IMPORTANT FROM EUROPE.

Arrival of the City of Baltimore, Scotia and Teutonia.

VERY RAPID PASSAGE OF THE SCOTIA.

ONE WEEK'S LATER NEWS.

THE MEXICAN QUESTION.

Tremendous Excitement in France on the Defeat of Her Troops.

More Men and Money Voted to Punish the Mexicans.

SPEECH OF LORD JOHN RUSSELL.

Speech of the Foreign Minister of Spain.

THE AMERICAN QUESTION.

Mr. Lindsay, M. P., on the Recognition of the Rebels.

THE INTERVENTION IDEA PROGRESSING.

OUR PARIS CORRESPONDENCE,

&c., &c., &c.

The British steamship City of Baltimore, Captain Kennedy, from Liverpool June 18, and Queenstown 19th, with five hundred and twenty-two passengers, arrived at this port about half-past two o'clock yesterday morning. On the 18th, off Roche's Point, passed steamship Kangaroo, hence for Liverpool June 15. Latitude 48 20, longitude 45 30, passed several large icebergs. 26th, sighted Cape Race, bearing N. N. W. ten miles distant, but too rough to land despatches.

The Cunard steamship Scotia, Capt. Judkins, which sailed from Liverpool about two P. M. on the 21st and from Queenstown on the afternoon of the 22d of June, arrived at this port early yesterday morning, after a remarkably short passage.

The steamship Teutonia, Capt. Taube, which left Southampton on the 18th of June, also arrived at this port early yesterday morning.

The Scotia has made an exceedingly rapid passage from Queenstown, *her time being about eight days and twenty hours.*

The news by the Scotia is three days later than that brought by the City of Baltimore, and the advices of the three vessels are one week later than those received by the Arabia.

A despatch from London, dated on the 22d of June—the very latest—says:—

The *Observer* says there is to be a party move to-morrow night in the House of Commons in reference to the fortifications and coast defences. Some forty or fifty radical members have commissioned Mr. B. Osborne to propose a postponement of the application of any further sum this year. The *Observer* urges that the money has already been voted; that the works are in the hands of numerous contractors, and that suspension, or postponement, as it is called, would now be the most expensive of all possible arrangements.

Garibaldi left Turin June 21 for Genoa.

Signor Scialoja has returned to Paris for the purpose of concluding the negotiations for a treaty of commerce between France and Italy.

According to news received from Venice, the Archduke Henry will replace General Benedek during his absence.

The Hungarian troops have (June 21) been withdrawn from the frontier, and are expected to be replaced by Croats and Bohemians. The Austrian railways are actively employed in the conveyance of troops and stores.

The Rev. Dr. Fayette Jewett, an American clergyman, who was about to proceed to Turkey on missionary service, was suddenly seized, while staying at a hotel in Liverpool, with an attack of a complaint to which he has been subject for many years, and died shortly after the arrival of medical assistance.

Earl Canning, who died a few days before, was to be interred at Westminster Abbey on the 21st ult.

A serious accident had happened to the works of the underground railroad in London. The tunnel had been flooded and more or less damaged for a considerable distance, owing to the breaking in of a sewer. The loss was estimated at £12,000 to the contractors, and the opening of the railway was expected to be delayed for three months.

Mr. Train's street railway at Kensington, London, was being taken up.

Our Paris correspondent, writing on the 17th of June says:—

The remains of the ex-King Joseph Bonaparte were brought from the Church of Santa Croce, in Florence, and deposited, on Saturday last, in the Invalides.

Ristori's engagement with Ullman is completed, and she is to appear at Niblo's in September. Edwin Booth, who is still in Paris, is to open about the same time at the Winter Garden.

We have news from Rio Janeiro to the 25th of May. A new Brazilian ministry had been constituted, with Senhor Zacarias as President of the Council and Minister of the Interior. Coffee was quoted at $8 50 for good firsts. Stock 220,000 bags.

The Calcutta and China mails, with telegraphic dates from Calcutta to May 29, Canton May 10, and Shanghae May 3, passed the Island of Jubal, in the Red Sea, on the 17th of June. Cotton shirtings at Calcutta were quiet. Twist unchanged, but firm. Indigo steady. Exchange on London, 2s. ¼d. a 2s. ½d. At Canton gray shirtings were unchanged; tea active; exchange, 1s. 6½d. At Shanghae shirtings were active; tea unchanged; silk dearer; exchange, 6s. 2d.; freights to London £5 a £6.

A Bombay telegram of May 30 reports cotton lower and freights declining.

The Taepings (rebels) in China had again been repulsed with heavy loss.

The Bombay mails (previously telegraphed) arrived at Marseilles on the 20th ultimo, but could not reach London in season for the American portion to catch the Scotia.

The Europa arrived off Queenstown at ten A. M. on the 21st of June.

Our Paris Correspondence.

PARIS, June 17, 1862.

