peace. I agree with the right honorable gentleman that there is great inconvenience in discussing a question of national policy upon a resolution like this, and I hardly know what reasons induced my honorable friend to couch his motion in these terms; but I take it that his object was to elicit the opinion of the government and this House. He seeks, I apprehend, not to bind the government to any particular course but that those of us who agree with him, as I do, should express to her Majesty's ministers what I believe to be the feelings of the commerce of this country (hear) that we should, if necessary, strengthen the hands of the government in negotiating with other Powers. (Hear, hear.) It is a question, no doubt, for negotiation with other Powers, and must be left in the hands of the government. Whether the motion ought to be in the form of an address to the crown or of a resolution is really a matter of very minor importance, and certainly would not call for the decided opposition which has been offered to this proposition by the right honorable gentleman. The right honorable gentleman will not listen to it at all. He says, "You might as well agitate whether there shall be privateering or not, or whether you will upset the whole Declaration of Paris, as even entertain this question." And he quarrels with my honorable friend the Member for Liverpool for not agitating questions which we all thought settled. Again, he says, "You make a general motion and confine your speech to a particular point." Why, it is that particular point to which we are desirous to press on the attention of the government. (Hear, hear.) I am as anxious as any one for the supremacy of the navy of this country, but I cannot understand how you can advance that supremacy by damaging your commerce and your shipping interest. (Hear, hear.) Do you mean to say that your navy would be less effective if it were not bound to protect your mercantile marine, or that you will have less naval force to employ against your enemy if it were freed from the duty of conveying? Why, what country has most commerce afloat, most property to be seized? Surely England. What country would gain most by the preservation of that property? It is England. (Hear, hear.) You say that your object in war is to injure your enemy. What country would be so much injured in war through her commerce as England? It might have been a question, before the Declaration of Paris was signed, what course we ought to have taken. *But there is not the slightest doubt in my mind that if you wish to benefit your commerce, and at the same time to increase your efficiency as a belligerent at sea, you ought gravely to consider the motion before us.* The right honorable gentleman says that the Duke of Wellington burnt houses in Spain. Well, but you don't want to take a merchant ship fuel ("hear," and a laugh), and therefore the right honorable gentleman's argument entirely fails. The right honorable gentleman adverted to the suggestion of a Congress, and said that if you are to expect a meeting of diplomatists to consider the welfare of commerce you must wait till the Greek Kalends. For my part I do not see why a Congress should not meet and discuss this question to the interests both of commerce and of Europe. I do not know what course my honorable friend will follow, but I have heard with regret the announcement that the government will not entertain this question, and that they will not do it because the United States did not adopt this principle towards the Southern States. Why, that is the case of a struggle between two great sections of one country, and not an international dispute. It therefore constitutes no ground for opposing the views of my honorable friend. I firmly believe that, sooner or later, this principal will prevail. (Hear, hear.) It may be resisted by the present administration; and yet I had certainly thought, from the speech which my honorable friend quoted that it would not have encountered opposition from the noble viscount's government. (Hear, hear.) I thought from that language that the noble viscount had seen that it was necessary to moderate the horrors of war, and that the government was disposed as much as possible to protect the private property of their own countrymen as well as of others. But, whatever course the government may take as to the resolution of my honorable friend, whether they object to it as too general or not put in proper form, I am confident that the time will come when the House will not turn a deaf ear to the prayer which is addressed to it by that majority of the commercial interests of the country. (Hear.)

Mr. Cobden moved the adjournment of the debate.

Lord Palmerston.—I have no objection to the motion of my honorable friend, for I think this is a question of the greatest possible importance to the interests of the country, and one, therefore, which requires to be fully discussed. (Hear, hear.) My own opinion is—and I hope that it will be the opinion of the House—that the principle which the honorable member from Liverpool recommends, *if carried into practice, would level a fatal blow at the naval power of this country, and would be an act of political suicide.* (Cheers.) I therefore entirely concur in the motion for adjournment. (A laugh.) We shall be perfectly ready to assist the honorable member in fixing a day for resuming the debate.

Mr. Bright.—I hope the noble lord will give us a whole night, for it is a great disadvantage to have an important question like this brought on after some other subject has been discussed. (Hear, hear.) The noble lord, has expressed a very confident opinion on the question very much at variance with that quoted by the honorable gentleman opposite. I hope when he rises to address the House on the main question that he will revert to his old opinion. (Hear.)

Lord Palmerston.—I am willing to let the debate come on the first thing on Monday night next. (Hear.)

The debate was then adjourned until Monday night.

The Execution of Captain Gordon.

WHAT THE EXETER HALL ARISTOCRATS THINK OF THE ACT.

[From the London Herald, March 10.]

