# ADDITIONAL FROM EUROPE.

## Our London, Paris and Berlin Correspondence.

## LEE'S INVASION AND INTERVENTION.

## THE AGITATION IN GERMANY.

## GREAT WORKS OF THE AGE.

## AFFAIRS IN CHINA,

&c., &c., &c.

A statement recently published by several German journals, and to which the Brunswick government has not given any contradiction, has produced a certain sensation in the north of Germany, and particularly in Prussia. The announcement was that the reigning Duke of Brunswick, who has no direct heirs, and whose territory after the death of the Duke will be united to Hanover, has bequeathed to the Emperor of Austria his immense personal fortune and considerable estates in foreign countries. The principality of Oels, in Silesia, and large domains in the district of Glatz, in Prussia, would thus belong, after the death of the Duke, to the Emperor Francis Joseph, who in this way would again obtain a footing in Silesia, and there possess a vast territory under the Prussian sovereignty.

The English Board of Trade returns for the month ending June 28 were issued, and their totals as regards the export trade are almost precisely similar to those of the corresponding month of the two preceding years. The declared value of shipments was £11,284,239, which is £14,298 less than in May, 1862, and £78,219 in excess of May, 1861. The amount of exports of cotton, yarn and manufactures was nearly identical with that of May, 1861; but the shipments of arms and ammunition have been only £98,163 against £218,338 at the same period of last year. The linen trade shows a considerable improvement, while in the exportation of machinery there has been a falling off. In all other branches of business there seems to have been singular steadiness. The total exports during the first five months of 1863 exhibit an increase of 6¾ per cent on those of the same month of last year, and of 2 per cent on those of 1861.

### Our London Correspondence.

LONDON, June 27, 1863.

*The News of General Lee's Invasion—Public Opinion of the Result—Recognition and How to Avoid It—War Rumors and Chances of a European Conflict—Napoleon's Grand Combinations for Italy and Austria, &c.*

The greatest excitement has been produced in the city this morning by the news brought by the Persia, that General Lee has invaded the North with one hundred thousand men. Many declare that the game is all up with the Unionists, and that Davis is master of the country. It is in vain to tell them that General Lee cannot live north of the Potomac with his army for a single fortnight. An eminent American banker here expressed his surprise that General Lee had not gone farther at the last accounts than he actually had.

If Washington or Philadelphia is captured I cannot say precisely what effect it will have on European governments; but if he is suffered to remain three weeks a recognition would, without doubt, be given.

In the face of this news it is very significant that rebel bonds do not advance at all.

Now for five days—till next Thursday, July 2—we shall be without any news later than that brought by the Persia to the 7th inst.

I have heard of one excited gentleman on the Stock Exchange who offered to bet fifty sovereigns to one that Lee remains master of the position, and does just what he pleases with the seat of government.

Saturday is always a dull day "in the city," and it is impossible to tell what the entire effect of the present news will be on the British community till the mails are distributed on Monday. It may have the effect to give Mr. Roebuck a stronger position on Tuesday, the 30th; or it may induce him to adjourn his question over for a few days, till we learn what havoc Lee has made in the land of promise.

I am absolutely certain that, so long as the American government and people stand ready to declare war the instant the confederacy is recognized by England, so long will the British government stand idly by and do nothing. Show symptoms yourselves of weakness, and they will pounce down upon you like a vulture on a starved camel in the desert.

The air has resounded with wars and rumors of wars for some days, the active parties being France and Russia. Among business men in the city the opinion generally prevails that Great Britain will gradually drift into a war, as it did with Russia in 1853-'54. The attitude of Lords Palmerston and Russell are neither frank, open nor bold, and the friends of Poland are as much puzzled as are the Russians to know what they intend to do. A bold front might deter Russia from going forward in the course she is pursuing; but by England's present action, or rather no action, France feels certain of assistance when needed, and Russia is induced to believe that Poland can be dealt with on Muscovite principles.

I have intelligence, from a quarter which I consider reliable, that the French Emperor has an understanding with the King of Italy that, at a week's notice, an army of sixty thousand Italians shall be ready to march to the scene of conflict. Louis Napoleon is not sure of Austria, and, by holding up Italy as a menace, Austria may be induced to join France in a war against Russia and Prussia.

If Austria joins Russia, then Italy is promised aid to conquer Venetia.

As for the Prussian King, he is bringing his country into the greatest difficulty and danger, and making the very name of Prussia contemptible. Except some superannuated politicians in the House of Lords, very few believe that Europe can remain without a war six months longer.

You will see by a paragraph from a Moscow paper that Russia is ready for a war with England and France.

The correspondence respecting trade with Matamoros has just been published, and the American public will see how ably and conclusively your Secretary of State replies to the vague complaints of Earl Russell and Lord Lyons. Mr. Seward's letter of May 12 is one of the ablest he has written.

### Our Paris Correspondence.

PARIS, June 26, 1863.

*The Recent Ministerial Changes—More Intervention Rumors—City Gossip—Countess de Persigny—Prince Napoleon—Patti—Mrs. Key Blunt, &c.*

Although it had been rumored about for several days previous that some changes were to be made, the public were by no means prepared for such sweeping ones as the *Moniteur* of Wednesday morning, in four imperial decrees, informed us had taken place in the Cabinet.

