MEXICO.

Continued from First Page.

a powerful party, the origin of which dates long anterior to the expedition; but faithful to the maxims of public right, which we hold in common with the United States, we declared that question rested solely on the suffrages of the Mexican people.

The idea of the Government of the Emperor has been defined by his Majesty in person in a letter addressed to the Commander-in-Chief of our army after the taking of Puebla. "Our object you know," (wrote the Emperor) "is not to impose on the Mexicans a Government against their will, nor to make our success aid the triumph of any party whatever. I desire that Mexico may revive to a new life, and that soon regenerated by a Government founded on the national will, on principles of order and of progress, on respect for the law of nations, she may acknowledge by her friendly relations that she owes to France her repose and her prosperity."

The Mexican people have spoken; the Emperor Maximilian has been called by the will of the country. The Government has appeared to us to be of a nature to restore peace to the interior and good faith to the international relations. We have given it our support.

We went to Mexico, there to exercise the right of war, which Mr. Seward fully recognizes in us, and not in virtue of any principle of intervention about which we profess the same doctrine as the United States. We went there not to bring about a monarchical proselytism, but to obtain reparation and guaranties which we ought to claim, and we sustain the Government which is founded on the consent of the people, because we expect from it the satisfaction of our wrongs, as well as the securities indispensable to the future. As we do not seek the satisfaction of an exclusive interest, nor the realization of an ambitious thought, our most sincere wish is to bring about, as soon as possible, the moment when we shall be able, with safety to our countrymen and with due respect for ourselves, to recall what remains in that country of the army corps which we have sent there.

As I have told you in the dispatch to which the communication from Mr. Seward replies, it depends much on the Federal Government to facilitate in this respect the accomplishment of the desire which he expresses to us. The doctrine of the United States, resting as ours does on the principle of the natural will, has in it nothing incompatible with the existence of monarchical institutions; and President Johnson in his message, as well as Mr. Seward in his dispatch, repels all thoughts of propagandism, even on the American continent, in favor of republican institutions. The Cabinet at Washington holds friendly relations with the Court of Brazil, and did not refuse to form relations with the Mexican Empire in 1822. No fundamental Mexican—no precedent in the diplomatic history of the Union, therefore, creates any necessary antagonism between the United States and the form of a government which has replaced in Mexico a power whose reign was nothing but a continual and systematic violation of its most positive obligations toward other nations.

Mr. Seward seems to make a double reproach to the government of the Emperor Maximilian of the difficulties it encounters, and of the assistance it borrows from foreign forces, but the resistance which it has been obliged to wrestle with have in them nothing especial against the form of the institutions.

It undergoes the lot quite ordinary to new powers, and it is above all its misfortune to have to bear the consequences of disorders produced under previous governments, which lot is in effect that of those governments which have not found armed competitors and have enjoyed in peace an uncontested authority.

Revolts and intestine wars were therefore the normal condition of the country, and the opposition made by some military chiefs to the establishment of the empire, is only the natural sequence of such habitudes of want of discipline and of anarchy of which the powers to whom this succeeds have been victims.

As for the support which the Mexican Government receives from our army, and what is also lent to him by Belgian and Austrian volunteers, it causes no hindrance to the freedom of its resolutions, nor the perfect independence of its actions. What State is there that needs not allies, whether to form it or defend it? And the great Powers, such as France and England, for example, have they not constantly almost maintained foreign troops in their armies? When the United States fought for their emancipation, did the aid given by France to their efforts cause that great popular movement to cease to be truly national? And shall it be said that the contest with the South was not in like manner a national war, because the thousands of Irishmen and Germans were fighting under the flag of the Union? The character of the Mexican Government, therefore, cannot be contested, nor the resistance which it must overcome to consolidate itself, or the foreign troops which shall have aided in bringing forth again safety and order in a country so long and deeply distracted, be considered as a reason for disaffection toward it. Such an undertaking is surely worthy to be appreciated by a nation so enlightened as the United States, especially called on to gather the advantage

In place of a country unceasingly in trouble, and which has given them so many subjects for complaint, and against which they have themselves been obliged to make war, they will find a pacific country offering henceforth pledges of security and vast openings to their commerce, far from injuring their rights or hurting their influence, they above all are those who must profit by the work of reorganization which is being accomplished in Mexico.

In recapitulation, Marquis, the United States acknowledges the right we had to make war on Mexico. On the other part we admit, as they do, the principle of non-intervention; this double postulate includes, as it seems to me, the elements of an agreement. The right to make war, which belongs, as Mr. Seward declares, to every sovereign nation, implies the right to secure the results of war. We have not gone across the ocean merely for the purpose of showing our power and of inflicting chastisement on the Mexican Government; after a train of fruitless remonstrances it was our duty to demand guaranties against the recurrence of violence from which our countrymen had suffered so cruelly, and these guaranties we could not look for from a government whose bad faith we had proven on so many occasions.