The Moniteur on the Battles in America and American Fighting in General—The Imperial Organ Requires Evidences of Us on Sentiment—It Accuses England of Hatching the Notion of Intervention—General Butler's Proclamation—Opinion of the Press on the Defeat in Mexico—"Mediation" to be Offered on the Fourth of July—Diplomacy of Minister Dayton and Mr. Slidell, &c.

The usually dignified and reticent *Moniteur*, the official organ of the French government, is getting a little cranky and ill-natured about our affairs. In its "bulletin" of Sunday morning, speaking of the recent battle at Richmond, it says:—"This battle, thus disputed, finished only after two days of fighting—when it seems as though, on both sides, the exhaustion of strength indeed the contestants to accept a forced truce—testify to the animosity and fury which the North and South bring in the attack and defence. But the bloody affair at Corinth has taught us that they terminate in nothing, and both there and at Richmond everything remains as it was before. What would be much more important for the cause of the Union—that which would have a character much more decisive than precarious and dearly bought victories—would be an *ensemble* of manifestations in the South in favor of a return to the Union. Up to the present nothing of the kind has occurred, and the journals of New York, which formerly flattered themselves with this hope, scarcely refer now to that Union party which was to raise itself in the South as fast as the progress of the federal arms should render popular opinion free. It is upon this attitude assumed by the men of the South, upon the undisguised hostility which they testify for the flag of the North when it is raised in their conquered cities, that almost the entire English press *bases its demand for the necessity of a mediation, opening with belligerent* parties an opportunity to find an amicable solution of their interminable quarrels. *Two motions upon this subject have been already brought before the two Chambers of Parliament, and, from the responses which have been made by Lord Palmerston and Count (Lord) Russell, it seems that the British government is preoccupied particularly in this matter with the question of opportunity.*

It is in this sense that all the journals favorable to the South and its individual partisans here interpret the explanations of the English government—that when *some great and unexpected change in the state of affairs* occurs an *intervention will take place*—that, in short, it is a mere question of time.

Among the great mass of the French people the idea of an intervention which may lead to a war with the United States is as yet a very unpopular one, and the cue which seems to have been given to the semi-official organ of the government of late seems to have been to endeavor to educate them up to it, by the publication of letters and inflammatory articles. General Butler's famous "harlot" order, as it is termed, has afforded an excellent text for the expenditure of a large amount of virtuous indignation; and the *Moniteur* itself, in referring to Lord Palmerston's remarks upon it, says that "the sentiments expressed by him will be participated in not only by the English nation, but by all civilized people." All the signs certainly indicate at present that the French government has the intention, *ere long, of offering its mediation.*

It has been amusing to see the manner in which the journals have descended in the scale since the first report of the affair at Puebla arrived here. At first it was a "great victory;" then it diminished into a "strategic movement without result," and now it is acknowledged to be "a check which will retard for a few days the entrance of the army into the city of Mexico." The journals still profess that the French invading force is received with acclamations wherever it goes; but the recent check, and the manifest determination of the Mexicans not to yield without some severe fighting, has induced the government to order a reinforcement of 4,000 men, who will proceed with all haste to Mexico, where it was previously settled no more troops were to be sent until after the capture of the city. As a consequence of the uncertain and illimitable amount of expenses in which the government seems inclined to launch in its Quixotic disposition to right the wrong and remedy the evils of creation in general, the rentes have already gone down thirty centimes within ten days, and a general feeling of insecurity and shakiness reigns at the Bourse.

One of the rumors about the "mediation" project is that it has been decided that the Emperor shall make the offer alone, and not in connection with England, *but to be backed up by England in case a war with the United States* should be the result. The time set for the proposition to be made is fixed by the guidnunes for the 4th of July, at which period it has been so frequently stated by the Northern journals the war would be finished.

Our Minister, Mr. Dayton, is having frequent interviews with M. Thouvenel; and Slidell, on his part, holds long consultations with M. Rouher, the Minister of Commerce and Agriculture, and who, during Count de Persigny's absence in England, is acting as Minister of the Interior, and who, like Persigny, has strong secession proclivities.

THE AMERICAN QUESTION.

THE BRITISH MANUFACTURING INTEREST ON THE RECOGNITION OF THE REBELS.

In the House of Commons, on the 20th of June, the question having been put that the Speaker should leave the chair in order that the House might go into Committee of Supply,

Mr. W. S. LINDSAY said that it had been his intention to have submitted to the House that evening a resolution, the object of which would have been the recognition of the Southern States of America, but many honorable members whom he had consulted, and whose opinions he was bound to respect, had recommended that he should postpone the motion. In deference to their opinions he proposed to postpone it until the 11th of July. *Before that time he trusted that her Majesty's government would see the necessity of taking in hand a question so grave and important,* and one which properly belonged to the Executive, and would thus render it unnecessary for any private member to submit to the consideration of the House the desirability of recognizing the Southern States, *because it must be apparent to all men that before long those States must become an independent nation.*

"INTERVENTION" APPROVED OF BY THE FRENCH PRESS—THE ACTION DIRECTED AGAINST SLAVERY.

[Paris (June 17) correspondence of the London Post.]