A decree makes the following changes in the attributions of the different ministries:—The functions hitherto attributed to the ministers without portfolio are conferred on the Minister of State; the Administration of the Fine Arts is transferred to the Ministry of the Imperial Household, which is henceforth to be called the "Ministry of the Imperial Household and of the Fine Arts;" the Imperial Institute, the Academy of Medicine and the Public Libraries are transferred from the Ministry of State to the Ministry of Public Instruction; while the Administration of Public Worship is transferred from the latter to the Ministry of Justice, and the official relations with the *Moniteur* are placed in the attributions of the Minister of the Interior.

The *Moniteur* also publishes the following explanatory note:—

The plebiscite on which the constitution of 1852 is based, in establishing that the ministers should be responsible to the Emperor only, intended to put an end to those competitions of parliamentary ambitions which were the continual causes of agitation and of weakness for past governments. Without in any way impairing the power and liberty of action necessary for the executive, the Emperor, by the decree of the 24th of November, was pleased to give the great bodies of the State a more direct participation in the general policy of his government; but that decree has not modified the fundamental principles of the plebiscite of 1852, which a new plebiscite alone could change. The more extended and more complete discussion of public affairs in the Senate and Legislative body led to the instituting of ministers without portfolio—that is, of ministers having no personal connection with the facts to be debated. The Emperor, by the decree of this day, replaces them by a minister charged with the relations of the government with the great bodies of the State, in order the more solidly to organize the representation of the governmental views before the Chambers, without deviating from the spirit of the constitution. The Minister of State, freed from all administrative attributions, and the President of the Council of State, with the aid of members of that council, are henceforth charged to explain and defend the questions brought before the Senate and the Legislative body.

These important changes have, of course, been the subject of much talk and newspaper comment, and their precise meaning seems not yet fully agreed upon. The removal of Count Walewski from the Ministry of State is looked upon as unfavorable to the prospect of an intervention in behalf of Poland. But the main idea which, without doubt, contributed most to these changes was the determination to forestall to a certain extent the thunder of the thirty five opposition members who have been chosen at the recent election, and to show the country that the Emperor is desirous—as the elections have shown that a considerable portion of it is—of marching still further in the way of progress toward that "crowning o the edifice" which the Emperor promised, and which he will probably achieve when he thinks he can do so with safety to himself and his dynasty.

It was absolutely necessary for the Emperor to sacrifice his old friend and most faithful and zealous, if not always his most discreet, partisan, the Count de Persigny, Minister of the Interior. He made himself particularly obnoxious during the late elections, and all the efforts of the opposition would have combined to embarrass him and everything he favored. By these decrees, too, the office of "minister without portfolio" is virtually abolished. The creation of this office, in 1860, was an idea of the Emperor's, its alleged object being to bring the Corps Legislatif in more direct connection with the throne. The position has never been an agreeable one, and, with the talent and oratorical power which the new opposition would have brought against it, would have been rendered three times worse than before.

On the whole, these changes are considered as highly favorable to the cause of progress, are satisfactory to those who really desire progress and an enlarged liberty under the present condition of things, and as unsatisfactory to those who see no prospect of a change for the better except in revolution. By all they are regarded as another proof of the Emperor's sagacity.

How will the change affect the probability of interference in our affairs? At first view we should say favorably, as M. Persigny, who, since his arrival here, has been the personal friend of Mr. Slidell, has always been an advocate of the recognition of the Southern confederacy. His successor, M. Boudet, has never had any opportunity of exhibiting his disposition in this matter; but it is said that he has none of that love of England and the English the possession of which made M. Persigny desire our destruction. There are rumors, however, that the question of a joint diplomatic intervention by France and England has been a subject of consideration between the two governments for the past fortnight. It is even said that a note has already been despatched to Baron Gros, authorizing him to propose, on the part of the government, a joint diplomatic offer of mediation. I am inclined to believe that this statement is premature; but that the matter has been under discussion there is no doubt. Mr. Slidell certainly did have an intimate interview with the Emperor last week, and an audience with the Minister of Foreign Affairs on Tuesday last. Yesterday I saw the rebel ambassador in the courtyard of the Grand Hotel, looking as radiant as though he expected to be a real instead of a bogus ambassador in a very short time. Rost, the rebel ambassador to Madrid, has been here; and it is rumored that, if England refuses to unite with France in joint diplomatic action, France, who has no disposition to "go it alone" in the matter, will apply to Spain, and that Spain is prepared to say yes.

The town has been redolent with scandal and gossip during the past week. It is said that the Countess de Persigny has indulged in another or her flights from the bosom and home of her liege lord, and that this time she stayed away forty-eight hours, and was finally found in company with the Duc de Cadarousse Grammont. This tale, with all its appurtenances, has afforded fine food for the gossips.

Mrs. Moulton, an American lady, long a resident of Paris, gave a splendid *fete champetre* at her country house, near Paris, on Saturday last, on the occasion of the anniversary of her birthday. A large number of the American residents of Paris were present.

A ball was given last evening at the Turkish embassy, to which many of the American residents of Paris were invited.

Prince Napoleon and Princess Clotilde are expected back next week.