The hanging of a captain of a slaver, caught *in flagrante delicto*, would be an event in the history of any government, but must be looked upon as something still more extraordinary in that of the federal States. Nothing is better known than that, for a great number of years, the vessels used in this iniquitous traffic were, almost without exception, equipped in Yankee ports, supported by Yankee capital, and under the command of Yankee captains. At the very moment that the abolitionist meetings at Boston and New York were pouring out on the traffic the vials of wrath at which even our Exeter Hall, in its most fervid hours, would have stood aghast, there were vessels in the two ports quietly hastening on preparations which everybody around, except the State Marshal, knew could have no meaning except the business branded to so odious an infamy. In our own attempts to enforce the beneficent legislation which the exertions of our philanthropists had at length made a part of the law of nations, our chief obstacle was always the United States. They would do nothing themselves to suppress the traffic, and the excessive susceptibility they were ever assuming about the honor of their flag allowed us to do little more. The traffic was as much carried on in American bottoms as that of cotton, and the vexatious difficulties which they interposed between our cruisers and the efficient performance of their duties in reference to American craft undid the philanthropy of years, and made the immense expenditure we were annually devoting to the service all but useless. It must be owned, to the credit of Mr. Buchanan, the late President, that when, to avoid the complications that menaced a suspension of the peaceful relations of the two countries, we practically abandoned our right to assure ourselves of the genuine character of a suspected vessel which hoisted the American flag, he was not slow to take active measures to discharge that part of the convention by which the States bound themselves actively to concur in the business of suppression. The number of slavers since then brought under adjudication by the American cruisers has vindicated the *bona fides*, which was at that time under some suspicion, and among the captures one of the most remarkable was, unquestionably, that of the Erie, under the command of the captain Gordon whose execution is narrated in our impression of to-day.

* * * * *

It must be admitted, however, that the friends of the slave who have looked to this strong measure as a great lesson must read with some disappointment the disgusting incidents which have marked this execution. They are certainly as revolting as any which the liveliest imagination could have created *a priori* for the purpose of discrediting capital executions. It has long been held as a correct maxim, that no man, whatever he may do in New York, need fear the gallows if he has a thousand dollars in his pocket. Captain Gordon was of course in the position as to money to test the axiom; and it would seem that after the jury had been persuaded to find him guilty, the judge to pronounce sentence and the President to order execution, the government were far from sure that they could give it effect. The first danger was that of a rescue, which was urged on the public in the name of justice in public handbills, professedly signed by a former Mayor of Brooklyn. To provide against this, we are told, eighty marines were drawn up, under the orders of a certain Captain Cohen, their muskets loaded with ball cartridge and capped, the bayonets fixed and themselves posted in the yard of the New York prison, under the gallows, ready to await all comers. This danger met, there remained another; the prisoner had taken a large dose of strichnine, supposed to have been given him by his wife, and had all but escaped the hands of the law some six hours before that fixed as the time for his execution, when its agents observing the death struggle, assisted him with stimulants and kept him alive long enough to go through with the operation which it was their business to see that he did not escape. He was writhing in convulsions, which seemed to increase in violence with each return of the fit. Lockjaw fixed in, at times lasting for half an hour, during which he could neither talk nor groan. Half alive, half dead, whiskey was given him every few moments to restore vitality or deaden pain; and thus, suffering through hours an agony greater than any the scaffold could know, stupified by the alcohol, which alone leaves sufficient vitality to carry him through the process of hanging, deadly pale, asking for more whiskey, with a senseless smile, his head hanging over his shoulders, and wearing the black cap jauntily on one side, his limbs hanging, refusing to perform their functions, he was lifted to his place on the scaffold, and swung up in the air to die, as far as such a man could die, the death of a pirate. After such a recital we must fain own that the law after all was baffled, though no thousand dollars may have been paid, for surely the idiotic corse, writhing under the influence of strychnine and whiskey, thus swung up in the public gaze, was no more Gordon the slaver than the lay figure at the shop door is the tailor whose dress it wears. The law had condemned a man; it executed scarcely the image of one.

THE INVASION OF MEXICO.

Parliamentary Picture of the Allied Confederation Against the Republic—Why the United States Sympathizes With the Mexicans—Cabinet Explanation of England's Intentions, &c., &c.

