

MEXICO AND THE UNITED STATES.

INTERESTING DIPLOMATIC CORRESPONDENCE.

Interchange of Views Between Secretary Seward and M. Drouyn de L'Huys.

The Withdrawal of the French Troops from Mexico, &c.

The President yesterday sent a message to the House of Representatives, in response to the resolution asking for information in relation to the proposed evacuation of Mexico by the French military forces, enclosing a number of documents, of which we give the substance.

Mr. Seward writes to M. de Montholon, the French Minister at Washington, under date of Feb. 12th, 1866, acknowledging the receipt of a copy of the report from M. Drouyn de L'Huys, in reply to a note of Mr. Seward.

Drouyn de L'Huys declares that the French expedition into Mexico had in it nothing hostile to the institutions of the New World, and still less of anything hostile to the United States, and that the French Government is disposed to hasten as much as possible the recall of its troops from Mexico.

M. Drouyn de L'Huys observes that the Emperor, &c., &c., in the maxims of public right, which he holds in common with the United States, declared that the question of change of institutions rested solely on the suffrages of the Mexican people.

Mr. Seward, in reply, says the explanation of French motives is accepted with the consideration due to a friendly power, but he thinks it his duty to insist that whatever were the intentions of the French Government, the proceedings which were adopted by a class of Mexicans for subverting the republican government there, and for availing themselves of the French intervention to establish in its ruin a despotic monarchy, are regarded by the United States as having been taken without the authority, and presented against the will and opinions of the Mexican people.

Mr. Seward goes on to say that the United States can only recognize the ancient Republic of Mexico, and that in any way involving itself with "the institution of Maximilian," he says that "either rightfully or wrongfully, the presence of European armies, in Mexico, maintaining a European prince, with imperial attributes, without her consent or against her will, is deemed a source of apprehension and danger not only to the United States, but also to all the independent and sovereign republics of the American Continent and its adjacent islands."

Mr. Drouyn de L'Huys writes to the Marquis de Montholon, Paris, April 5, 1866.—To Marquis de Montholon.—Sir: I have read with all the attention which it deserves, the answer of the Secretary of State to my despatch of the 9th of January last. The scrupulous care with which Mr. Seward has pleased to analyze that despatch, and the extended consideration which it has attracted, have enabled me to define in regard to the exposé which I have made of the conduct of France in the affairs of Mexico, the doctrines which are the basis of the intervention of the United States, bear witness in our eyes of the interest which the Cabinet of Washington attaches to putting aside all misapprehensions.

We find therein the evidence of its desire to cause the sentiments of amity which the traditions of a long alliance have cemented between the two countries to prevail over the accidental divergences often inevitable in the movement of affairs and relations of Governments. It is in this disposition that we have appreciated the communication which your Secretary has made to me, and which you on the 1st of January last. I will not follow Mr. Seward in the developments he has given to the exposition of the principles which direct the policy of the American Union.

It does not appear to me opportune or profitable to prolong, on points of doctrine or of history, a discussion which we may expect in opinion from the Government of United States without danger to the interests of the two countries. I think it better to serve the interests of the United States by making assertions in my opinion very contractible, in order to take action on assurances which may contribute to facilitate our understanding. We never hesitate to refer our friends the explanations they ask from us, and we hasten to give the Cabinet of Washington all those which may enlighten on the purpose we have pursued in Mexico, and on the loyalty of our intentions.

We have said to it at the same time that the certainty that we should acquiesce in its resolution to observe, in regard to that country after our departure, a policy of non-intervention, would hasten the moment when it would be possible for us without compromising the interests which led us there, to withdraw our troops and put an end to an occupation which we are so seriously desirous to abridge.

In his despatch of the 12th of February last, Mr. Seward calls to mind on his part that the Government of the United States has conformed, during the whole course of its history, to the principle of non-intervention, and that nothing justifies the apprehension that it should be itself unfaithful in what may concern Mexico.

We receive this assurance with entire confidence. We find therein a sufficient guarantee not only for us, but for the adoption of measures intended to prepare the return of our army. The Emperor has decided that the French troops shall evacuate Mexico in three months, the first being intended to depart in the month of March, the second in May, 1867, and the third in the month of November of the same year.

You will please to communicate this decision officially to the Secretary of State. Receive, Marquis, the assurance of my (Signed) DROUYN DE L'HUYS, Emperor of Austria and the Prince Maximilian, who claims to be an Emperor in Mexico. You inform me that it is expected that about one thousand volunteers will be shipped under this treaty, from Trieste to Vera Cruz very soon, and that at least a

many more will be shipped in the autumn. I have heretofore received the President's instructions to ask for explanations, and conditionally to inform the Government of Austria that the despatch of military expeditions by Austria, France, and an arrangement as the one which seems now to have been consummated, will be regarded with serious concern by the United States.