We find them now engaged in the establishment of regular government, which shows itself disposed honestly to keep its engagements. In this relation we hope that the legitimate object of our expedition will soon be reached, and we are striving to make with the Emperor Maximilian arrangements which, by satisfying our interests and our honor, will permit us to consider as at an end the service of our army on Mexican soil.

The Emperor has given me orders to write in this sense to his Minister in Mexico.

We fall back from that moment in the principle of non-intervention, and from that moment accept it as the rule of our conduct; our interest, no less than our honor, commands us to claim from all the uniform application of it. Trusting in the spirit of equity which animates the cabinet at Washington, we expect from it the assurance that the American people will themselves conform to the law which it invokes, by observing, in regard to Mexico, a strict neutrality. When you shall have informed me of the resolution of the French Government on this subject, I shall be able to indicate to you the results of our negotiations with the Emperor Maximilian for the return of our troops.

I request you to remit a copy of this dispatch to Mr. Seward in answer to his communication of the 6th of December last, begging him to have the goodness to lay it before President Johnson; and I rely with confidence for the examination of the considerations it embraces in the traditional sentiments recalled to notice in the note of the Secretary of State of the Union.

Accept, Marquis, the assurances of my high consideration.

DROUYN DE LHUYS.

Monsieur le MARQUIS DE MONTHOLON, Minister of France, near Washington.

MR. BIGELOW TO MR. SEWARD—[Extract.]

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES, PARIS, Jan. 30, 1866.

SIR: I have nothing later from the State Department than the 5th of January. France is a prey to the wildest rumors, and to a sort of solicitude which has been compared, in my presence, by French people to that which prevailed in 1789. This is partly owing to the ignorance of what has occurred between the two governments since the apparently critical moment at which the correspondence sent by the President to Congress closed. In spite of the pacific and friendly tone of the Emperor's discourse, the public persist in believing that the actual situation is represented by that correspondence. To relieve the anxiety a little, the official press has announced the departure of M. Saillard to Mexico and Mr. Faverney to Washington, with communications designed to prepare the way for the retirement of the French army from Mexico, and to satisfy President Johnson of the Emperor's loyal intentions toward the United States. You will find in the Paris correspondence of *The London Times* a curious account of Saillard's unsuccessful efforts to procure some letters of credence, first, from the Emperor, then the Minister of Foreign Affairs, and finally from Walewski. Though his name is not given, he is the third party referred to.

To enable you to see how completely these relations of France with the United States have swallowed up all other questions, I send you a number of a more or less representative character. You will be struck, no doubt, as I have been, by the fact that the propriety of our requiring the Emperor to withdraw his army from Mexico is not questioned by any of them; nor do I remember to have heard it questioned by any one with whom I have conversed. It is universally conceded that the moment the indemnity, for which the Emperor professes to have gone to Mexico, ceased to be attainable by arms, it was his duty to leave, in order not to have other motives, which could not be justified, assigned to his expedition.

I am, Sir, with great respect, your very obediant servant.

JOHN BIGELOW.

Hon. WILLIAM H. SEWARD, &c., &c., &c.

MR. BIGELOW TO MR. SEWARD—[Extract].

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES, PARIS, Feb. 1, 1866.

SIR: In the diplomatic circle last evening at the palace, the Emperor asked me how my country people would like his speech at the opening of the Corps Legislatif. I replied that I had no doubt it would be read with general satisfaction. He then said he hoped we would soon have good news from the United States. I said I thought we might expect good news as soon as possible after your return to Washington. His Majesty asked if it was true, as the papers stated, that you would touch at Vera Cruz during your absence. I replied that I had not received a single line from Washington in reference to your trip, but that I had no reason to think it even probable that your voyage had any other purpose than recreation, which you could hardly obtain within reach of the telegraph, and that you probably thought the moment chosen the most propitious that was likely soon to offer for a brief absence.

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I am, Sir, with great respect, your obedient servant,

JOHN BIGELOW.

Hon. WILLIAM H. SEWARD, Secretary of State.

MR. BIGELOW TO MR. SEWARD.

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES, PARIS, Feb. 9, 1866.

SIR: You will find at page 206 of the Documens Diplomatiques, transmitted with my dispatch No. 237, a note addressed by Mr. Drouyn d'Lhuys to the Marquis de Moutholon, which is calculated to leave an incorrect impression of what passed at the interview to which it refers. For the purpose of rectifying that impression, I addressed to Mr. Drouyn d'Lhuys, on the 7th instant, a letter, which, with his reply, dated the 8th instant, I have the honor to inclose. It is at present my intention to request him to publish both letters in the *Constitutionnel* and *La France*, where the dispatch in question has been reproduced.

I am, Sir, with great respect, your obedient servant,

JOHN BIGELOW.

Hon. WILLIAM H. SEWARD, Secretary of State.

MR. BIGELOW TO MR. DROUYN D'LHUYS.

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES, PARIS, Feb. 7, 1866.