In the House of Commons on the 10th of March Mr. Hardinge rose to ask for some information respecting the present position of affairs in Mexico and the belligerent rights arising out of that position. It was well known to all that for the last quarter of a century Mexico had been in a continual state of civil war. The peace of that country was constantly broken by armed partizans or ambitious aspirants for supreme power. War, almost to extermination, was waged, prisoners were put to death, property was confiscated by the successful party, whichever it might be. But, however deplorable might be the position of foreign residents in the country was still worse. They were the objects of plunder to each party in succession, forced loans were extorted from them, or, if they refused to contribute for them, they were cast into prison, and were denied all the protection which the administration of the laws in civilized countries provided for foreign residents. But of all the foreigners in Mexico those who suffered most were the English, for two reasons—because they were richer than others, and also because it was known that their own government would not interfere to procure redress for them. When they appealed to the navy on the station they were told that the commander had no orders, and when the consuls reported to the home government the only replies were threats that were never carried out and promises that were never fulfilled. Even the specie trains that were convoyed by armed guards were stopped and robbed, travellers were murdered, and at last a consul was assassinated. For that outrage no redress was obtained, and then The house of another consul was attacked, and a large amount of property under his official charge was taken away. The commander of an English man-of-war was waylaid and nearly murdered, and at last matters reached such a pitch that the interests of merchants resident at home were affected, and then they pressed the matter upon the consideration of the government. In former times the English government had always been able, and not unwilling, to redress the wrongs of their subjects abroad; but times had changed and that was no longer the case now. It appeared that the English government were not able, or if able, were not willing, by themselves to redress the wrongs of their subjects abroad, and, therefore, in such cases always sought the aid of our neighbors across the Channel. That appeared to him a very inconvenient practice. *He did not at all undervalue the importance of the French alliance, but still the bonds of alliance might be drawn too tight.* The inconvenience had been felt in China, when our expedition was delayed by the incompleteness of the French arrangements. It was not pleasant either to read the questions that were put in the French Senate as to whether the English could be trusted in Mexico, nor the observations that they were tired of helping England to redress her grievances, *and that the money spent in the Crimea and China would have been better employed in invading England.* Still, the co-operation of the French in our enterprise against the Mexicans might be unobjectionable, *and it was better that we should be acting together than fighting against each other.* But there the alliance ought to have stopped; but it was judged necessary to have further assistance, and of all people in the world we selected the Spaniards for our allies, the very worst allies we could have chosen for such an undertaking, as every person acquainted with the feelings and prejudices of the Mexicans must have known. It appeared to be inevitable that all seceding colonies should entertain feelings of bitter hostility towards the parent country. The Americans had retained not very amiable feelings towards ourselves, but the Mexicans entertained feelings of dire hatred towards all Spaniards, and yet these were the allies we had adopted upon the present occasion. The Spaniards maintained that the English had invited them to help, while here it had been stated that the offers came from Spain. But, not content with that acknowledgment of our weakness, and not believing that the united forces would be sufficient for the expedition, we had cast about for other allies, and applied, above all, to the Yankees to help us. *Every one must be fully aware that the policy of the Americans had been quite different from ours.* When they had any grievances in Mexico, real or fancied, they undertook to redress them for themselves. More than that, they had a doctrine which they ostentatiously put forward—the Monroe doctrine—declaring that no European Power had any right to redress any grievances in America, or to meddle in the affairs of that continent from the north pole to Cape Horn. But when the Americans had a grievance against Mexico they redressed it by annexing Texas. They also appropriated California, with its rich gold mines, and, besides this, had their eyes upon the rest of Mexico when it suited them. (A laugh.) So they said, "You are beating up for recruits against the Mexicans. But they are republicans as we are. They break the laws and repudiate their engagements at pleasure as we do. Their liberty is exactly like ours—that is, every man may do what he pleases with reference to the law. It is only a case of the big eagle and the little one. (Laughter.) So we must decline your offer." Everybody must be pleased that such an offer met with such answer. Then the three Powers came to an agreement, like the class of persons of whom it was said that there was honor, even among them. *These honorable Powers agreed that there should be no "grabbing," there was to be no monopoly of spoil; each was to behave like a gentleman and an honest man. Not one of the three seemed to trust the other two, so the agreement was reduced to writing, and was then signed and sealed.