Patti has been engaged here at the Italian Opera for the next season. She receives three thousand francs a night.

Mrs. Ellen Key Blunt is to have a *seance* next week at the Salle Herz, under the patronage of Theophile Gautier and other literary men.

### Our Berlin Correspondence.

BERLIN, June 24, 1863.

*The King of Prussia at Carlsbad—His Proposed Interview with the Emperor of Austria—The Mexican Empire and the Crown of Poland—The Cabinet of Vienna in a Dilemma—The Proposals of the Three Powers to Russia—Opinion of the Dziennik Poznanski—The Armistice—Visit of the Queen of Prussia to England, &c., &c.*

The King started on Friday for Carlsbad, where he is to take the waters for some weeks, and then finish off with a course of sea bathing at Ostend. There can be no doubt that the opposition he has had to encounter of late, both in his foreign and domestic policy, and the vexation and anxiety he has suffered in consequence, have had an injurious effect upon his health; but there is no truth whatever in the report that the physicians have advised him to abstain from business, and that a sort of regent is to be appointed *pro tem.* in the person of Prince Charles. On the contrary, we have every reason to believe that even his journey to Carlsbad is not without a political object, as he was followed yesterday by M. de Bismark; and it is positively affirmed that he is to have a meeting with the Emperor of Austria, who, after escorting the Empress to Kissingen, will return to Vienna by way of Bohemia. The Austrian journals protest that if such an interview takes place it will be merely an act of courtesy which the Emperor could not avoid showing his illustrious guest; but in the present state of the continent it is not likely that the two monarchs will part without having some conversation on political affairs. By an extraordinary concatenation of events, Austria, which but two short years since was considered to be in the agonies of dissolution, has become, as it were, the arbiter of Europe, and her Emperor may be said to hold peace and war in the folds of his toga. The value placed upon her co-operation by Louis Napoleon is evident from the fact of his having twice modified his propositions in the Polish question in deference to her wishes, and he seems ready to pay any price to secure her further assistance, and to separate her irrevocably from her quondam allies.

The capture of Puebla has revived the old project for the establishment of a Mexican empire under the sceptre of the Archduke Ferdinand Maximilian, and it is hinted that, in the event of the restoration of Poland, the crown of that kingdom might be conferred on the Emperor's younger and favorite brother, Charles Louis, ex-Viceroy of the Tyrol, who is a very devout Catholic, and would therefore be extremely popular with his subjects. On the other hand, the Prussian and Russian diplomatists point out that by contributing to the restoration of Poland Austria would certainly expose herself to the loss of Galicia, and prospectively to that of Venetia; while England, so jealous of the independence of Turkey, would never allow her to indemnify herself by the annexation of Bosnia or the Danubian Principalities; whereas, by joining Prussia and Russia, she would either prevent a war which at any rate must be ruinous to her finances without affording her any real advantages in return; and if hostilities were unavoidable she would find the whole military force of Germany ranged on her side, and might be enabled not only to maintain the integrity of her actual possessions, but even stand a chance of reconquering Lombardy, on which Francis Joseph and his advisers have never ceased to cast a longing eye since the unfortunate peace of Villafranca. This may be all very well; but I fancy that, in case of a war, the three Eastern potentates would discover that they had made their reckoning without Hungary. In the Cabinet of Vienna there are three parties: M. de Schonerberg inclines towards the West, in which he is supported by Cardinal Renscher, who, though not in the Cabinet, has more influence than any of its members; Count Rechberg has a sneaking kindness for the defunct Holy Alliance, and the Minister of Finance very naturally advocates complete and perfect neutrality. It is this difference of opinion that has produced the curious dualism visible in the political action of Austria, who has been expressing her sympathy for the Poles in notes and despatches, while at the same time she takes the strictest repressive measures against them at home, disarms the insurgents who seek refuge on Austrian territory, and keeps the ablest and most popular leader of the insurrection in durance vile.