SIR: I find at page 206 of the *Documens Diplomatiques*, for copies of which I have to thank your Excellency, a letter to the Marquis de Montholon, bearing date October 18, 1865, in which your Excellency says: "En vous écrivant," &c.

Translation of extract.

"In writing you this dispatch I have entered into a path opened by Mr. Bigelow himself several days ago. In a conversation in relation to other matters, this minister asked me, in his own name, and without prejudging the opinion of his Government, if I did not think that the recognition of the Mexican empire by the United States might facilitate and hasten the recall of our troops. The instructions which I send you are in answer to this question."

As neither the language which I remember to have used, nor the impression which I intended to convey in that conversation, correspond entirely with the version which your Excellency has given of it in the foregoing citation, I desire to recall to your Excellency the circumstances under which it occurred, for the purpose of showing that the confidence which I have in my own recollection, and in my memoranda made at the time, is not misplaced.

Your Excellency, in reply to my inquiries, had been expressing your measure of faith in the ultimate consolidation of the power founded under the auspices of France in Mexico. And upon that faith rested your hopes of soon recalling your troops. You recapitulated some of the difficulties against which it would require a little time to provide; but all of which you seemed to think would diminish in magnitude, if the adversaries of the new order received no encouragement from the United States. It was in view of such representations that I asked whether, in your Excellency's opinion, Maximilian would be able to sustain himself without the aid of France if his authority were recognized by the United States. That inquiry led to a conversation, in which I had occasion, at least twice, to state to your Excellency that our recognition of any government in Mexico so long as it was sustained by foreign arms was impossible; that the logic of the situation required the independence of Mexico to be established by the withdrawal of all foreign soldiers before our Government could formally recognize a Government accused of owing its existence to their presence.

I am sorry to trouble your excellency with a rectification of a misapprehension which may seem trifling, but which also may acquire importance from the circumstances under which it has been submitted to the public.

I avail myself of this occasion to renew, &c., &c.

JOHN BIGELOW.

His Excellency Monsieur DROUYN DE LHUYS, Minister of Foreign Affairs.

MR. DROUYN DE LHUYS TO MR. BIGELOW.

PARIS, February 8, 1866.

SIR: I have received the letter which you have done me the honor to write me, dated the 7th February, on the occasion of a dispatch recently published, in which I made allusion to a conversation which we had together upon the subject of Mexican affairs. Recalling that conversation you have thought proper to define its terms. The report of it, which you give is in consonance with my own recollection, and as I construe it does not contain any fact in contradiction to the dispatch to which you refer. It is exact that, in the opinion which you there expressed the recognition of the Emperor Maximilian by the Federal Government should be preceded by the evacuation of Mexico by the French troops, while, according to my view, this evacuation should not take place until after the recognition of the Washington Cabinet, which by contributing to the consolidation of the new state of things established in Mexico, would have precisely the effect of facilitating and hastening the recall of our troops. You objected that your Government could not decide to recognize an authority sustained by the presence of a foreign army, but, you added, it might be possible, on the one hand, that the Government of the Emperor, seeing the United States ready to enter into regular relations with Mexico—if that country were evacuated by the French troops—might determine to press the return of his soldiers; on the other hand, that the United States being informed of the intention of the Government of the Emperor, might show more disposition to entertain the idea of recognition. In this associating the conditions from which an agreement might result, it was to be hoped that our cabinets might find in them the elements of a solution equally satisfactory to both.

I cannot but render homage, Sir, to the spirit of loyalty and conciliation which dictated this language to you. But the hypothesis which we examined together, remained subject to the appreciation of your Government, whose judgment you reserved. The Cabinet of Washington, occupying a different point of view, the suggestions upon which our conversation turned have been without result.

Accept, Sir, the assurances of my high consideration.

DROUYN DE L'HUYS.

JOHN BIGELOW, esq., &c., &c., &c.

EXECUTION AT ELIZABETH, N. J.

James Glennon, the Wife-Murderer Hanged—His Confession and Explanation of the Crime.

The extreme penalty of the law was yesterday passed upon James Glennon at Elizabeth, N. J., in which town, exactly a year since, he murdered his wife. The facts in connection with the crime are briefly these: Glennon was employed upon the works of the Camden and Amboy Railroad Company, and bore an excellent character for general steadiness and sobriety. His wife, however, by whom he had two children, was an intemperate woman, and generally neglectful of her home and her husband, and frequently cruel to her children. Glennon remonstrated with her frequently, but to no purpose, and at length her passion for drink and her neglect of her home duties became so great that he was obliged to caution the store-keepers in the neighborhood against supplying her with any kind of intoxicating liquor, with or without payment. This course appears to have exasperated her, and to have led her to almost starve her children, and on the 26th of April, 1865, the miseries of his household were brought to a climax. On the morning of that day, Glennon went home rather earlier than usual to dinner, and found that his wife had managed to purchase a quart of rum from a grocery store in the neighborhood, and had become quite intoxicated. When he entered the room she was lying, according to his own confession, across the children's cradle, with her back toward him. He suddenly became very violent, exclaimed "d—n you!" to his wife, and struck her a blow on the back of the head which felled her to the ground. He then rushed from the house in a state of frenzy, but returned in a few minutes, and lifted his wife from the floor by the head. He asserts that he struck her only once, and that it was from the effects of that one blow she died. Some neighbors, being aroused by the noise in Glennon's house, notified the police, who found, on examining the body of Mrs. Glennon, that she was quite dead, and that there were marks of suffocation upon her throat. These marks the husband asserts were upon his wife's throat on the evening previous to the murder, but he offers no explanation of their cause.