* But somehow the first thing these honest people did was to quarrel. The Spaniards made a dash. They probably thought that the English were always slow, while the French were in the habit of appropriating all the glory. So the Spaniards resolved to be beforehand, and to monopolize the honor themselves. When the Spaniards landed, the Mexicans naturally said, "Here are our old enemies. We are going to have a Spanish king set over us." They withdrew from Vera Cruz, relying on the pestilential season, which would, no doubt, prove their best ally, and perhaps make a second Walcheren of this expedition. They ordered the inhabitants, on pain of death, to abstain from any intercourse with the invaders; they destroyed all the provisions in the neighborhood, and retired to points where they could meet the enemy. Really, one could hardly credit that a government like our own—an honorable and a manly government; one conspicuous for ages all over the world for its truth and probity and the fulfilment of its engagements—should have sent to Mexico as their forerunners repudiating Spaniards who had been driven away from all the great exchanges of Europe for their bad faith in money matters. (Hear, hear, and a laugh.) However, so it was. The Spaniards were sent to preach financial honesty to the Mexicans, and to tell them what a dreadful thing the repudiation of debt was. Now one of the questions he wished to ask was, "*Are we at peace or at war with Mexico? If we were at war, where was that old fashioned proclamation which ought to be issued before any nation was invaded with whom we were at peace?* (Hear, hear.) He looked in vain for a proclamation of war; but he found a peace manifesto, which looked as though it had been copied from the Chinese—(a laugh)—one of the most bombastic, inflated, high stilted documents that ever was penned. This peace proclamation was backed, of course, by some rifled cannon, a few thousand soldiers and a very large fleet. It told the Mexicans that the Allies had come for their good; very much like some German ladies, in the reign of George II., who told the English people, "We have come for all your goods." (Laughter.) So the Spaniards said they had no private objects to serve. They only wished to assist the natives in forming a good government. At the end of the proclamation were these remarkable words, "All this is quite true." (Laughter.) Surely every Englishman must feel a blush of shame at the necessity of such an attestation, showing as it did a consciousness that the word of those who framed the document was not likely to be taken. There having been no proclamation of war, were we at peace with Mexico? This could hardly be, for if taking armed possession of one of the largest fortresses in America was not a state of war, he hardly knew the meaning of the word. Suppose, for instance, that a large fleet and army from Cherbourg took possession of Southampton, and the commanders said, "We come as friends; we have some little grievances to complain of; but we won't settle them here; we will go to London to do that." This would be a parallel case to the joint possession of Vera Cruz. He should not omit to mention that in this proclamation the Mexicans were told that they must pay for the coming, the going, and the staying of the allies. And, besides this, each of the high contracting parties had a separate bill of items. The English bill was "to murdering a consul," so many pounds; "to stealing so much money from another consul;" "to shooting at a commodore and breaking his leg," so much, and so on. (Laughter.) Each of the three Powers had a nice little account current; and he asked again, was this state of things war or peace? Evidently the Spaniards thought it war, because then Prim had congratulated his troops upon the great victory they had obtained. This was very much like some other victories of which we had recently heard a good deal, in which one man was killed, two wounded and several hundred frightened. (Laughter.) At Vera Cruz, however, no one was killed or wounded, whatever; yet the Spaniards were congratulated in this magnificent style. The Allies divided the fortress between them, each having a quarter, and the English were put into one quarter so filthy and pestilential that it was impossible to describe it without disgust. The Allies were divided in their counsels; some were for going into Mexico, some for embarking their troops. At all events, the landing in the country to insist upon the fulfilment of promises of redress, whatever terms might be used with regard to it, was a state of war. And, then came all those belligerent rights that appertained to war, and among them the issuing of letters of marque. Not being a party to the Convention of Paris, the Mexicans had all the rights which existed before the convention. Now, he wished to ask whether information had reached the government that there were Mexican agents in the United States having commissions to fit out privateers to prey upon English commerce; if such information had reached the government, what measures had been taken to prevent that conduct, and if such information had not reached them, whether any steps would be taken in anticipation of such an event? It was very easy to say that by the law of nations privateers could not be fitted out, because as the coast was occupied by the English fleet no privateers could sail from any Mexican port, and they would have no right to sail from a neutral. But what reason had people to say that the Americans would not allow it, for their international law was not the old international law of Europe, which they held to be as antiquated as the nations which acknowledged it, but a law which they laid down for their own guidance. Therefore, there was no security, unless a strong effort was made by the English government that the Americans would regard the law of nations, and anybody who knew anything of the people of the States would know what pleasure would be felt at the fact of a privateer, nominally commanded by a Mexican, catching English merchantmen on the coast of Mexico. He had seen the statement which he had mentioned in American papers—they were not a very good authority, but if they knew anything at all they must know what was going on in New York, and what made him more anxious was that our colonists were afraid of it, and they knew what was taking place at the other side of the water much better than we did. (Hear, hear).