From the numerous extracts from the English newspapers which we have published day by day, it is visible how the idea of a mediation in America has gained ground in England. In France that idea has been no less warmly received, and we have before us *more than a hundred provincial journals* which, in reprinting the article from the *Constitutionnel*, *gave their full adhesion to it. Can such an expression of public opinion in two great countries like France and England remain without effect?* We do not think so; we entertain the profound conviction that the cause is gained, *and that mediation is simply a question of time.* From our very heart we wish that the hour for that mediation would strike as soon as possible. Where is the man who does not grieve at the thought of the torrents of blood which may still be shed, of the devastation which daily increases in America, and of the suffering which threatens the industrial classes of Europe? But we never deceived ourselves; it is evident that mediation *cannot be proposed with the certainty of rejection.* It is for the governments to seize upon a favorable opportunity. We hope that the moment is not far off, and, more than ever, we are convinced that mediation is the only means to put an end to this terrible struggle. To the friends of humanity and of peace we repeat, "mediation is the only possible termination of the war." To the friends of liberty and of the dignity of man we repeat, *"mediation is the best guarantee for the abolition of slavery."*

THE CASE OF THE EMILY ST. PIERRE.

In the House of Lords on the 19th of June, Lord BROUGHAM, on behalf of his noble and learned friend (Lord Lyndhurst), whose health, as their lordships would be glad to hear, had greatly improved of late—(hear, hear)—asked for the correspondence which had taken place respecting the capture of this vessel by the Americans, and her recapture from the prize crew. He understood that there had been some correspondence upon this subject, and he wished to know from the noble earl whether there would be any objection to produce that correspondence.

Earl RUSSELL—I have no objection to lay the papers before the House, *as the correspondence is now closed,* and Lord Lyons, in his last letter, promised to send it home immediately. The opinion of the law officers was taken upon this question, and they stated that *there was no power in this country to surrender the vessel, or to give it up to the United States government.* It was at that time supposed there was no precedent to refer to; but I have been informed this morning that there is a precedent, singularly enough, when the British government demanded from the American government the surrender of a vessel which had been recaptured by the crew after being seized as a prize. Mr. Adams, the grandfather of the present American Minister in this country, was then President, and he replied that there was no precedent for such a demand. *The result was the British government failed to obtain the redress they sought from the American government.* (Hear, and a laugh.)

THE FRENCH DESPATCHES FROM WASHINGTON—INFLUENCE OF THE PAPERS ON THE TWO GOVERNMENTS.

[Paris (June 17) correspondence of the London Post.]

I observe again that a considerable amount of speculation exists as to whether the French government is likely to attempt mediation in America in conjunction with England. So far as I am able to learn the character of the despatches sent here by the French Minister at Washington, *and other imperial agents at the South as well as the North,* I do not discover any reason for raising the question of mediation *any more now than six months ago.* The language of the President and the government of Washington *is confident of success,* and they still say that the South must come into the Union and acknowledge the sovereignty of the United States before any negotiations for the future government of the slave States can be entertained. Whatever the rest of the world may think, the leading men of the North are confident of conquering and occupying the cities of the South. Such is the spirit which prevailed at Washington at a late date. How, then, can the success of "mediation" be hoped for? Perhaps after some great battle at Richmond—some event which shall give a decided blow to one or other of the great armies now in the field—an attempt to mediate would be attended with the possibility of success; but at present I am assured that any endeavor on the part of France and England to mediate would be attended with the most unsatisfactory results. I presume that Lord Lyons and M. Mercier will be the first to inform their respective governments when there is any hope of negotiations putting a stop to this ruinous war, and then if the services or good offices of any European Power *are required* there will be no hesitation, I presume, on the part of England and France to mediate.

So far as the imperial government is concerned, as may be imagined, a strong desire exists to see the civil war brought to a close, and the slightest hope of success would induce France to put herself forward in the work of reconciliation; but such occasion does not appear to have occurred. An impression prevails, I believe, in official circles *that ultimately there must be established two governments on the continent of America,* and that it is in the interest of America, as well as Europe, that such a consequence should arise out of the civil war; but these opinions and anticipations are confined to the regions of political speculation. The Emperor and his advisers have said from the first—"We must observe the most strict neutrality in the American quarrel, and harmonise our policy with that of England." This resolution was illustrated in the Trent affair, and is adhered to in the uniform instructions which constantly leave London and Paris for the representatives of England and France at Washington. All that can be said about mediation is this—*England and France are perfectly prepared to employ their good offices, but they must be called upon to do so.*

[From the London Post (government organ), June 17.]