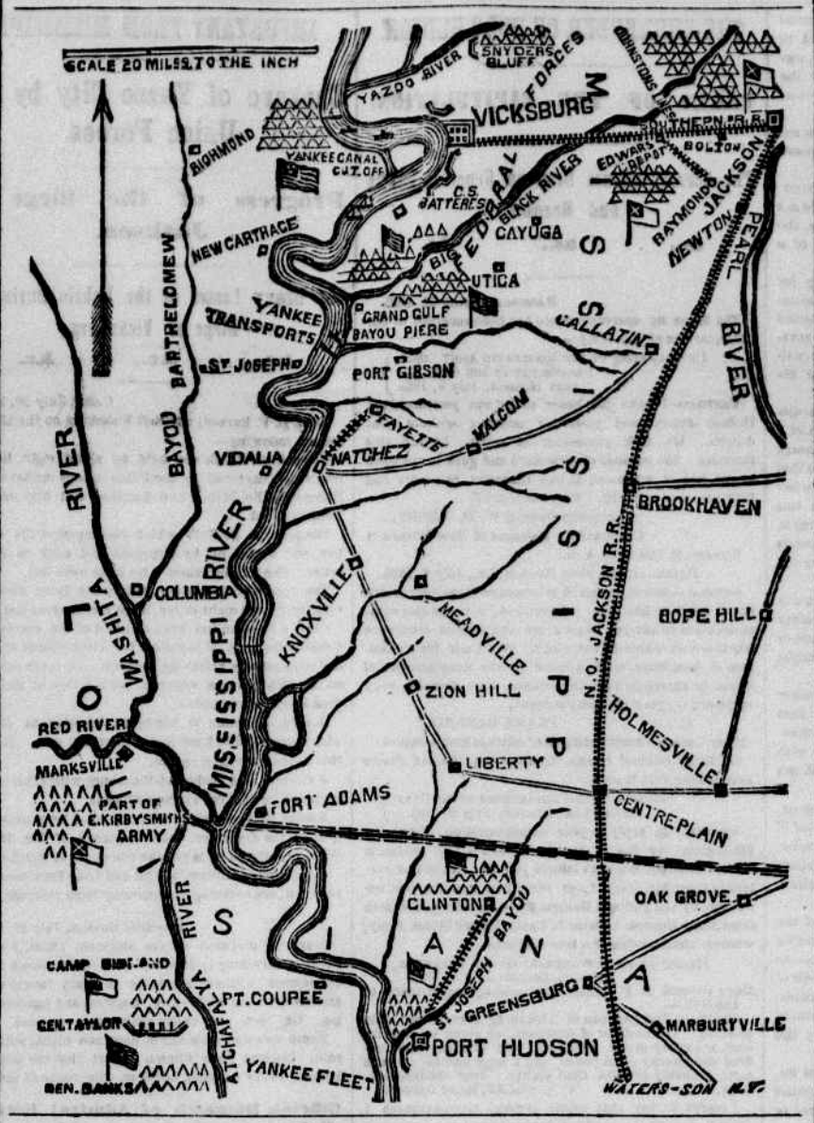
The moment, however, is approaching when she will have to abandon this dubious attitude, and declare openly for one side or the other; for no one can flatter himself that the "six points" which, after such long deliberation, have finally been submitted to the Cabinet of St. Petersburg, can lead to a peaceful settlement of the Polish question. What the Poles themselves think of these proposals may be seen from an article in the *Dziennik Poznanski*, the organ of the aristocracy of the Grand Duchy of Posen, and by far the most moderate of the Polish journals. "Everything," it says, "which the three Powers claim for Poland in virtue of the treaty of Vienna—self-government, representative institutions, liberty of conscience, the official use of the Polish language, the employment of Polish functionaries—she was already in possession of before the insurrection, which has not prevented it from breaking out and from raging with unabated violence for the last five months. The proposals, therefore, may easily be accepted by Russia, but they will assuredly be rejected by Poland. The only possible good they may do will be to pave the way for further negotiation, which must necessarily result in an armed intervention and the restoration of Poland in its integrity. It is useless to deceive ourselves or others on this point. The Polish question can be solved in no other way but by the total separation of Poland from Russia. We are not fighting for administrative reforms, but for complete independence, and can be satisfied with nothing less. While we remain under the yoke we shall constantly rise against it, and convulse Europe with our efforts to be free. If concessions are made or privileges granted to us, we shall employ them to increase our means of resistance; if a national army is organized, the first use we shall make of it will be to drive the Muscovites out of the country; that is the true state of the case, the inevitable consequence of any stipulations which do not guarantee the entire independence of Poland. Russian domination and Polish nationality are elements which can no longer be united; Total separation or a war of extermination are the only alternatives left. Reconciliation is out of the question." As for an armistice, it is difficult to understand how Lord Russell could imagine he was doing the Poles a service by proposing one. Under the present circumstances it would be equivalent to their laying down their arms; for, as all the towns are in the hands of the Russians, they would have to camp out in the woods, where they would suffer cold and hunger, and, being no longer animated by the excitement of battle, would melt away imperceptibly, and soon disappear altogether. Enthusiasm can only be kept up by continual action, by the prospect of victory or of a glorious death; if it is once suffered to flag, it is almost impossible to revive it.

All kinds of rumors are extant about the Queen of Prussia's visit to Queen Victoria, respecting which there is certainly a good deal of mystery. It could not be that the two royal ladies were so impatient to see each other; for, in the first place, it is well known that there was never any love lost between them; and then, as her British Majesty is coming over to Germany this summer, they might easily have waited a few weeks longer. According to some, the Queen of Prussia is afraid of a revolution, and intends purchasing estates in England to serve as a refuge for herself and family in case of accidents. Others are of opinion that she is gone on a political mission, to open the eyes of the Queen of England to the dangerous policy of her ministers, and to induce her to form an alliance with Prussia and Russia for the defence of legitimacy against the revolutionary doctrines of Napoleonism. Again, the old story is revived that Victoria wants to abdicate, and, as the accession of the Prince of Wales, who is desperately in love with his young wife, and might easily be converted to Danish policy would be particularly unwelcome to Prussia at the present juncture, it is asserted that the Queen has been requested to use her influence with her English sister to dissuade her from a rash step, and to point out the inconveniences that might result from it. Which of these versions is correct I will not pretend to decide; possibly the whole is merely court gossip, and the Queen of Prussia is only making a tour *pour se desennuyer* and to get out of the way of the political squabbles in her own country, in which she cannot take the part of the liberals without offending her husband, or that of the government without forfeiting whatever popularity she has hitherto enjoyed.