Mr. Layard said he thought the honorable gentleman had touched very lightly upon the real cause of our expedition to Mexico. There were far more grievances to complain of than those mentioned by the honorable gentleman. Not to go back very far into Mexican history, it would be sufficient to say that three or four years ago a party, known as the Church party, possessed the government, and made use of their utmost efforts to excite hatred against foreigners. Their cry was, "Death to the foreigners!" From the papers which had been laid on the table honorable gentlemen would be able to judge how far that party had carried out their policy, and how that cry had succeeded. He need scarcely remind the house that an English and French Consul were murdered, that after a victory every officer that was taken—53 in number—was barbarously put to death, and various other atrocities were committed. So infamous was the conduct of the authorities that Mr. Mathew, her Majesty's Charge d'Affairs, was compelled to leave the capital, and, when doing so, he placed a sum of $600,000 in a room of the British legation, and set a seal upon the door, trusting that the seal would be a protection to the property. He had scarcely left, however, when the authorities violated the seal, broke open the room, and seized upon the whole of that money, which belonged to the English bondholders (Hear, hear.) At that time the constitutional party was established at Vera Cruz, they regained the rest of the country in a short time, the capital alone remaining in the hands of the church party. Captain Dunlop then entered into convention with Juarez for the payment of debts due to British subjects, and the arrangement of certain claims. A portion of the customs' dues of Vera Cruz and Tampico was to be assigned to the liquidation of those debts. That convention was concluded in the time of Lord Derby's administration; it was referred to this country, and was ratified by Lord Derby's government. The convention not being carried out was succeeded by an additional one, also signed by an officer in the British service. At that time the constitutional party were full of promises, should they be enabled to get back to Mexico, but as their success increased they neglected what they had undertaken to do. In a short time a considerable sum of money, which also belonged to British bondholders, was seized on by persons in the employment of the authorities. It was the custom in that country to send down property under charge of convoys, but the convoy which guarded this money was attacked and the money plundered. Upon the representation of Mr. Glennie, the consul at Mexico, a part of the money was given back as belonging to British subjects; it was, however, again seized upon under various pretences, but was afterwards restored and divided among French, British and other claimants. Sir C. Wyke was about that period sent out as Envoy Extraordinary from this country; but in the meantime Mr. Matthew had recognized the government, on the condition that the grievances of British subjects should be redressed and British claims made good. Upon the arrival of Sir Charles Wyke, however, those promises unfortunately were not fulfilled, and but little change had taken place in the state of things in Mexico. Since his arrival there murders had been rife, several Englishmen had been brutally killed, no redress had been granted; and not only that, but the whole of the claims of British subjects had been repudiated. Though the authorities had agreed to pay back the sum that had been scandalously plundered, they evaded that promise by saying that it was a personal matter, and that those who had been engaged in it should be tried. A mock trial took place, and the person chiefly compromised was acquitted on the ground that it was not a robbery, but only "an occupation"—the money was only "occupied." A tax upon the capital of all foreigners was soon after imposed, and that was varied by a repudiation of the debts of foreigners for two years. Sir Charles Wyke having thus failed utterly to obtain redress, suspended his relations with the Mexican government. The honorable gentleman had said that the English government, finding that they could obtain no redress, asked for the assistance of Spain and France. But was that so? Most undoubtedly not. The Spanish government had claims as well as the English; they entered into a treaty which appeared to him exceedingly moderate, and that treaty having been grossly violated they had a right to demand compensation. The French government also had pecuniary and claims for the murder of a Consul and other persons. Indeed, two or three months ago the French Minister was shot at, and no apology or redress was given to the French government. *But before the English government had moved the Spanish government had already taken steps*, and our action was nearly simultaneous. The honorable gentleman complained that we permitted the Spaniards to arrive in Mexico before ourselves. There was some misunderstanding in that. It appeared that the Spanish governor at Havana, understanding that an expedition was to take place, but not being aware that any step, a were to be taken by France or England, had sent out troops as early as possible. The Spanish government explained how this happened, and the explanation was deemed satisfactory. He thought that his honorable friend was in error when he stated that, in taking the steps they did, the Spanish government wished to have "the first share in the grab." What happened arose from some misunderstanding, and from that time there had been no reason to complain of the results of the prior occupation. His honorable friend said that then the English arrived they found the place already occupied, and that the English troops were placed in a building too disgusting to be described. In this respect his honorable friend was misinformed. The statement received by the government was to the effect that a small body of English marines was at first lodged in a building just quitted by Spanish troops outside the town, but that upon a representation being made the best building in Vera Cruz was assigned to them. Nor did he believe that his honorable friend was well informed when he said that scarlatina had broken out among the English troops. Certainly no confirmation of such a report had reached the Foreign office. His honorable friend had commented on a certain proclamation which had been issued, and he was somewhat inclined to agree with his honorable friend in this particular. The government did not approve that part of the proclamation in which it was said that the object of the intervention of foreign troops in Mexico was to enable the Mexicans to form a government. *So far from that being the case, the papers on the table showed that the object in going to Mexico was not to interfere in internal affairs, but solely for the purpose of claiming the due fulfilment of engagements made between the Mexican government and this country, and for the due protection of English life and property.* (Hear, hear.) The British government were, of course, anxious that a Power with which they were desirous of being on friendly terms should be regenerated, and that Mexico, rich in natural resources, should occupy that position among the family of nations to which it was entitled; but the English force had gone there, not to collect bad debt, but solely to obtain that justice which this country was entitled to demand. His honorable friend made some remark about be British government applying to the United States for aid. *That was not the case.* The government of the United States was asked to unite in the expedition for the purpose of obtaining redress for injurious acts, and he thought that in this respect the Powers signing the convention *had shown a proper respect for the United States.* Indeed, they could not have done less; and he believed that the government of the United States fully appreciated the course taken by the three Powers. His honorable friend said that the United States answered by saying that, so far from helping the foreign expedition, they would help the Mexicans. That was not so. What they said was that they were anxious to preserve the independence of Mexico by affording that country the means of discharging its just obligations to the three Powers; but whether anything would come of that offer he was unable at present to say. His honorable friend asked whether this country was at peace or at war. He thought it was not at war. So far from that being the case, the last advices stated that the government of which Juarez was the chief had shown a disposition to treat with the Allies and to concede their just demands. He trusted that such concession would be made, and that the necessity for violent measures might be avoided. His honorable friend had also asked whether letters of marque had been issued. The government had not positive information on the point, but reports had reached them to the effect that agents of the Mexican government had been sent to New York and to other ports in the Northern States furnished with letters of marque. The government had not hitherto heard that any such letters had been issued, but they had adopted means to protect British commerce and property *in informing Sir A. Milne that Mexican agents with letters of marque were supposed to be in the United States; and there could be no doubt that a good account would be given by that Admiral of any privateers attempting to interfere with British commerce.* (Hear, hear.)