The subject has now been further considered in connection with the official information thus recently received. The Emperor of Austria, when the attitude of this Government in relation to Mexican affairs should be one again frankly and distinctly made known to the Emperor of Austria, and that the attitude of this Government in relation to Mexican affairs should be one again frankly and distinctly made known to the Emperor of Austria, and that the attitude of this Government in relation to Mexican affairs should be one again frankly and distinctly made known to the Emperor of Austria.

That the United States cannot regard with unconcern a proceeding which would seem to bring Austria into an alliance with the invaders of Mexico, to subvert the domestic Republic, and build up foreign imperial institutions, it is hoped Austria will give us frank explanations.

I am, sir, your obedient servant, WILLIAM H. SEWARD, The Marquis de Montholon, &c. &c. Mr. Seward writes to Mr. Motley, DEPARTMENT OF STATE, WASHINGTON, March 19, 1866.—Sir: Mr. Bigelow informs me, by a despatch of the 16th of February, that he has learned from an official source, that Gregorio Barandian, the diplomatic representative of the Archduke Maximilian, formerly Secretary of Legation, under the Emperor of Austria, is now in Paris to fit out ten thousand Austrian volunteers, who are ready to embark from Trieste for Mexico. The Mexican Commissioner informed him that there was no money in his hands, and that he had no designs against that Republic by the Government of France, which was begun with a disclaimer of political designs.

The United States, in view of the character of the political relations, their proximity and intimate relation to Mexico, and their just influence in the political affairs of the American Continent, and their just influence in the political affairs of the American Continent, and their just influence in the political affairs of the American Continent.

Mr. Seward writes to the Marquis de Montholon, Paris, April 5, 1866.—To Marquis de Montholon.—Sir: I have read with all the attention which it deserves, the answer of the Secretary of State to my despatch of the 9th of January last. The scrupulous care with which Mr. Seward has pleased to analyze that despatch, and the extended consideration which it has attracted, have enabled me to define in regard to the exposé which I have made of the conduct of France in the affairs of Mexico, the doctrines which are the basis of the intervention of the United States, bear witness in our eyes of the interest which the Cabinet of Washington attaches to putting aside all misapprehensions.

We find therein the evidence of its desire to cause the sentiments of amity which the traditions of a long alliance have cemented between the two countries to prevail over the accidental divergences often inevitable in the movement of affairs and relations of Governments. It is in this disposition that we have appreciated the communication which your Secretary has made to me, and which you on the 1st of January last. I will not follow Mr. Seward in the developments he has given to the exposition of the principles which direct the policy of the American Union.

It does not appear to me opportune or profitable to prolong, on points of doctrine or of history, a discussion which we may expect in opinion from the Government of United States without danger to the interests of the two countries. I think it better to serve the interests of the United States by making assertions in my opinion very contractible, in order to take action on assurances which may contribute to facilitate our understanding. We never hesitate to refer our friends the explanations they ask from us, and we hasten to give the Cabinet of Washington all those which may enlighten on the purpose we have pursued in Mexico, and on the loyalty of our intentions.

We have said to it at the same time that the certainty that we should acquiesce in its resolution to observe, in regard to that country after our departure, a policy of non-intervention, would hasten the moment when it would be possible for us without compromising the interests which led us there, to withdraw our troops and put an end to an occupation which we are so seriously desirous to abridge.

In his despatch of the 12th of February last, Mr. Seward calls to mind on his part that the Government of the United States has conformed, during the whole course of its history, to the principle of non-intervention, and that nothing justifies the apprehension that it should be itself unfaithful in what may concern Mexico.

We receive this assurance with entire confidence. We find therein a sufficient guarantee not only for us, but for the adoption of measures intended to prepare the return of our army. The Emperor has decided that the French troops shall evacuate Mexico in three months, the first being intended to depart in the month of March, the second in May, 1867, and the third in the month of November of the same year.

You will please to communicate this decision officially to the Secretary of State. Receive, Marquis, the assurance of my (Signed) DROUYN DE L'HUYS, Emperor of Austria and the Prince Maximilian, who claims to be an Emperor in Mexico. You inform me that it is expected that about one thousand volunteers will be shipped under this treaty, from Trieste to Vera Cruz very soon, and that at least a

many more will be shipped in the autumn. I have heretofore received the President's instructions to ask for explanations, and conditionally to inform the Government of Austria that the despatch of military expeditions by Austria, France, and an arrangement as the one which seems now to have been consummated, will be regarded with serious concern by the United States.