# THE WAR IN THE SOUTHWEST.

## A Rebel Map of the Seat of War in Mississippi.

(Copied from the Augusta (Ga.) Constitutionalist, June 19.)




### EXPLANATORY REMARKS.

[From the Constitutionalist.]

The plan of the above diagram was drawn May 9 by a competent engineer connected with the Army of the Mississippi, and the disposition of the military forces, especially those west of the Mississippi, has undergone important changes since that time. The localities are sufficiently accurate to give a correct idea of the progress of the campaign. As events give new interest to places not laid down the curious reader may add them in pencil.

Vicksburg is four hundred miles above New Orleans by the river, and two hundred and fifty above Port Hudson. It is forty-six miles west of Jackson.

Jackson is on the Pearl river, about forty-six miles east of Vicksburg, and about two hundred miles north of New Orleans. The Southern Mississippi Railroad, from Vicksburg to Meridian, Miss., and the New Orleans, Jackson and Great Northern Railroad to Memphis and the North, cross each other at Jackson.

Our forces (June 16) under Johnston, extend from near Bolton on the Southern Railroad to Yazoo City, on the Yazoo river, fifty miles north-northwest of Jackson.

Raymond is a village about sixteen miles southwest of Jackson and about eight miles south of the Southern Mississippi Railroad, with which it is connected by a branch road, and about the same distance from the New Orleans, Jackson and Northern Railroad.

The federal forces rest on the Yazoo river at Snyder's Bluff, and extend around our forces at Vicksburg, and along the Big Black to Grand Gulf, as indicated by the words "federal forces" and the United States flags on the map.

Port Gibson is a flourishing town on the Bayou Pierre, a small stream which enters the Mississippi about ten miles below the Big Black, and is situated about twenty-eight miles from the mouth of the Bayou, about ten miles southeast from Grand Gulf, and sixty-five miles southwest from Jackson.

Snyder's Bluff is on the Yazoo, twelve miles north of Vicksburg by land.

Natchez is two hundred and seventy-nine miles above New Orleans, and one hundred miles southwest of Jackson.

Grand Gulf is a small town on the east bank of the Mississippi river, two miles below the mouth of the Big Black, and about sixty miles southwest of Jackson.

Port Hudson is in the parish of East Feliciana, Louisiana, and is situated on the east bank of the Mississippi, one hundred and fifty-five miles above New Orleans and about two hundred and fifty below Vicksburg, by the course of the river, and is distant about one hundred and thirty miles southwest of Jackson by land.

Pearl river rises in the northern central part of Mississippi, and flowing in a southerly direction past Jackson, a distance of two hundred and fifty miles, passes through Lake Borgne into the Gulf of Mexico.

Yazoo river is a deep, narrow, sluggish stream, two hundred and ninety miles long from the junction of the Tallahatchie and Yallobusha (which form it) to its mouth on the Mississippi, about twelve miles above Vicksburg.

Big Black river rises in Northern Central Mississippi (in Choctaw county), and flowing about two hundred miles in a southwesterly direction, passing between Jackson and Vicksburg, empties into the Mississippi river two miles above Grand Gulf.

PLACES NOT ON THE MAP.

Millikon's Bend is a post village of Madison county, Louisiana, twenty-five miles above Vicksburg, on the west side of the Mississippi, above the mouth of the Yazoo.

Warrenton is fourteen miles below Vicksburg.

The following places outside the limits of the map, possess interest in connection with the Mississippi campaign:—

Meridian is a small place, one hundred and eighty-four miles west of north of Mobile, situated on the Mobile and Ohio Railroad, where it is crossed by the Southern Mississippi from Vicksburg to Selma. It is about one hundred and forty-miles east from Vicksburg and ninety-four east from Jackson.

Grenada is situated at the head of steamboat navigation on the Yallobusha river, one of the tributaries of the Yazoo, and one hundred and seventy-five miles north by east of Jackson.

Canton is a flourishing town in Madison county, Mississippi, of which it is the county site. It is situated on the New Orleans, Jackson and Northern Railroad, about twenty-five miles north-north east of Jackson.

Bayou Sara is on the east side of the Mississippi, a few miles above Port Hudson and nearly opposite Point Coupee.

Fort Adams is forty miles south of Natchez, and near the line of Mississippi and Louisiana.

The Teche is the country bordering the Teche Bayou, which empties into the Atchafalaya, near Lake Chetimaches.

### Correct Foreshadowing of Mexican Movements.

THE MINERAL RICHES OF MEXICO.

The Paris correspondent of the *Independance Belge*, writing on the 18th of June, says:—I told you recently that the official world was extravagant in its solution of Mexican affairs. It appears to me, however, that the prolongation of the Mexican question is subordinate to the position to be taken by the Mexicans after the fall of their capital. If the majority of the nation be in our favor, it will scarcely be possible for the Juarez government to continue the contest; but if the country remain indifferent, and the people do not rise in arms against their existing rulers, the administration will re-establish itself in some other part of the republic. In that event Juarez and his followers will proceed to form a new government at Guadalajara, a city of about eighty thousand inhabitants, second only to Mexico, and distant one hundred and thirty leagues from the capital. If this should happen, the French must penetrate the interior of the country as an invading army. But between Queretaro and Guadalajara, and especially from Leon to the latter place, a distance of fifty leagues, the only practicable road for the passage of an army traverses shifting sands, which are utterly impassable during the rainy season.