NEWS FROM MEXICO IN PARIS.

A despatch from Paris, of March 11, says:—The *Patrie* of this evening states that the mission of general Scott to Mexico has been undertaken to conclude a convention with Juarez allowing an immediate indemnification of the Powers. It considers that this would prove a real protectorate.

The *Pays* pretends to have received information that the Allies have advanced without opposition to the vicinity of Mexico.

In the Corps Legislatif on March 11 Baron David opposed the views of M. Favre. M. Keller denied that there was any ground for the complaints accumulated against the Papal government. He maintained that the unity of Italy was a Mazzinian idea, alike hostile to the church and to France. M. Keller asked for a distinct explanation whether a vote of confidence was required, with the object of prolonging the occupation of Rome, or to support an arrangement the rejection of which would bring about the withdrawal of the French troops. He considered it impossible to vote the Address this year.

The Paris *La Patrie* of March 12 has the following:—The Legislative body is now occupied with the bill for regulating the general budget of expenses and receipts for 1863. Conformably to the Senatus Consultum of the 31st December, 1861, and to the principles explained by the Minister of Finances in his report of the 29th January last, the budget will only comprise the ordinary receipts and expenditure of the State. A special law, which will shortly be presented to the Legislative body, will authorize the extraordinary expenses for 1863 within the limit of the resources available for that service. The ordinary expenses for the budget of 1863 amounts to 1,729,897,877f., and are divided into four parts:—Public debt and dotations; general services of the ministries; expenses of levying taxes, &c.; repayments.

The receipts for 1863 are calculated by *La Patrie* at 1,745,606,733f., which would give a balance of 15,608,856f. in favor of the receipts.

Great Britain.

The steamer which run the blockade at Wilmington, N. C., and arrived at Queenstown, was the Annie Chinds. The ship Marian had arrived at Liverpool from Bombay. During the passage she fell in with the brig Esperio, bound from London to New York. The crew were in a starving condition. The Maria supplied them with provisions.

Twenty thousand pounds of Australian gold had arrived in England and one hundred and twenty-five thousand pounds of New Zealand gold was *en route*.

The steamship Asia, from New York, arrived at Queenstown on the 10th instant, at ten o'clock A. M.

General Miramon had arrived at Cadiz and was about to proceed to Madrid.

Italy.

The Turin *Movimento* of March 8 contradicts the fresh reports that enrolments are being made in the name of Garibaldi, and states that the general has simply recommended the extension of the national rifle shooting movement.

The *Italia* says:—We are informed that the conference between Garibaldi and Signor Ratazzi has had very important results, of a nature to exercise a great influence over the destinies of the country.

The Marquis de Villamarina is spoken of for the Minister of Foreign Affairs.

A meeting of the majority in the Chamber of Deputies will be held for the purpose of agreeing upon their policy towards the new Cabinet.

A despatch from Genoa of March 9 says:—A meeting of three hundred popular delegates was held to-day, in the Paganini theatre. A great crowd assembled. Garibaldi, who had accepted the presidency of the meeting, was much cheered on entering the building. In his speech he said:—

I am happy to preside at this meeting of the representatives of the great Italian family. I deplore the absence of the representatives of those provinces still excluded from our Union.

Garibaldi took an oath to deliver those provinces, and exhorted the people to concord, and the Union of the forces of the nation in the same manner as the *fasces* are bound together. Then, he continued, we shall vanquish all tyranny, and extend freedom beyond the Peninsula to every enslaved people.

A despatch from Naples of March 8 says:—A bomb-shell burst this afternoon near the Church of Santa Brigita, but without injuring anybody. Immediately on this becoming known, a popular demonstration took place. Shouts were raised of "Evviva Italia," "Evviva Garibaldi."

Turkey.

A despatch from Constantinople of March 7 says:—The negotiations for the conclusion of the loan are making satisfactory progress.

The last assembly with insurgent chiefs at Cetigne, having evidently proved the participation of the Montenegrins in the disturbances in the Herzegovina, the Porte has informed the Powers that it is compelled to renounce its system of moderation towards the Montenegrins. Omar Pasha is master of all the important positions.

Cabouli Effendi and Mehemet Pasha have proceeded to Syria.

Egypt.

The Viceroy of Egypt has signed the contract for the loan of 40,000,000 francs.

Prussia.

The King of Prussia has decided to accept the resignation tendered by the ministry.

Poland.

Warsaw was quiet.

Greece.

The insurgents at Naupha, Greece, contine to organize themselves for defence.

Commercial Intelligence.

THE LONDON MONEY MARKET.

Monday, March 10, 1862.

The demand has been moderate and sales do not exceed 5,000 bales, 2,000 on speculation and for export. Prices irregular.

Monday Evening, March 10, 1862.