No one supposes that any foreign interference would be acceptable to Mr. Lincoln's government at the present moment; but possibly that government may soon become convinced of the hopeless dead lock which must take place in their commercial and monetary affairs if the war should not be quickly brought to a close. Their own views upon the matter, when perpetually requesting "ninety more days for crushing out the hitherto rebellion," bears a somewhat striking resemblance to the request of the spendthrift who, in the expectation of "something turning up," begs for another renewal of his three months' accommodation bill. *The zero mercury of the financial barometer in New York will no doubt give us the earliest indications of any foreign mediation being likely to be favorably received.* In the meantime we earnestly trust that no rash act on the part of any of their "sea captains" will deprive this country of the pleasure which they would otherwise experience in *offering their good services when the time may arrive for the furtherance of the much desired peace.*

THE NEW SLAVE TRADE TREATY.

In the House of Commons, on the 19th of June, Viscount PALMERSTON, in moving for leave to introduce a bill to carry into effect the treaty between her Majesty and the United States of America for the suppression of the African slave trade, said that the American government had behaved to the handsomest manner in reference to this treaty. (Hear, hear.) They had long been aware that the American flag had been made a cover for carrying on the slave trade, and they had of their own accord proposed this treaty, which was in all respects adapted, as far as their flag was concerned, to put an end to the perpetration of the crime. (Hear, hear.)

Leave was then given to bring in the bill, which was afterwards read a first time.

THE ARISTOCRATS OF ENGLAND ON RECOGNITION.

[From the London Herald (Derby organ), June 18.]

By withholding the recognition of the Confederate States long after their power to maintain their independence has been proved, and a *de facto* government at least as firm in its seat as that at Washington has been established, we are giving *to the slaveocracy* that encouragement and support which we are bound to withhold from them. We say to them in effect—"Carry on the war as long as you can; do your utmost to crush rebellion; we will give you every facility to do so, show you your own time, and will not proclaim your failure till you yourselves admit it." This is the language and the attitude either of a Power which approves the war, or of one *which fears to offend the stronger belligerent.* In neither aspect is it worthy of the character or consonant with the wishes of the English people. Our recognition of the Confederate States may or may not tend to hasten the termination of the war, but it will certainly convey the expression of our opinion that it should, and our wish that it may be speedily terminated; *and if for no other reason, it is full time that that recognition should be accorded.*

THE ORLEANS PRINCES ON GENERAL M'CLELLAN'S STAFF.

The Paris correspondent of the *Independance Belge*, in a letter dated June 12, says:—It is known that the *Independance* was stopped at Paris every time it mentioned the name only of one of the Princes of Orleans. The *Temps* newspaper, having spoken of the courage displayed by the *younger officers* of General McClellan's staff, has been warned that it is forbidden to say *one word which might appear even a feeble allusion to the illustrious exiles.* We ask if the government of the press in the Ministry of the Interior believes its interdiction sufficiently efficacious to make all France forget that these Princes exist?

The Hon. Ben Wood's Position in England.

A FIRST RATE NOTICE FROM THE LONDON TIMES—THE HONORABLE BEN ALL RIGHT AMONG THE ENEMIES OF THE UNION IN EUROPE.

[From the London Times.]

We gave on Tuesday some extracts from a speech of Mr. Benjamin Wood, one of the representatives of New York city, and commented on it as, perhaps, indicating the return of moderate counsels among the Northern people. The speech is certainly a remarkable composition. Circulated in print at such a time, it can scarcely fail to have a great effect on public opinion in America. The boldness and the able reasoning of Mr. Wood must excite the members who think with him to utter their opinions, even amid the storm of warlike passions and sectional hatred which is raging around them. The people of this country, whose well being this hateful war affects more seriously every month, will therefore applaud the New York representative, and wish the widest sale to his pamphlet. Yet it would be a mistake to suppose that his sympathies or his aims are those of England. He is an American, a Union man, with an unconcealed jealousy of this country, and ardent aspirations for a renewal of the old federal compact and the reconstitution of a great republic which is to defy the universe. We would not have it otherwise; for it is just because Mr. Wood speaks convictions and sentiments which are thoroughly American that we may hope for the success of his main doctrine—namely, that the subjugation of the South by war is a hopeless as well as an immoral enterprise.

It is certain, indeed, that Mr. Wood does not stand alone, for in every sentence of his speech we recognize the voice of a great political party. For the last few months there have been constant indications that the democratic party in the Northern States is not disposed to acquiesce in the supremacy of the republicans. Though the absence of the Southern members places them in a minority, the democrats have opposed many of the measures introduced into Congress under the sanction of President Lincoln, and have succeeded in restraining the dominant party in its wildest schemes of confiscation and emancipation. It has, of course, been necessary to acquiesce in most of the acts of an administration which is battling for the national existence, and which Northern enthusiasm naturally identifies with the cause of the Union. But there has been always an under current of party animosity, which has become stronger and stronger as the abolitionist section of the republicans has shown itself in the front. The democrats look upon themselves as the conservatives of American politics, and in the controversies between North and South they unquestionably were so. Taking their stand on the principle that the one State had no right to interfere with the institutions of another, and that the federation was a compact for certain definite purposes of defence, diplomacy and finance, they have always declared against the doctrine of federal supremacy, and denounced what they considered the mischievous activity of the abolitionists. At the present moment the antipathy which a large part of the American people feels towards these last extreme politicians is deepened by the boldness with which they avow their schemes, and the favor which they appear to receive in the highest quarter. The men who, according to the democrats, have destroyed the Union, who by their bitterness and their unscrupulous machinations for so many years have roused the hatreds which now bear sway, are listened to in the councils of Washington, and are taking advantage of the patriotism and martial order of the people to carry out schemes which will either make the South a hostile republic or a wilderness of savage Africans. To escape both these misfortunes is the wish of the great mass of Americans to whom Mr. Wood appeals. He acknowledges the animosities which divide the two sections of the republic; he admits, as it seems to us, that things have gone so far as to make reunion almost impossible; but he implores the North not to persevere in a war which can never achieve the objects aimed at. The South must be brought back by conciliation, or not at all. Its people must re-enter the Union as fellow citizens, not as subjects, of the Northerners. A fraternity between conquerors and conquered is impossible. On the abolitionists, who have worked the present misery, he pours out an excessive, though, in the eyes of Americans, an excusable invective. But the parts of the speech which are the most interesting, as showing the greatness boldness and fraught with the most important consequences, are those in which he declaims against the warlike passions of the government and the republican party.