From Queretaro there are other roads leading to Guadalajara—one to the left, through Morelia, and the other by the right, through San Luis de Potosi; but these are pathways, properly so called, through which not even an ordinary carriage, much less artillery, can pass. * * * I wish with all my heart that everthing may prosper with the expedition, and that we may have a happy and early issue out of all difficulties. Then we might profit by the services of our engineers to explore the rich mines of the country to repay us for our great outlays. For, I must confess, our engineers will but poorly fulfil their mission if they be confined to the provinces of Puebla and Mexico; for it is beyond this latter place, on the heights of Leon, twenty-eight leagues from Guadalajara, where the truly rich mineral deposits begin—a region comprehending on the right the mines of Zacatecas, which are very abundant, but where the earth is not even so productive as it is in Guanajuato. These are beyond doubt the most important in Mexico.

### Neutral Trade to Matamoros.

[From the London Times, July 8.]

The port of Matamoros will long be famous among jurors for the cases which it has contributed to the law of blockade and contraband. Its geographical position is exactly such as a casuist, studying the most curious problems of maritime law, would have selected for the theatre of his illustrations. Lying near the mouth of a navigable river, which divides it from the foreign State of Texas, and opposite to Brownsville, a seaport within the territory of the latter now blockaded by an enemy's fleet, it affords the greatest facilities for experimental evasions of belligerent rights. The circumstances are still further complicated by the fact that Mexico itself, to which Matamoros belongs, is just now at war, not, however, with the confederation of which Texas is a member, nor with that which is carrying on hostilities against it, but with an European Power, which is neutral in the other contest. *It is easy to see what subtle difficulties must arise out of this state of things.* * * * In the case of the British schooner Will-o'-the-Wisp it was right that this should be represented to Mr. Seward, and that the claim of Messrs Salter and Twining, the charterers, for costs and damages should be sanctioned by our government. *At the same time we do not think that this claim was one which could have been pressed as a demand of right on the government of Washington.* It had been stated, indeed, that the captain of the Will-o'-the-Wisp was allowed no opportunity of corresponding with the owners or the supercargo before the adjudication, but it is only fair to the authorities of Key West to record the emphatic testimony of the English Vice Consul to the contrary. No objection had been taken to the jurisdiction of the court over a vessel captured in neutral waters, so that it was too late to protest against the validity of the decree, and the claimants had not chosen to appeal against it. This omission left them without a local standing ground, and the Foreign Secretary could do no more than request Mr. Seward to give their remonstrances his favorable consideration. *The result proved that it would have been more prudent to abstain affording them making even this request.* Strong in the consciousness of technical invulnerability, Mr. Seward not only declined, as he well might, to interfere, but seized the opportunity to lecture Lord Lyons on the enormity of our dealings with the Southern States. Regardless of the decisive fact that the munitions of war in the Will-o'-the-Wisp were actually purchased by the Mexican government, he persists in classing her with blockade runners. He asks why it should be "taken for granted" that her cargo was "for consumption" in Mexico (as if that were material), and lauches out into denunciations of the trade carried on through Matamoros. "The transparency of the fraud is deemed obvious by our naval authorities, and the recklessness with which it has been practised is believed to have materially prolonged the existing civil war." The despatch winds up with allusions to the Alabama and the determination of the federal government not to abate any of its rights over neutral commerce. We are glad to observe that Lord Lyons, by Lord Russell's direction, refrained from answering this peevish letter, the tone of which contrasts with that of Mr. Seward's previous communications on the same subject. While we sympathize with the loss and inconvenience inflicted on the parties interested in the Will-o'-the-Wisp, we have no reason to be dissatisfied with the general tenor of the judgment, *and nothing to gain, as a nation, by pushing the pretensions of neutrals beyond their lawful limits.* Had the ship been condemned, and that condemnation confirmed on appeal, it would have been our duty to demand redress, but we cannot compel, and ought not to expect, an angry belligerent to be generous as well as just.

### The Great Works of the Age.

A RAILROAD THROUGH EGYPT TO THE RED SEA.

[From the Liverpool Times, June 27.]

On the 25th a deputation waited on Earl Russell at the Foreign Office, Whitehall Gardens, for the purpose of urging upon his lordship the propriety of granting the sanction of the British government to the construction of a line of railway through Egypt to Ros Benas, a port on the Red Sea.

Mr. Oliveira, who introduced the deputation, stated that when in Egypt, some months ago, he had waited on the Prime Minister of the Viceroy, respecting the proposed scheme, but he seemed averse to taking it up, on the ground that the British government took no interest in it. On his return to England, he had communicated this to its promoters, and the result had been the present deputation, who had come to his lordship in order to ascertain the views of the British government respecting it. There could be no question that the scheme, if carried out, would be of the greatest advantage to this country, for the proposed line of railway would shorten the overland route to India by two days, while it would lead to a large reproduction of the finest cotton in the valley of the Nile, and would otherwise be the means of creating an influence favorable to English policy and enterprise in Egypt. He had no hesitation in saying that the latter was an object much to be desired, for, at present, the French influence and French policy were very much in the ascendant there.