Glennon was tried at the special term in Elizabeth before Judge Haines, on the 19th of February last, was found guilty of murder in the first degree, and sentenced to be hanged by the neck on the anniversary of the day on which he committed the crime. Since his trial he has behaved with great gentleness and kindness to all those with whom he has been associated in prison; and he has always persistently denied that the killing of his wife was either premeditated or intentional; he attributed it to an unlucky blow, dealt in a moment of almost pardonable passion. To the last he had strong hopes of a reprieve, but the untiring exertions of many friends were futile—even to prolong his life for a few days more. His jailors say that until the night before the day for which the execution was fixed, he lived, slept, and talked as usual, but that on that night he could not sleep at all. At 2 o'clock yesterday morning he lay down for a short time on the bed, but he could neither sleep nor be still; he was obliged to get up and walk about his little cell.

Early in the day he was visited by his father and uncle, the former living where his son was born, in Brooklyn, and they stayed with him an hour or two, attempting to reconcile him to his fate. Later in the day his niece, who cried bitterly throughout her interview with him, visited the convict, who absorbed many tears in parting with her. He comforted her, however, by saying that it was better he should die there, as he was prepared, and that he should die as he had lived, a stanch Roman Catholic. Throughout the morning he smoked a great deal, and after his visitors had left he was able to speak quite coolly about the disposal of his body. He then took leave personally of all his fellow-prisoners, who each shook him by the hand and bade him keep up his spirits. He was immediately after closeted with his spiritual adviser, to whom he repeated the substance of what we have stated with regard to his crime.

At 12½ o'clock the prisoner was led out by the Sheriff to the place of execution, within the precincts of the jail. As he appeared, the fatal noose around his throat, those who had managed to gain admission to the prison thronged up to the scaffold in silence. The Deputy-Sheriff (Mr. A. A. Ward), having read the warrant, which specified that the execution should take place between the hours of 10 and 2, asked the prisoner if he had anything to say.

Glennon then said:

"I have been accused of murder in the first degree. That is untrue. I admit that I caused the death of my wife; but not intentionally, and without any premeditation. I only wish to add that I die a firm Roman Catholic."

He then kissed the cross and knelt down while the priest in attendance read certain portions of the Ritual, and answered with the responses in an undertone. His face was ashy pale, but not a single evidence of fear or trepidation was apparent. His hands were folded in front of him, and they were as firmly clasped as though in the grasp of a friend. On rising from his knees he shook hands with and kissed the various officers of the jail, and submitted to the covering of the black cap with wonderful composure.

The Deputy Sheriff then read the usual formula, ending with the words "And may the Lord have mercy on your soul." At the response of "Amen," the body of the unfortunate man was suddenly jerked up by the falling of the heavy weight beneath, and after a few convulsive spasms which were fearful to witness, James Glennon ceased to exist.

Military Parade and Flag Presentation.

The 37th and 71st Regiments of National Guard were ordered out on parade yesterday afternoon. Each regiment turned out with about 500 men, and both made a fine appearance, marching well and executing the movements in good order. Col. Trafford of the 71st arrived with his command in front of the City Hall at 3 o'clock, and executed the dress parade and other movements. Their neat blue uniforms, with shining breastplates and snowy-white belts presented an attractive feature to the spectacle, and showed the regiment off to excellent advantage. The wings were covered by Companies A and D, Captains Clinton and Treon, and the extreme front of the line was held by the regimental band and drum corps. The new band of the regiment, led by Mr. D. L. Downing was full and very effective, and their music, which was dispensed freely, met the popular approval to a remarkable degree.

The regiment being arranged in proper order, Mayor Hoffman came forward and presented it with a beautiful stand of colors, which cost $800. He addressed its commander on the occasion as follows:

COLONEL: I have witnessed with great gratification the splendid appearance presented to-day by the regiment which you have the honor to command—the 71st New-York National Guard. The gentlemen of the Common Council here present, I am confident, heartily unite with me in this expression of pleasure and satisfaction. It is a regiment of which New-York may well be proud. Its past record has been as distinguished and as honorable as its present condition is admirable and effective. It was one of the first regiments which left this city in 1861 on the call of the President of the United States, and was the second regiment which entered the City of Washington, when in that year brave men were needed to defend the capital of the nation. There it remained on duty, furnishing guards for the Potomac flotilla, and ready for every service. It was distinguished at Bull Run—the first, I am told, upon that field, and the last to leave it; and when it did leave, seventy-five of its gallant members had found there their last resting-place forever. In 1862 it was again called into service, and in prompt response proceeded to Maryland, and again in 1863 it was, as I learn, the first regiment which arrived in Harrisburg at the time of the invasion of Pennsylvania by Gen. Lee. In addition to all this, it has furnished during a few past years 300 officers to the volunteer and regular services. Many who were identified with its early history have passed away, but they have been succeeded by those who cherish their memory, and imitate their valor and their virtue. The lamented Vosburgh, who was for many years in command, died when at duty in Washington in May, 1861. He was my personal friend. I cannot allow the occasion to pass without a reference to him. He was a brave soldier, a true patriot, and a noble, generous-hearted man. This regiment was his pride, and he died as he would have wished to die, its commander in the service of his country. Peace be to his ashes, and honor to his name. These remarks, Colonel, may not be inappropriate as preliminary to the duty I am about to discharge; and that is, in the name of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, to present through you, to your gallant regiment, this beautiful stand of colors. They bear the arms of the Nation, the State and the City, and among them is the flag of the Union, the Stars and Stripes. We all know that around this flag the boys will always rally, and if ever in coming time the capital of the country or the Head of the Nation shall need gallant soldiers for their defense, the 71st Regiment will be found with flag unfurled, ready to march to the rescue. Accept, then, these colors, Colonel, with my sincere wishes for the continued prosperity and success of your regiment.

Sergeants Turner and Chester received the colors from the hands of the Mayor, after which Col. Trafford replied to the presentation by returning thanks on behalf of the regiment for the gift they had received. The regiment was then detailed in the Park nearly two hours, before it was marched to the Armory.

The 37th Regiment, under the command of Col. Farrar, passed through the Park as the other passed out, and as they proceeded in review before the Mayor, they made a fine show. They marched by without halting, and continued up Broadway to Thirty-fourth-st., when they were dismissed.

EUROPE.

THREE DAYS LATER NEWS.

THE CRISIS IN GERMANY.

NO CHANGE IN THE SITUATION.

THE LATEST NEWS AGAIN WARLIKE.

Panic in the Money Markets of London and Paris.

THE DEBATE ON THE ENGLISH REFORM BILL.

MR. PEABODY'S LETTER TO THE QUEEN.

OUR FOREIGN CORRESPONDENCE.

PORTLAND, Me., Thursday, April 26, 1866.

The steamship Nova-Scotian, from Liverpool on the 12th via Londonderry on the 13th inst., arrived at this port at 10 o'clock this morning.

The Nova Scotia reports on the 12th inst., in lat. 47, lon. 40 15, passed steamship Damascus, from Portland, bound to Liverpool.

The steamship Kangaroo, from New-York, arrived at Queenstown early on the morning of the 12th inst.

The ship Grasmiere, from Shanghai for New-York, put into Batavia on the 19th of February, having been ashore. She was surveyed.

An American ship, name unknown, was seen in flames off Brisbane on the 20th of February.

Great Britain.

Mr. Peabody has sent the following reply to the Queen's letter, through Earl Russell, dated April 3:

"MADAME: I feel sensibly my inability to express, in adequate terms, the gratification with which I have read the letter which your Majesty has done me the high honor of transmitting, by the hands of Earl Russell, on the occasion which has attracted your Majesty's attention of setting apart a portion of my property to ameliorate the condition and augment the comforts of the poor of London.

"I have been actuated by a deep sense of gratitude to God, who has blessed me with prosperity, and of attachment to this great country, where, under Your Majesty's benign rule, I have received so much personal kindness and enjoyed so many years of happiness.

"Next to the approval of my own conscience, I shall always prize the assurance which your letter conveys to me, of the approbation of the Queen of England, whose whole life has attested that her exalted station has in no degree diminished her sympathy with the humblest of her subjects.

"The portrait which your Majesty is graciously pleased to bestow on me I shall value as the most precious heirloom that I can leave in the land of my birth, where, together with the letter which your Majesty has addressed to me, it will ever be regarded as evidence of the kindly feeling of the Queen of the United Kingdom toward a citizen of the United States."

Pending the debate on the Reform bill, which was to commence on the day the Nova-Scotia left Liverpool, the proceedings in Parliament were unimportant, and all political interest centered in that measure.

There were rumors that Earl Grosvenor would withdraw his amendment for lack of support among his immediate political friends, and from an unwillingness to play into the hands of the Derby party.

On the 11th inst., 250 members of the Conservative party assembled at the residence of the Marquis of Salisbury, including both Peers and members of the House of Commons. The proceedings were not reported, but *The Herald* says that Earl Derby made a long speech, and that the response given was hearty and unanimous.

The Star calculates on a majority in favor of the Reform bill.