The English funds have to-day again shown an increase of strength. Consols for money opened at 93¾; advanced to 93⅞ and closed at 93⅛ a ⅜. For the account, 93⅝. The discount market was unaltered, and in the Stock Exchange the rate is 1½ per cent. French rentes closed at at 69f. 90c.

American securities fully maintained their recent rise, and United States fives were purchased at another advance of 1 per cent.

March 11, 1862.

There has been a quiet market in cotton to-day, the sales amounting to 4,000 bales, one-half on speculation and for export. Prices steadier.

Stock Exchange, Wednesday, March 12, 1862—Noon. Consols for money..... 93⅝ to 93½
Do., for the account, April 10..... 93½ to 93⅝

STATE OF TRADE IN MANCHESTER.

The Manchester market was quiet but firm.

LIVERPOOL BREADSTUFFS MARKET.

Flour dull and 6d. lower. Wheat declined 1d. a 2d. for the lower qualities. Corn declined 6d.; sales of mixed at 29s.

LIVERPOOL PROVISION MARKET.

Beef quiet and steady. Pork dull and unchanged. Bacon firm. Lard active and 1s. higher. Tallow steady.

LIVERPOOL PRODUCE MARKET.

Rosin—Sales small at 12s. 6d. for common. Sugar quiet and steady. Spirits of turpentine nominal. Coffee steady. Rice firmer. Ashes dull. Linseed oil firmer; sales at 36s.

LONDON CORN MARKET.

Monday, March 10, 1862.

Wheat dull at last week's rates. Flour quiet in retail at last week's quotations. Barley, peas and beans, slow. Indian corn—White, 33s. a 35s.; yellow, 31s. a 33s.

LONDON PRODUCE AND PROVISION MARKET.

Monday, March 10, 1862.

Sugar quiet. Coffee slow. Tea quiet, but firm. American turpentine, 64s. Tallow firm.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

AND YET ANOTHER VETERAN GONE.—VETERANS of the war of 1812 will meet at the Rev. Mr. Millet's church, in Forsyth street, near Canal, on this day (Tuesday), at 12½ o'clock P. M., with the usual badge of mourning, to pay the last tribute of respect to our deceased brother soldier, David H. Reins, in the 80th year of his age. Let every veteran attend; our ranks are breaking fast; we do not know who may be summoned next. By order

H. RAYMOND, Brigadier General.
ABM. DALLY, Colonel.
Isaac M. Phyfe, Adjutant.

A MATCH AGAINST THE WORLD
FOR $10,000.
Comes off on Saturday, March 29. Look out.

A MEETING OF THE JUNK AND BOTTLE DEALERS of New York and Brooklyn, will be held at 42 Prince street, New York, on Tuesday evening, March 25, at 7½ o'clock. Business of importance will be transacted and they are requested to be present.

CHEMICAL BANK, NEW YORK, MARCH 21, 1862.—Election.—The Stockholders of this Bank are hereby notified that the Annual Election for Directors and for Inspectors, at the next ensuing election, will be held at the Banking House on Monday, the 7th day of April next, between the hours of one and two o'clock.
G. G. WILLIAMS, Cashier.

CONSULATE GENERAL OF FRANCE REMOVED TO No. 2 Bowling Green.
New York, Mar. 5 22, 1862.

CONSULATE OF SPAIN, NEW YORK, MARCH, 24, 1862.—It being of interest to the Marine Insurance Company "Navieria Catalana," of Barcelona, Spain, to know whether the Spanish bri; "Nueva Pepita," Captain Don Luis Estape, which was lost on the 7th of March, 1861, in the river Duero, Province of Canarines, north of Madrid, was insured in any part of the United States, any person cognizant of the same will please to communicate it to the undersigned, Consul of Spain.
FRANCISCO STOUGHTON.

SPECIAL.—MR. P. O'GRADY, RECENTLY OF THE Stevens House, Broadway, has removed to No. 754 Broadway, corner of Eighth street, where he will be happy to meet his former friends and patrons.

WE WOULD CALL ATTENTION TO THE SALE OF valuable property to be sold at auction by E. H. LUDLOW & CO., this day (Tuesday), at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange.
CLINTON PLACE (Eighth street) valuable House No. 76.
EAST HOUSTON STREET, No. 45, near Mulberry street.
Also some Notes, Assets, &c.
Particulars at the office, 3 Pine street.

LECTURES.

MR. DE CORDOVA has been engaged to deliver his humorous and highly entertaining Lecture,
"MONEY,"
At CLINTON HALL,
On TUESDAY EVENING, March 25, at 8 o'clock.
Tickets to be had at the door.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A YOUNG MAN ABOUT STARTING IN THE MILK business wishes to contract with a farmer for about one dollar's worth of Milk per day, from the 1st of April; the 1st of May will take two others worth per day; will give good city property as security. Address P. Fletcher, Sixteenth street, between avenues B and C.

CASH WILL BE PAID FOR NEWSPAPERS, BOOKS, Pamphlets or waste Paper from banks, insurance offices, lawyer's offices and advertising agencies. The advertiser will pay cash for any quantity, at 64 John street, basement, or address by letter.