Sir Herbert Maddock also supported the scheme, and pointed out the great advantage it would confer on this country, in improving the means of their communication with India, which were at the present time, in that part of the world, most imperfect and inconvenient.

Lord Russell at once admitted that to be the case. He also had no doubt that the scheme, if carried out, would improve the communication with India; but the question was, how were they to carry it out, and what expectations of assistance had they from the Viceroy. It was necessary to know that, because the last communication they had from the British Consulat Alexandria was to the effect that the Viceroy would have nothing to do with it, and that he complained of the expense entailed upon him by the Suez line.

Sir Herbert Maddock said they did not ask the Viceroy for his money, nor even for his guarantee, though, of course, they would have to get the land from him; but it was considered that a favorable expression of opinion by the British government as to the propriety of the line might have a good effect in hastening on its accomplishment.

Mr. F. Ayrton bore his testimony to the effect which the railway system, so far as it had progressed, had produced in enhancing the value of property, as he knew of land which previously could not have sold for £5 per acre, now selling for £20 and £23 per acre.

Mr. Latimer Clark stated that he had surveyed the whole of the line, and he never saw one which would be easier of construction. Along the valley of the Nile the ground was of course level, but through the desert the wind had blown the gravel and sand into the valleys among the hills, which had nearly raised them to a level, so that along the whole line there would not be an embankment required above four or five feet high.

Earl Russell said he could only say to the deputation that the government thought well of the proposal, but that they did not at present see how the line was to be constructed.

The deputation, after thanking his lordship for his courtesy in seeing them, then withdrew.

TELEGRAPH FROM RANGOON, INDIA, TO CHINA.

[From the Rangoon Gazette, May 15.]

Captain Spry and his son propose to carry on the telegraph wires by land, from Shway Gyeen to Hong Kong, through Kiang Tung, Kiang Hung, Esmok, and the principal cities and towns of the Chu Kiang, or Pearl river valley, the estimated distance being one thousand one hundred miles only. This line, when completed, would enable Hong Kong to correspond with Galle in ten hours; in less time, in fact, than it now takes the steamer to coal at either place. And thus the governments and merchants of India and England would receive seventeen days later news from China than they now get; while the Hong Kong public would actually receive the English summary of intelligence before the departure of the China steamer with it from Galle. We have remarked that from Shway Gyeen to Hong Kong is a portion only of the Messrs Spry's project.

A second division is to carry on the wires from that port, through Amoy, Foochoo-foo, Ningpo, and the principal cities and towns along the coast of China to Shanghae. The estimated distance of this extension is eight hundred and fifty miles, and the gain in time between Galle and Shanghae would be increased to twenty two days. On the completion of this second division there will be a hopeful prospect of still further extending the line from Shanghae to Pekin, through Hankow and Tientsin; and ultimately, when modern invention shall perfect telegraphic cables, from Shanghae to Japan. A telegraph, eastward from Calcutta, confined to the limits of British Burmah, can never pay, and will never achieve anything of real importance, politically or commercially; whilst by extending its wire onward, as proposed, to the opposite limits of China—the most populous and civilized country of the East—it must carry with it there our country's influence—be a powerful assistant to our home government in its intercourse with the governments of China and Japan—of daily service to the merchant communities of England, India and China—and would prove, we are surely not too sanguine in predicting, commercially, a great success.

THE SUEZ CANAL.

[Alexandria (June 18) correspondence of London Times.]

During the Prince's (Napoleon) visit he has several times expressed his strong sympathy and admiration for the Suez canal and its promoters. While on this subject I may mention that the present phase of this question as regards the Porte and the Egyptian government is as follows:—In the note written by Ali Pasha to the great Powers, the Porte claims the right of placing the Suez canal, if ever finished, on the same footing as the Straits of the Dardanelles and the Bosphorus, and therefore garrisoning it with Turkish troops. This the Egyptian government absolutely opposes, on the principle that the Porte has no right to place troops within the boundaries of Egypt, and dwells on the fact that the belt of land which separates the canal from the nearest Turkish frontier is far wider than that between it and Cairo, thus clearly proving the canal to be an internal work. With respect to the territorial rights of the company, the Viceroy was prepared to have indemnified it for the extent of land which it would have been possible to irrigate by the calculated surplus water of the present fresh water canal. But the company lays claim to a fabulous breadth of land, which it asserts might have been reclaimed by a system of branch canals, and, I understand, puts the indemnity at a sum which would entirely ruin Egypt.

The question of forced labor for the works of the Suez canal presents a new and terrible feature. Typhus of the most virulent kind has made its appearance in the villages of Upper Egypt, whence the chief supply of labor has been drawn. I am told on excellent authority that it first broke out on the river among the return levies on their way home, who, exhausted by fatigue and exposure during the term of their service, closely crowded in the boats, and poorly and insufficiently fed, were in the condition which experience has found will foster disease. Others were attacked after reaching their villages, and the disease is now rapidly spreading. It will be remembered that the plague was generated in Egypt during the long years of oppression to which the inhabitants were subjected, the consequent state of abject misery and privation in which they had lived, and which prepared their constitutions to receive illness in its most terrible forms; and it is therefore much to be feared that, unless measures be taken in time, what is now called typhus may degenerate into plague. How grave the consequences would be I need not point out.