The Lead says that Mr. Gladstone's budget will contain several small but progressive changes, sweeping away certain minor customs duties, and dealing with the duties on timber and bottled wine, etc. It is stated that the Government has sent orders to Mr. Rawson, the Governor of the Bahamas, to assume the Governorship of Jamaica on the return of Sir Henry Storks.

Austria and Prussia.

Affairs continue in undiminished uncertainty, causing great depression in the Funds and commerce generally.

The Times of the 14th in its city article says the only fact before the public is that all proceedings between Austria and Prussia are from day to day identical with those which have usually preceded every modern war between powerful nations.

The *Presse* of the 11th publishes a telegram stating that the Prussian reply to the last Austrian note gives a decisive refusal to the Austrian demand that Prussia should withdraw its order for the mobilization of its troops, this order having been issued only as a defensive measure. The Prussian note further declared that, warned by the fact of the Austrian Government having made warlike preparations, the Prussian Cabinet is bound to consider these preparations as destined for aggression against Prussia.

The Vienna *Morgen Post* says the German Governments have unanimously determined, at the next sitting of the Federal Diet, to reject the Prussian proposition for reform of the Diet. At the same time a motion is to be brought forward requiring the Diet to summon Prussia to discontinue its armaments.

The Berlin *Provinzial Correspondenz* says that Prussia has a well founded hope that the German Government and people will support the proposition for reforming the Constitution of Germany.

France.

The Senate, upon a petition for the modification of the Constitution relative to the right of petition, has adopted the previous question.

The Corps Legislatif was engaged upon the Government bill relative to the mercantile marine.

Spain.

It was stated that Gen. Lessundi had been nominated Captain-General of Cuba, vice Gen. Dulce, resigned.

Turkey.

Constantinople advices say that an army of 60,000 men was watching the Christian provinces of Turkey, and would enter the principalities should disturbances arise.

Latest.

LONDON, April 13, 1866.

The first night's debate on the Reform bill has taken place. *The Times* says that at no time were there more than 700 persons in the Palace yard. Not much more than is usual on Budget night. Mr. Goschen, the Duke of Argyle, Mr. Laird and Mr. Tom Hughes were warmly applauded as they drove up, not by cheers so much as by clapping of hands. Mr. Bright drove up so very fast that he was recognized by but a few. These, however, cheered him loudly. Mr. Gladstone was cheered with great enthusiasm.

Beyond these few tokens of passing feeling there is nothing to record of what was expected to be a sort of great out-door Reform demonstration. Inside of the House of Commons the appearance of things at night was but a reproduction of the scene presented on the introduction of the Reform Bill. Mr. Gladstone's speech was more varied and earnest than he ever before made, and Lord Grosvenor's speech was rapturously cheered by the Conservatives.

By the Africa.

HALIFAX, Thursday, April 26, 1866.

The steamship Africa arrived here at 3 o'clock this afternoon. She brings Liverpool dates to the 14th inst., two days later than those per the Nova-Scotia at Portland.

The steamship Africa left Liverpool at 9:30 on the morning of the 14th, and Queenstown on the 15th inst.

The steamship Peruvian arrived at Londonderry on the night of the 12th.

The steamships Pennsylvania and Australasian, both from New-York, arrived at Liverpool on the 13th inst.

The steamship Tarifa, from New-York, arrived at Queenstown on the 15th inst.

GREAT BRITAIN.

In the House of Commons on the 12th, in presence of a crowded house, Mr. Gladstone in an earnest speech moved the second reading of the Government Reform bill. He replied to various objections raised by the opponents of the bill. He said the time had come for deeds not words; and besought the House not only to be wise, but wise in time.

Carl Grosvenor moved the amendment of which he had given notice in favor of postponing the question of reform until the entire scheme contemplated by the Government was laid before Parliament.

Lord Stanley seconded the amendment.

Neither of them mentioned the expediency of reform, but contended that extension of the franchise should not be separated from the question of re-distribution of seats.

Speeches were made in favor of the bill by the Marquis of Hartington and others, and against it by Gen. Peel and others, when the debate was adjourned.

Rentes declined to 66f. 15c., but afterward rallied to 66f. 40c.

AUSTRIA-PRUSSIAN QUESTION.

Official contradiction has been given at Berlin to the assertion that the Prussian Government would take reprisals on account of the expulsion of Count Waldensee from the Austrian territory.

It is reported that the French Embassador at Berlin has been instructed to state that France considers a radical reconstruction of Confederation not as a question of German home policy, but one which would admit the intervention of the parties to the Vienna Congress.

The Paris correspondent says whatever little hope there was that peace would be maintained seems to be rapidly vanishing.

PRUSSIA.

The Crown Princess gave birth to a daughter on the 12th inst.

THE PRINCIPALITIES.

Ex-Minister Prince Couza has been impeached for wasteful expenditure of the public funds.

INDIA.

A private telegram dated Calcutta, April 11, says: Money tight. Goods dull. Prices weaker. Cotton daily drooping. Exchange, 2/2. Freights unchanged.

LATEST.