The subject has now been further considered in connection with the official information thus recently received. The Emperor of Austria, when the attitude of this Government in relation to Mexican affairs should be one again frankly and distinctly made known to the Emperor of Austria, and that the attitude of this Government in relation to Mexican affairs should be one again frankly and distinctly made known to the Emperor of Austria.

That the United States cannot regard with unconcern a proceeding which would seem to bring Austria into an alliance with the invaders of Mexico, to subvert the domestic Republic, and build up foreign imperial institutions, it is hoped Austria will give us frank explanations.

I am, sir, your obedient servant, WILLIAM H. SEWARD, The Marquis de Montholon, &c. &c. Mr. Seward writes to Mr. Motley, DEPARTMENT OF STATE, WASHINGTON, March 19, 1866.—Sir: Mr. Bigelow informs me, by a despatch of the 16th of February, that he has learned from an official source, that Gregorio Barandian, the diplomatic representative of the Archduke Maximilian, formerly Secretary of Legation, under the Emperor of Austria, is now in Paris to fit out ten thousand Austrian volunteers, who are ready to embark from Trieste for Mexico. The Mexican Commissioner informed him that there was no money in his hands, and that he had no designs against that Republic by the Government of France, which was begun with a disclaimer of political designs.

The United States, in view of the character of the political relations, their proximity and intimate relation to Mexico, and their just influence in the political affairs of the American Continent, and their just influence in the political affairs of the American Continent, and their just influence in the political affairs of the American Continent.

Mr. Seward writes to the Marquis de Montholon, Paris, April 5, 1866.—To Marquis de Montholon.—Sir: I have read with all the attention which it deserves, the answer of the Secretary of State to my despatch of the 9th of January last. The scrupulous care with which Mr. Seward has pleased to analyze that despatch, and the extended consideration which it has attracted, have enabled me to define in regard to the exposé which I have made of the conduct of France in the affairs of Mexico, the doctrines which are the basis of the intervention of the United States, bear witness in our eyes of the interest which the Cabinet of Washington attaches to putting aside all misapprehensions.

We find therein the evidence of its desire to cause the sentiments of amity which the traditions of a long alliance have cemented between the two countries to prevail over the accidental divergences often inevitable in the movement of affairs and relations of Governments. It is in this disposition that we have appreciated the communication which your Secretary has made to me, and which you on the 1st of January last. I will not follow Mr. Seward in the developments he has given to the exposition of the principles which direct the policy of the American Union.

It does not appear to me opportune or profitable to prolong, on points of doctrine or of history, a discussion which we may expect in opinion from the Government of United States without danger to the interests of the two countries. I think it better to serve the interests of the United States by making assertions in my opinion very contractible, in order to take action on assurances which may contribute to facilitate our understanding. We never hesitate to refer our friends the explanations they ask from us, and we hasten to give the Cabinet of Washington all those which may enlighten on the purpose we have pursued in Mexico, and on the loyalty of our intentions.

We have said to it at the same time that the certainty that we should acquiesce in its resolution to observe, in regard to that country after our departure, a policy of non-intervention, would hasten the moment when it would be possible for us without compromising the interests which led us there, to withdraw our troops and put an end to an occupation which we are so seriously desirous to abridge.

In his despatch of the 12th of February last, Mr. Seward calls to mind on his part that the Government of the United States has conformed, during the whole course of its history, to the principle of non-intervention, and that nothing justifies the apprehension that it should be itself unfaithful in what may concern Mexico.

We receive this assurance with entire confidence. We find therein a sufficient guarantee not only for us, but for the adoption of measures intended to prepare the return of our army. The Emperor has decided that the French troops shall evacuate Mexico in three months, the first being intended to depart in the month of March, the second in May, 1867, and the third in the month of November of the same year.

You will please to communicate this decision officially to the Secretary of State. Receive, Marquis, the assurance of my (Signed) DROUYN DE L'HUYS, Emperor of Austria and the Prince Maximilian, who claims to be an Emperor in Mexico. You inform me that it is expected that about one thousand volunteers will be shipped under this treaty, from Trieste to Vera Cruz very soon, and that at least a

AMUSEMENTS. RILEY'S CONTINENTAL NEWS EXCHANGE. CHOICE SEATS. To all places of amusement may be had up to 64 cents every evening. CHOCOLATE SEATS AND ADMISSION TICKETS CAN BE HAD AT...