### Submarine Telegraphing.

THE ENGLISH CABLE TO INDIA.

[From the Liverpool Post, June 19.]

It will be interesting to many of our readers to learn that the time is rapidly approaching for the completion of one of the most important lines of telegraphy yet projected. Our India possessions are and have been for years past perfectly isolated from us for the want of communication by telegraph. This want was never more badly felt than during the late Indian mutiny. The government at the present time very judiciously see the importance of an undertaking far more practicable than the late scheme for uniting the two continents of England and America, which they so enthusiastically entered into a few years back. However, in this instance the Indian government have undertaken the erection and sole management of this line, which, if completed successfully, will be the largest line of telegraph yet laid. The submarine cable, in size, is the next approaching the Atlantic. It is beautifully designed; and every mile having undergone the most rigid and severe test by the engineers employed by government (Sir C. Bright and Mr. Latimer Clarke), and coupled with the fact that no expense has been spared on the part of the contractor in its manufacture, very sanguine hopes are entertained as to the working of the line giving every satisfaction. The cable is made by contract, at the extensive works of Mr. Henley, of North Woolwich. The largest submarine cable is that which extends from Malta to Alexandria. It is the property of the government, who use it for their own purposes, as also rent it to a private firm for public use. It is at the present time in capital working order, and pays exceedingly well. It is supposed the government, feeling the severe want of a direct communication with India, have taken the Malta line for an example; but whether they intend letting it or not remains to be seen. The whole scheme appears to be managed admirably, and reflects a considerable amount of credit on its projectors and those who have supported it in Parliament.

The government has made a wise selection in the appointment of the directorship, by nominating Lieutenant Colonel P. Stewart, Royal Engineers, an officer of considerable service and experience, and who is thoroughly acquainted with the country through which the line will have to travel. After a careful survey, the route is decided to be through the Continent, Turkey, and via the Persian Gulf, to Bombay. Great judgment has been exercised in the selection of iron posts for the land lines, thus avoiding the many disadvantages attached to wooden posts in tropical climates.

Large quantities of these stores are now being shipped from our town under the superintendence of Mr. Ward, the government inspector; and not many days back a cargo of nearly one thousand tons was despatched to the Persian Gulf. This is of very great importance to this city, as well as to all large commercial towns throughout England, on account of the increase in the cotton trade with our Indian possessions, and is indeed a boon long looked for—an undertaking which deserves every success.

THE FRENCH LINE TO AMERICA.

A Paris letter in the Galway *Vindicator* says:—A very important decision was come to at the Telegraphic Congress held on Thursday, at the Foreign Office. The concession of the transatlantic submarine cable to M. Ballistrini, sanctioned by all the Powers represented at the conference, was formally ratified. The plan is to connect Europe with the Brazils and the Brazils with North America, so that a despatch from Paris to New York will have to go round via Pernambuco.

### Interesting from China.

GENERAL BURGEVINE AND WARD'S LEGION—AN IMPERIAL ORDER RESTORING HIM TO COMMAND.

[From the Friend of China (Shanghae), May 5.]

Advices from Pekin came up to the 15th of April. Passengers by her Majesty's ship Manila, from Taku were General Burgevine, late commander-in-chief of disciplined Chinese forces in this province, and a mandarin, said to be of rank—reports being current that Gen. Burgevine would again assume the command at Sungkiang, in the place of the present incumbent of the garrisonial throne, Major Gordon, of her Majesty's sappers and miners.

[From the same paper, same day.]

The supposition that General Burgevine would resume command at Sungkang forthwith has not proved correct. The North China *Herald*, it is true, blew, for once, a most certain blast, and—complimented the American in the following words:—

The decided step taken by General Burgevine of pleading his own cause personally at the court of Pekin has had a more successful result than possibly he himself anticipated. Not only, we are informed, has he been reinstated in command of the Soonkiang force, but promoted to a higher mandarinate, sufficiently exalted to render him independent of the local authorities at Shanghae.

If General Burgevine came from Peking with his faith pinned in Chinese Princes, he has suffered the fate foretold by the Psalmist of old; and will, in future, know how to put his trust in them. The facts bruited outside official pales are these.

The Mandarin who came with General Burgevine from Peking does not hold high rank. He is but a despatch bearer—not much above a non commissioned officer. The despatch from the Board at Peking to the Deputy Viceroy here ran, or is said to run, thus:—

The American Burgevine has applied to us for employment. He has expressed sorrow for his offences, (striking Takee.) The English Eye (Bruce) says it is only proper that he should hold command. We wish to please the English "eye," therefore, if there be any more fighting, we should be glad to see Burgevine again at the fore.

We italicise the words "if there be any more fighting." Prince Kung's Ministry would entertain the belief that the rebels have had their quietus in this quarter, and that possibly General Burgevine's services may not