FRESH BITTER RECEIVED DAILY IN PAILS, TUBS, firkins and casks; also various grades of good low priced Butter for sale at the lowest wholesale prices, by R. B. LEWIS, 73 Vesey street, N. Y.

HENRY C. SCRIBNER, REAL ESTATE AND GENeral Auctioneer, salesroom 111 Nassau street, a few doors south of Beekman street. Particular attention given to sales of Real Estate, Stocks, Bonds, Horses, Carriages, Furniture and Merchandise generally, either at the salesroom or elsewhere. Real Estate, Stocks, Vessels, &c., will be sold at the Merchants' Exchange, when preferred. References—E. D. Brown, Esq., President Mechanics' and Traders' Bank; Frederick R. Lee, Esq., President Stuyvesant Fire Insurance Company; Isaac C. Barker, Esq., President Kutgers Fire Insurance Company; John P. Bailey, Esq., 224 Broome street.

IRON RAILING.—WANTED, 150 FEET, SUITABLE for a fence. No objection to second hand if in order. Price must be low. Address W. B. H., box 2,794 New York Post office.

LOW, SON & BENBOW'S
SOAPS AND PERFUMERY.

MR. G. M. BENBOW, of the above firm, so long known to the American Trade, informs his friends and patrons that (the partnership having expired with Mr. Low) he has taken into partnership his son, Henry Benbow, who has been many years connected with the late firm. G. H. Benbow, having purchased the share of the business belonging to Robert Low, Sr., who was the original proprietor of
LOW'S BROWN WINDSOR SOAP, &C.
Benbow & Son will continue the manufacture of that superior article, having had the sole management for several years. Also, of
HONEY,
GLYCERINE,
FANCY SOAPS,
POMADES,
PERFUMES,
BRUSHES,
&C.,
The quality of which, they guarantee equal to any imported into the American market.
Buyers visiting England the present year are requested to examine our goods and prices, without incurring the obligation to purchase.
BENBOW & SON,
No. 12 Little Britain,
London.

MRS. ERNESTINE MORRIS, LETTER WRITER AND Copyist, at her rooms, 763 Broadway, second floor. Gentlemen, $1; ladies, 50 cents. Office hours from 10 A. M. till 4 P. M. N. B.—To which she has added shirt making and plain sewing in all its branches.

MARBLE MANTELS.—THE SUBSCRIBER INFORMS the public that he is selling Mantels, &c., cheaper than any person in the business. Those wishing to purchase should call soon at A. KLASER'S Marble yard, 113 East Eighteenth street, west of Third avenue, New York.

PARTIES HAVING USEFUL ARTICLES OR INVENtions they wish introduced to the government or army, by a responsible person acquainted with the heads of the departments, may address, stating particulars, Washington, box 184 Herald office.

SAVE YOUR MONEY.—A. PARKER, 246 GREENWICH street, sells best Sugar Cured Hams, 8c.; best Family Soap (Buckeye), box, 5½c.; pure Starch, box, 5 cts.; green and black Tea, 50c.; superior cargo Young Hyson, 62c., 75c., and $1.

25 CENTS—NO MORE POOR BREAD.—A FRENCH receipe for making the best bread, however poor the flour. Every housekeeper should have it. Thousands are using it with entire satisfaction. Sent on receipt of 25 cents, by addressing Dr. H. Clifton, Brooklyn, N. Y.

SPORTING.

FOR SALE—THE SCHOONER YACHT JULIET, NEAR 90 tons, in perfect order, built in 1857, draws 6 feet without centre board. Apply at 48 West Eleventh street.

WANTED—A FEW YOUNG PUPS; BREED NO OBject. Apply to SWITZER & COLLINS, box office Niblo's Garden, between the hours of 11 A. M. and 2 P. M.

YACHT.—FOR SALE, A FAST SAILING YACHT, OF fifteen tons burthen, copper fastened throughout and built in the best workmanlike manner, with a fine roomy cabin, finely fitted up, with all the accommodations to make her a comfortable yacht. Can be seen by applying to LOUIS STROBER, south end of Warren street, Jersey City.

FINANCIAL.

ATLANTIC SAVINGS BANK,
CHATHAM SQUARE—OPEN DAILY.
DEPOSITS FROM 25 CENTS TO $5,000 RECEIVED.
Six per cent interest allowed on sums of $500 and under; five per cent on sums over that amount. Deposits made on or before April 1 will receive interest as from that date.
M. D. VAN PELT, President.
CHARLES D. BAILEY, Treasurer.
Joseph P. Cooper, Secretary.

CHEMICAL BANK, NEW YORK, MARCH 21, 1862.—Forty-first dividend.—The President and Directors of this bank have this day declared a quarterly dividend of six per cent, payable to stockholders on and after Tuesday, the 1st day of April next. By order of the Board.
G. G. WILLIAMS, Cashier.

NEW YORK, MARCH 21, 1862.—