LIVERPOOL, Saturday, April 14, 1866.—The funds to-day remained dull, but closed rather firmer.

Alluding to a panic on the Bourse, the Paris correspondent of *The London Times* says that one of the disquieting rumors was, that the relations between the French and United States Governments were such as to justify the very worst fears—all, of course, on account of Mexico.

The same writer says that hopes of peace in Germany are rapidly vanishing, and he insinuates that the semblance of neutrality by France few believe to be sincere.

Warlike rumors continue to circulate in Vienna and Berlin, and the armaments continue.

A Vienna dispatch says that the Prussian reply to the last Austrian note was received on the 12th inst. It declines in laconic terms to accede to the demands of Austria for the demobilization of the Prussian force.

LONDON, April 12.—The Paris Bourse is firm. The Rentes closed at 66f. 90c.

The German crisis continues. The rumors concerning the difficulty are vague and contradictory.

The news from Vienna is still warlike.

The *Independence Belge* has reason to suppose that the question of armaments will be satisfactorily settled by mutual and simultaneous disarmament. It is informed that confidential overtures have been made to Prussia by Austria to that effect.

Commercial Intelligence.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.—Money is in good demand, the discount rate remaining at 6 per cent. On the Stock Exchange excessive flatness prevailed, and stocks, including American, were lower. Consols touched the lowest prices since the Crimean war, but afterward slightly rallied, closing at 86⅞@86¾.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.—There was a continued business in funds. Consols slightly declined, and in many other securities, especially foreign, stocks, almost a panic prevailed. The discount demand was very light.

The liabilities of Pinto, Perez & Co., are half a million pounds sterling. It is stated that grave irregularities will lead to criminal proceedings against one of the partners.

AMERICAN SECURITIES.—Satterthwaite's circular, of the evening of the 11th inst., says:

"The political difficulties in Germany continue to exercise an adverse influence on American Securities, and the quotations both of Government and railroad securities are relatively considerably lower than New-York prices, owing to sales on continental account.

"Five-twenties have been largely taken for shipment to New-York, and on the week show only a fractional decline, being last quoted at 71⅞@72. Illinois and Erie were at one time in request, and were taken as high as 92 and 56½ respectively, but from these prices there has been fully a dollar decline on each. Illinois closing at 90@91, and Eries at 54@54¾.

LIVERPOOL BREADSTUFFS MARKET.—Messrs. Richardson, Spence & Co., and Wakefield, Nephew & Co. report: Flour firm. Wheat firm for American, while other descriptions are dull, with a decline of 1@2d per cental. Winter Red, 10s@10s 2d. Corn firmer, and holders demand an advance; Mixed, 28 6d@29.

LIVERPOOL PROVISION MARKET.—Messrs. Bigland, Athya & Co., and Gordon, Bruce & Co. report: Beef dull and declining, with a slight decline on all qualities. Pork dull. Bacon heavy, with a light demand and weak prices. Lard inactive. Butter easier. Tallow firm. Cheese quiet and steady.

LIVERPOOL PRODUCE MARKET (Broker's Circular).—Ashes dull and declining for Pots at 33@6. Pearls are unchanged, with small sales at 36@37. Sugar flat. Coffee quiet and steady. Rice quiet and steady. Linseed Oil quiet at 42@42 6. Sperm and Cod Oils, no sales. Rosin active at 7 3@7 6 for common American. Spirits Turpentine quiet at 36s.

PETROLEUM.—Messrs. Boult, English & Brandon report: The market is firm and holders demand an advance.

LONDON MARKETS (Baring).—Breadstuffs dull. Flour, stock scarce; American quoted 20@28s. Iron quiet; Bars and Rails, £6 10. Scotch Pig, Gartsherrie brand, 78 6. Sugar heavy, with a downward tendency. Coffee firm. Rice inactive. Tea quiet and steady. Linseed dull and quotations barely maintained. Linseed Cakes—Stock scarce and market firm. American, £11 5s. Spirits Turpentine heavy at 35@35 6. Linseed Oil steady at 40@42 6. Sulphur dull and declined 6d. Tallow steady at 45@45 3. Petroleum is steady at 2 1/4 for Refined.

LATEST.

LIVERPOOL, Saturday evening, April 14.—COTTON.—Sales yesterday and to-day, 5,000 bales, including 1,000 bales to speculators and exporters. The market is very dull with a decline, and the decline of yesterday and to day amounts to 1-32@¼d. per pound. Middling Uplands are quoted at about 14d., but the market is nominal. The depression has been caused by the continued large arrivals at American ports, the heavy arrivals here, and the threatening aspect of the German question.

BREADSTUFFS—The market is firm.

PROVISIONS—The market is dull.

LONDON, Saturday evening, April 14.—CONSOLS closed at 86⅞@86¾ for money.

AMERICAN STOCKS—U. S. Five-Twenties, 67@67¾, ex-coupons; Illinois Central Railroad, 79@80; Erie Railroad, 52@53.

FROM FLORENCE.