These are the words of a member of Congress, a representative of the first city in the Union, a man said to be popular and certain of re-election. And yet, putting aside the passion and the exaggerated expression, *in what do they differ from the opinions of the English press since the outbreak of the war?* The same conviction of the hopelessness of the contest, of the evil which must follow this daily increasing hatred, of the horrors which must ensue unless the invasion come to an end, marks the speech of this gentleman and the utterances of all men of sense on this side of the ocean. The American does indeed differ from the Englishman, inasmuch as he brought back by conciliation, while here the opinion is that the Northern politicians and generals have done their work too effectually, and that the South is thoroughly alienated. But this does not touch the principle of his argument, which is that in no case can the Union be restored by war. That this opinion should be boldly expressed by a Northern legislator gives hopes that reason may once more regain her sway over American minds.

THE MEXICAN QUESTION.

Great Excitement in France—The Reinforcements for the Army and the Commanders—Admiral La Graviere to Return—Strength of the Contingents—England's Reason for Withdrawing from the Alliance—Speech of the Spanish Minister of Foreign Affairs, &c.

A despatch from London of the 19th of June says:—

Within the last few days the Mexican war has expanded to a first rate political question. It has not feeble half castes flying before two or three regiments, but an army posted in a difficult country, which has to be dealt with. It cannot be doubted that the French troops have received one, if not two checks, and that the capture of Mexico and the establishment of the monarchical institution in power is not likely to be accomplished until large reinforcements have been sent from France.

[Paris (June 20) correspondence of the London Times.]

General Trochu is spoken of as a candidate for the command of the army in Mexico; but the favorite for the moment seems to be General Montauban, whose military talents are undeniable, and who may thus be compensated for the rejection of the Dotation bill, in which he was so much interested. There will be three generals, one commanding in chief and two—namely, Lorencez and Louai—commanding divisions.

Admiral Jurien de la Graviere, whose arrival in Paris I announced a day or two ago, returns to Mexico to resume his functions as head of the naval station. He attended the Cabinet Council held on Wednesday, and, it appears, is in greater favor than ever. 12,000 fresh troops are going out at once. There are already about 4,000 men in or about Almonte; so that, with the additional reinforcements to be despatched at a later period, the whole force for this second "conquest of Mexico" will be about 20,000 men. I mentioned previously that the Spanish war indemnity of 1823 (25,000,000f.) was paid into the French Treasury a few days ago. It comes very opportunely for the present war; but is it not strange that Spain, which withdrew from the expedition, in reality pays a considerable portion of the expenses of it? The Queen Dowager, Maria Christina, is said to highly approve General Prim's conduct, and, as might be expected from a Bourbon Princess, is strongly opposed to the pretensions of the Archduke Maximilian.

The following are some of the regiments under orders, and which have proceeded to their place of embarkation:—

The First regiment of Zouaves, in Algeria.
The Eighteenth infantry, at Cherbourg.
The Seventh battalion Chasseurs-a-Pied, at Besancon, and two other regiments from Algeria.

The second regiment of Zouaves, who so gallantly attempted to carry the Mexican batteries at Guadaloupe, is one of the regiments whose colors are decorated for distinguished merit. It was at the battle of Magenta that the corps earned this distinction, which is never conferred except where colors are taken from the enemy.

Orders have been sent to Cherbourg, Brest, Lorient and Rochefort to fit out all the ships forming the reserve. Eight gunboats on a new plan have been ordered of a private company. They can be taken to pieces and again put together with great ease on reaching their destination.