MUSICAL SOIREE EVERY EVENING, AT THE City Chess and Reading Rooms, 126 CHESTNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

SPECIAL NOTICE. In order to meet the wishes of many families and patrons, the Manager respectfully announces that in consideration of this being the LAST WEEK BUT TWO, FAREWELL PERFORMANCES IN THIS CITY...

THE PET OF THE CITY. YOUNG AMERICA will commence the performance with his new and original comedy, TRANSFORMATIONS. TO BE FOLLOWED BY THE MAGICAL TRAPPEZ.

MISS MAGGIE MITCHELL. In her ORIGINAL AND BEAUTIFUL CONCEPTION OF THE PEARL OF SAVOY. WHICH HAS BEEN PRODUCE IN THE MOST BRILLIANT IMPERSONATIONS OF THE ARTISTE...

THE PLAYING DUTCHMAN. NEW AMERICAN THEATRE. WALNUT STREET, ABOVE EIGHTH. FRIDAY EVENING, APRIL 24, 1866.

HARNESS, SADDLES, & THE OLDEST AND LARGEST SADDLE & HARNESS MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENT IN THE COUNTRY.

LACEY, MEEKER & CO. No. 1216 CHESTNUT STREET. OFFER OF THEIR OWN MANUFACTURE: BUGGY HARNESS, from \$20 to \$250.

ANGELIER AND CO. MALTSTERS. No. 1216 CHESTNUT STREET. OFFER OF THEIR OWN MANUFACTURE: BOUGY HARNESS, from \$20 to \$250.

FURNITURE AND BEDDING. In every style, in Rosewood and Walnut, either Roilashed or Oiled, at GEO. J. HENKELS', Thirteenth and Chestnut Streets.

WALNUT DINING ROOM AND LIBRARY SUITES IN OIL, AT Geo. J. Henkels', Thirteenth and Chestnut Streets.

HOUSE KEEPERS. I have a large stock of every variety of Furniture which I will sell at reduced prices, consisting of PLAIN AND MARBLE-TOP COTTAGE SUITS.

FEATHER WAREHOUSE, TENTH STREET. Feather Beds, Pillows, Mattresses, of all kinds. Blankets, Counterpanes, etc.

A. N. ATWOOD. WHOLESALE MANUFACTURER OF MATTRESSES AND BEDDING. No. 45 SOUTH SECOND STREET, Philadelphia.

SPRING MATTRESS. BEST QUALITY AND STYLE. AND BEDDING OF EVERY DESCRIPTION. J. G. FULLER, No. 7 SEVENTH STREET.

CARPETINGS & OIL CLOTHS. PHILADELPHIA OIL CLOTH WORKS. Established in 1820. The undersigned invites the attention of Dealers to the most desirable stock of OIL CLOTHS to be found in the Union, consisting of...

THOMAS POTTER, MANUFACTURER. Philada. Warehouse, No. 229 Arch Street. New York Office, No. 78 Duane Street.

MUJAVIRO. THE MOST DELICIOUS OF ALL PERFUMES. SOLD EVERYWHERE. 205 and 207 North Fourth Street, PHILADELPHIA.

RETAIL DRY GOODS. 1024 CHESTNUT STREET. 1866. Spring Importation. 1866. R. M. NEEDLES. Has Just opened, 1,000 PIECES WHITE GOODS.

COATING GOODS. Super Black French Coatings, Colored Coatings, of all kinds, Black French Coatings, Fancy French Coatings, Super Silk Mixed Coatings.

FINANCIAL. S. SECURITIES SPECIALTY. SMITH, RANDOLPH & CO., BANKERS AND BROKERS, 16 South Third St., New York.

STOCKS AND GOLD. BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION. INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS. 5-20 7 3-10.

COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES. WANTED. DE HAVEN & BRO., 40 South Third Street.

P. S. PETERSON & CO. P. S. PETERSON & CO., 39 South Third Street. Stocks, Bonds, &c., Bought and Sold at Board of Brokers.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY. LEWIS LADOMUS, DIAMOND DEALER & JEWELER, WATCHES, JEWELRY SILVER WARE, WATCHES AND JEWELRY REPAIRED.

AMERICAN WATCHES. HOWARD'S FIRST CLASS AMERICAN WATCHES. HAVE THE IMPROVED Mershon's Patent Regulator.

GEOERGE PLOWMAN, CARPENTER AND BUILDER. 332 CARTER STREET, and 11 DOOR STREET. Machine Work and Millwrighting promptly attended to.