The Germanic Imbroglio—Position of Italy—Preparations of the German Powers—The Future of the Italian People.

From Our Special Correspondent.

FLORENCE, Italy, April 4, 1866.

The air is heavy with rumors of war. The dissidence of the two great Germanic Powers has reached a point where one or the other must yield, or there must be an appeal to the bloody arbitrament of Mars. It is quite possible that one may yield, covering its retreat under some sesquipedal word as yet unknown to international law; but the probabilities to-day all point to a bloody conflict.

Italy has waited six years for such a complication as now threatens Europe—the auspicious moment when Austria shall have to fight on another field with a powerful foe. She stands attent, with her sword half drawn, ready to attack the enemy who, in the expressive language of Garibaldi, is "an enemy in her house." Let me give you as clear an account as possible of the situation.

For two weeks we have had a General at Berlin—Govone—evidently sent there to arrange for a plan of campaign. The sending him there has been loudly condemned by Italian journals as an act likely to induce Austria to retreat from the belligerent attitude she has assumed toward Prussia. But on the other hand, it may be urged that without Italian aid Prussia must have yielded to Austria, and that in any case the campaign in Germany would be so short that Italy could hope for success in Venetia only through a concert of action that would enable her to march at the sound of the first gun in Germany.

The Ministry is privately defended from the charge of indiscretion on another ground. The friends of the Ministry say: "We are treating with both the belligerent Germans. We want Austria to cede Venice, give us a wife for Prince Humbert, and take compensations on the Danube. A little hesitancy in Austria may be overcome by a warlike demonstration at Berlin by the presence there of Gen. Govone."

This may be true; but it is none the more likely to be true for being given out by the friends of the Ministry as a defense against the charge of indiscreet warlike movements.

For a joke or feint in diplomacy we are doing too much. Sixty-five thousand men are concentrated on the line of Bologna and Ferrara, and 35,000 more are being grouped around Piacenza. The large supplies of stores at Alessandria are being transported to Bologna, which will be, in case of war, the base of the campaign. The cavalry and *bersaglieri*—the last being the best troops in the service—are moving northward, and there is great activity in drilling everywhere. Besides, it is announced this morning from Naples that the squadron there has just sailed for Toronto, and this confirms a report from Ancona that the greater part of our navy is to concentrate at that place and at Brindisi.

The King and Gen. La Marmora are traveling together between Florence, Turin and Milan, and the principal Generals of the army are said to have been called together at this place for the 6th. It is also certain that the Government has taken steps to provide itself with money for the campaign.

All these things indicate a conviction on the part of the Ministry that war is at hand, and justify the common belief here that Govone has concluded a military alliance with Prussia, and arranged for a campaign in Venetia simultaneously with the campaign in Germany. The journals tell us that in case of war, La Marmora, Cialdini, Durando and Govone will be the leading Generals. Of these the public will expect most from Cialdini. He has given more proof of military genius, though La Marmora has a wider experience.

Now, it may turn out that in all this Italy has simply been used by Prussia as a means of gaining some concessions from her rival, and Italy may have been drawn into a course of action which will defeat her own ends. It is probable, or at least possible, that the telegraph will have informed you of a peaceful change in Germany before this reaches you.

Is Italy prepared for war, and what are her hopes?

Let me answer the last question first. The presence of Austria in the Quadrilateral is a perpetual menace. To maintain our nationality we must defend a difficult line—that of the Po—at great expense in men and money, and we must maintain a large army to be ready for Austrian aggression on short notice. The only solution ever suggested is that often given Italy by that sapient adviser of poor people, *The London Times*. Says this wise friend: "Give up foolish hopes. You have got more than you ought to have expected. A little load, more or less, does not matter. Cultivate what you have, and thank Louis Napoleon for giving you so much. Make peace with Austria, disband your armies, and eat your maccaroni with thanksgiving."

The evil of taking this advice is, first, that loyal millions of Italians in Venetia ask us to liberate them from Austrian bondage, and we have too much patriotic affection for our brethren to abandon them. Secondly, that to give up what is undeniably your own for the sake of a brief respite—a fallacious hope of peace—would be a mark of meanness of spirit as culpable in a nation as in a man. It is in no grasping, ambitious spirit that Italy has for six years claimed Venice. It was a necessary attitude, because manly conduct becomes a nation which is the latest born of modern liberty. Thirdly, no peace with Austria could make it safe for us to disband our armies and to sit down to our maccaroni. A formidable military power like Austria could easily invent pretexts for a new assault upon us to recover Lombardy and reintegrate the Papal power, which is practically overthrown.

We hope by fighting to gain our natural frontier to push Austria back behind the mountain ramparts, which would render Italian nationality safe in the intrenchments made for it by the hand of the Almighty. *Then* we can disband armies and offer upon the work of repairing the places wasted by centuries of Austrian and French invasions, occupations and spoliations. These are the hopes of Italy as to Venetia. She hopes more. Out of this war will come many consequences, not the least of which will be the abandonment of that