The following letter from Toulon of Monday last gives further details of the preparations in the ports to forward reinforcements:—The large steam transport Finisterre anchored in the roads this morning, coming from Vera Cruz, and latterly from Martinique and Guadaloupe. This ship brings no fresh news from Mexico. She has on board four hundred soldiers, returning from the French garrisons in the West India islands. Though the Finisterre brought no news, it appears that the authorities in Paris are not without information, for a despatch received this morning commands the immediate recall from Algiers of the St. Louis and the Imperial, which form part of the squadron at present in that port. These two ships of the line, together with the Fontenoy, now at Toulon, are to take 1,800 men and 300 horses to Mexico. The reinforcements to be despatched are much more numerous, but for the present these are all that are to be embarked at Toulon. M. Boutte, a marine officer, who lately returned from Cochin China, died yesterday in the naval hospital of a disease contracted in that unhealthy climate. A letter from Vera Cruz, dated the 14th of May, announces the death of M. Toucas, a naval surgeon, who had landed from the steam transport Sevres to replace the hospital surgeon. A second despatch, received this morning, states that, independently of the three ships above mentioned, the steam transport Ariege is to embark 200 men and 180 horses. These four vessels are ordered to sail from Toulon on the 23d at latest.

Groups of young men assembled on Wednesday morning, near the hotel of the Conseil de Guerre, in Paris, waiting the opening of the recruiting office. They were volunteers wishing to engage for service in Mexico.

[From the Paris Presse, June 20.]

The following are the names of the vessels which have been ordered to get ready for embarking troops for Mexico:—The ships of the line Imperial, Turenne, Eylau and St. Louis; the transports Finisterre and Yonne.

The steam frigate Ariegue, appointed to convey General de Montebello to Rome, will, it is said, take on board some detachments of the army of occupation.

The exact strength of the contingent which will be sent to Mexico is not known, but it will be considerable, as the command will be entrusted either to General Forey or General Trochu.

[From the Paris Patrie, June 20.]

It is asserted that the reinforcements about to be sent to Mexico will consist of 12,000 men. The troops destined to act in Mexico will form a *corps d'armee*, which, it is said, will be commanded by a general who has already exercised a command of that importance.

FRENCH MONEY VOTE FOR REINFORCEMENTS.

[Paris (June 19) correspondence of the London Times.]

The following is the *exposes des motifs* of the bill demanding supplementary credits for the expedition to Mexico:—

GENTLEMEN—In the Emperor's speech to the great bodies of the State on the 27th of January last this phrase occurs:—We should not be engaged in a struggle with any one at present if in Mexico the proceedings of an unscrupulous government had not obliged us to join with Spain and England for the protection of our countrymen and for the suppression of violent acts against humanity and the law of nations. In the interval which has elapsed since that time *England and Spain have thought fit to withdraw their troops from Mexico, and a small French corps of 7,000 men has remained to continue alone the operations common to all.* That body of men, notwithstanding its very moderate number, will not fail in its mission of civilization, but will issue victoriously, we are quite convinced, from the trials which may await it. But, whatever may be our confidence in its ultimate success, prudence always commands us to place ourselves in a position to provide against all eventualities of war, and it is with that object that the government applies to the legislative body before the session terminates for the credits necessary to convey, according as they may be required, such reinforcements in men and stores as may be found indispensable. The first reinforcements will be sent out at once. *Such is the object of the bill for supplementary credits which we now present*—7,000,000f. being for the War Department, and 8,000,000f. for that of the marine.

It is well understood that the said credits cannot receive any other destination than the expedition to Mexico. "On every point where our flag is engaged," says the report of the Committee on the Budget, "we will support it energetically." The government expected nothing else from the patriotism of the Legislative body, and it has a firm confidence that a unanimous response will be given to the appeal now made to it.

With the large reinforcements to be sent out to Mexico it will probably be thought necessary to send out also a general chosen of larger standing to take the command of the regenerating army now under General Lorencez. Nothing is said about this officer's recall; indeed, very little is said of him in any way, no more than if he had ceased to exist, since the affair of Puebla; and not a line of despatch is given from him. It is whispered that he is wounded, but the papers do not venture to give much in the shape of news from Mexico. The *Independance Belge* of Wednesday last, it appears, some facts unfavorable, though not extraordinarily so, but it was not allowed to circulate. The names of three generals are spoken of as candidates for the command—viz: Barbaki, Montauban and Forey, all excellent officers.

ENGLAND'S EXPLANATION TO FRANCE.

