indignation in no ordinary degree. The present is just such a case. A father, obliged to leave the city for a few days, finds on his return that his boy, whom he had left in the care of kind friends, is missing .-He tracks him to the House of Industry, but the Superintendent denies all knowledge of the boy, but thinks it probable he has been sent out West by some other society for kidnapping and transporting children. When this Barlew is at last obliged to confess that the boy is in his establishment, he refuses to deliver him up until he has been paid six weeks' board. a demand which the father, being a poor man, is unable to meet .- N Y. Metropolitan.

A SHARP PHYSICIAN.—A lad swallowed a small lead bullet. His friends were very much alarmed about it, and his father sent post-haste to a surgeon. The doctor heard the dismal tale, and wrote the following laconic note-"Sir-Don't alarm yourself. If, after three weeks, the bullet is not removed, give the boy a charge of powder. P. S.—Dont shoot the boy at anybody."—This is much akin to the laconic prescription of the celebrated Dr. Abernethy. A man called in great hasto upon the doctor, stating that-" Be jabers, me boy Tim has swall'd a mouso !"