In the House of Lords, on the 19th of June, Earl RUSSELL, after presenting a petition from Auckland praying for separation from other parts of New Zealand, said:—I beg to take this opportunity of making a statement to your lordships as to matters of considerable importance upon which it is desirable no misapprehension should exist. It has been stated in the public prints that a convention has been entered into by Sir C. Wyke and Commodore Dunlop on one side and the Mexican government on the other, by which the British claims on Mexico will be satisfied, and that the convention has been ratified by her Majesty's government. As to the first part, it is quite true that a convention has been signed by Sir C. Wyke and Commodore Dunlop, and it has been sent home for ratification. The arrangement contemplated for the satisfaction of British claims was fair and liberal, but we found that *the convention reported to another convention between Mexico and the United States; and, fearing that it might involve this country in difficulties, her Majesty's government determined not to ratify it.* There is another point upon which I wish to make a statement to the House. It is generally believed in France, and much circulated here, that her Majesty's troops, together with the Spanish troops, were withdrawn, leaving the French troops alone to contend with the difficulties of the situation. After the temporary check which the French troops received, *no one can be surprised* that the French government have resolved to send large reinforcements to Mexico; but the order is not founded upon any course taken by the British government. In the original convention of October there was no specific engagement as to the number of troops to be sent on the part of the different governments, but communications were made separately by each government. The Spaniards declared that they meant to send 6,000 or 7,000 troops. The French said at first that they would send 2,000, which was afterwards increased to 2,500 men. The British government proposed to send a squadron, with 700 marines, to be landed, if necessary, for the occupation of forts. The marines were landed, and for a short time occupied some forts. It seemed that the land forces met with difficulties, and Commodore Dunlop, in order not to have the appearance in any way of leaving the allies, said he would provide, by his own activity and resources, camp equipage and conveyance. That, however, has not been approved by the Home government, *and orders were sent out* that the marines should be re-embarked. Commodore Dunlop, on his side, very soon found that there was no immediate danger of collision with the Mexicans, and he determined to send away the marines, *who were never intended to march up the country.* They were accordingly removed from Vera Cruz. After this came the convention, and the allied commissioners agreed to a *procès verbal*, with regard to which I will now say nothing, as I do not wish to enter *into the great question* involved in it. But it should be known that at that time there were only one hundred and fifty marines in occupation of the various forts, and when the rupture took place between the French Commissioners on the one side, and the English and Spanish Commissioners on the other, it was determined by Commodore Dunlop to haul down the British flag in the ports of Mexico and to withdraw this small force. There was thus no question of withdrawing troops from Mexico, for there never were any land troops there; the only force we ever sent in the naval squadron was a force of seven hundred marines, the greater number of whom were withdrawn some time previously. (Hear.) I thought it necessary to make this statement, as I believe that great misapprehension has arisen on the subject. I am informed that considerable indignation has been expressed in France as to the presumed withdrawal of troops by this country at a very critical moment. That supposition, as I have shown, has no foundation in fact, *as there were no British troops to be withdrawn from Mexico.* (Hear, hear.)

The Earl of MALMESBURY was extremely glad to hear the explanation just given respecting a matter which had excited something like a disagreeable feeling towards this country in France. He entirely agreed in the modifications which the noble earl had thought it his duty to make in the convention. Those modifications were most wise and prudent, and the dangers apprehended by the noble earl were just those which he should himself think were most likely to occur. But the noble earl had hardly spoken sufficiently strongly as to the indignation felt in France respecting the supposed desertion of its ally by the English government. This was not only common rumor; it was not only a natural misunderstanding of the facts of the case; *but the address made by the French government to the Chambers was so worded that this misunderstanding was likely to be prolonged.* He had read the address in question, and undoubtedly its meaning was that there was some common agreement between the two Powers with respect to a military advance in Mexico, which agreement we had not carried out; that at a very critical moment we had deserted the French troops, and that they had consequently been overpowered by enemies whom, with our assistance, they might have resisted. Now, it was certainly important, with a view both to the honor of this country and the real facts of the case, that the noble earl should point out to the French government what those facts were, and should do what he could to undeceive the people of France respecting those facts, which, as far as he could understand, were of the precise character indicated by the noble earl. *The public misapprehension in France was, however, likely to be very much strengthened by the language addressed by the French government to the Chambers.*

The Earl of CARNARVON asked whether it was true that Sir Charles Wyke left Mexico and went to New York, and that the convention was entered into after that time.

Earl RUSSELL said that Commodore Dunlop and Sir Charles Wyke never went to New York. Sir Charles Wyke wrote home to say that it was his intention to go there, but he never executed that intention. He was now living at Mexico, *but not in an official character*, and he had informed the Mexican government that he would not resume that character until the convention had been ratified by his government. The Spanish Secretary of Legation was also, he believed, living there in an unofficial capacity. With regard to the address of the French government to the Chamber, it was certainly liable to misapprehension. But the papers which had been laid before Parliament were likely to remove that misapprehension, and he should write despatches upon the subject which would, he hoped, tend to the same result.

The Earl of MALMESBURY said he had seen in the public prints a statement that the feeling in Mexico was that Sir Charles Wyke had taken a strong part with the Mexican government as against the proceedings of the French. He did not believe it at the time, but it was alleged that Sir Charles has attended some public representation given at a theatre for the benefit of the wounded Mexicans. This, if true, was a very ill judged act. *There was in this country no feeling whatever against the French as to their proceedings in Mexico.* His own feeling was that they had made a great mistake in point of policy; but the state of Mexico was such that any change in the government there must be an improvement. (Hear.) The people of Mexico, and the world generally, were likely to judge by the acts of the French, however opposed those acts might be to the interests of France. (Hear, hear.)

Earl RUSSELL said that her Majesty's government had no information that Sir Charles Wyke had acted in the manner stated. He knew that such a report had reached Paris, but Sir Charles Wyke's letters, dated May 12, contained nothing on the subject. If Sir Charles Wyke had appeared publicly at the theatre on that occasion he quite agreed with the noble earl opposite that it was a very injudicious act on his part. (Hear, hear.)

THE FRENCH BLOCKADE OF MEXICAN PORTS.

In the House of Commons, on the 20th of June, Lord R. MONTAGU asked the Under Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs on what grounds the French commenced to blockade the Mexican coast on the 1st of May, and whether the French government did not notify the blockade until the 5th of June; and why her Majesty's government did not give notice of the blockade until the 17th of June? He also wished to know what time would be allowed to vessels now on the voyage out, or at present loading in England, to enter the Mexican ports.

Mr. LAYARD said the noble lord was in error in supposing that the French Government notified the blockade on the 5th of May. The notice which appeared in the *Moniteur* of that date did not amount to an official notification. The official notice did not reach the English Embassy until the night of the 13th. On its arrival in London it was sent to the law officers of the crown to be examined, and was then published in the *Gazette* on the 17th. He had not received notice of the last question of the noble lord, and could not, therefore, answer it satisfactorily at that moment. He would give a reply on Monday.

Lord R. MONTAGU asked whether the blockade did not commence on the 1st of May?

Mr. LAYARD said *that before a blockade could be properly established official notification must be sent to the countries concerned.*

THE QUESTION IN THE SPANISH CORTES—EXPOSITION OF THE FOREIGN MINISTER—GENERAL PRIM ASSAILED BY THE OPPOSITION.

In the sitting of the Spanish Congress of the 11th of June, the Minister of Foreign Affairs replied as follows to the interpellation made by M. Olozaga on the policy of the government with regard to Mexico:—The acts of the government have been censured by M. Olozaga with a degree of acrimony even surpassing that of foreign critics. He would have us believe that the war in Africa produced a deep impression in the country, while the expedition to Mexico passed almost unnoticed. I think, however, that the entry of the Spanish troops into San Juan d'Ulloa made some little sensation, as you must all remember. The Mexican expedition was a necessity, not only because it was earnestly solicited by the Mexicans residing in Europe, *and especially by those in Paris*, but also because there exists in those regions a republic which threatened the Mexicans with absorption. Hence the expedition combined in 1861. *The object was, therefore, the maintenance of the integrity of the Mexican territory.* When M. Olozaga asserts that Spain had a concealed motive for undertaking that expedition, and insinuates the existence of a secret convention, I cannot but ask him whether he thinks the government would not, after the conferences of Orizaba, have been anxious to render that convention public? But *no convention has ever existed*, except that of 31st of October. What was the origin of that convention? Spain could not go alone to Mexico; we could not do otherwise than act conjointly with the two other Powers. The refusal to satisfy the claims of Spanish, French and English creditors; the murder of subjects of the three States, menaces and violence towards their representatives, made intervention in Mexico a duty, *but intervention without any afterthought of putting the least restraint on the inhabitants of that republic as to their internal affairs.* The convention was clear. The obligations of the three Powers signing it were well defined, especially on the point of not directly interfering in the internal affairs of Mexico. Our intention was to propose a suspension of hostilities between the conflicting parties in Mexico. Why? Because we hoped that, by adopting a determined mode of election, an assembly would be formed capable of giving the country a stable government. Was not that a noble object? Would it have been worthy of three great Powers to go to Mexico merely to obtain satisfaction for grievances? To realize these ideas the government began by giving instruction to its plenipotentiary. Does M. Olozaga find anything mysterious in the instructions? Does not every line express the thought of Spain that the integrity of the Mexican territory must be maintained? With respect to the despatch of the 21st October, *in which the French ministry touches the question of erecting a throne for a foreign Prince in Mexico*, what was the answer of the government? Why, actuated by its attachment to dynastic interests and the honor of the country, it replied that Spain would not be pleased to see that throne occupied by any but a Spanish prince. We are told that this answer was long delayed; it is true that we had been before *officially apprised of the existence of a wish to establish a monarchy in Mexico;* but the government had no official knowledge of the fact, and the treaty made no allusion to any such matter. On the contrary, it plainly stated that the expedition was not going to Mexico to make any change in the government by force, and the Queen's government always insisted that the independence of the Mexican people should be respected in their political movements for reconstituting their government. How then can M. Olozaga have entertained the thought that we were going to Mexico to establish a monarchy for an Austrian prince? Among the many absurd rumors which have been current was one to the effect that the Spanish government originated the idea of a monarchy in Mexico. When the question as to what form of government would best suit Mexico was under consideration, the Queen's government expressed a preference for monarchy, but insisted on the necessity of leaving that point to be freely decided by the Mexicans themselves. We have always declared that we would take no part in forcibly establishing a government opposed to the freely expressed will of the country. I am astonished that M. Olozaga should throw doubts on the conduct of the Governor General of Cuba. When the expedition was ready the government informed the friendly Powers of the step it was taking with regard to Mexico. This communication led to the