Baily Evening Bulletin

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GIBSON PEACOCK. Editor.

OUR WHOLE COUNTRY.

F. L. FETHERSTON. Publisher.

VOLUME XX.---NO. 25.

PHILADELPHIA, MONDAY, MAY 7, 1866.

DOUBLE SHEET, THREE CENTS.

EVENING BULLETIN. (Sundays excepted) at THE NEW BULLETIN BUILDING, 607 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia.

BY THE "Evening Bulletin Association."

GIBSON PEAGOOK, ERNEST O. WALLACE, F. L. FHTHERSTON, THOS. J. WILLIAMSON OASPER SOUDER, Jr., FRANCIS WELLS. The BULLETIS is served to subscribers in the city of 18 cents per week, payable to the carriers, or \$8 00 per

MARRIED. TINDALI.—GODSHALL.—On the 1st inst. by the Rev. Franklin Moore, Van R. Tindall, M. D., to Miss Lavinia Gedshall, both of this city.

BROWN.—At Washington, D. C., on the morning of the 5th inst., James P. Brown.
Funeral services at St. Luke's Church, Germantown, to-morrow, Tuesday after moon, at 3 o'clock.
BRUNER.—On Sabbath morning, May 6th, Margaret.
C. Nagles, wife of James P. Bruner.
The relatives and friends of the family, are, without further notice, invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, Bridge, above Thirty-fifth street, on Wednesday afternoon, at 3 o'clock. Interment at Laurel Hill.
FISHER.—On the 6th inst., Henry G. Fisher, in the 62d year of his age
The relatives and friends of the family, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, Fo, 132 South Fifteenth Street, on Wednesday afternoon, at 3 o'clock. Interment at Monument Cemetery.

NYAGUE —Fittley movement 4th inst. Mr. J. B.

emetery. NEAGLE.—Friday morning, 4th inst., Mr. J. B. NEAGLE.—Friday morning, the land, Reagle aged 59 years.

The relatives, his friends, and those of the family, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 1674 Filbert street. Tuesday morn-ing, at 9 o'alock. Solemn high mass at Cathedral, Interment at Cathedral Cemetery.

EYRE & LANDELL are prepared to supply families with Dry Goods, at the lowest prices.

LINEN SHEETINGS.

MARSEILLES QUI. TS.

TARLE LINENS, DAMASK TOWKLS,
1 OUSEHOLD ! RY GOODS.

WM. HEACOCK, GENERAL FURNISHING UNDERTAKER, No. 18 North Ninth street above market.

SPECIAL SOTICES.

HOWARD HOSPITAL, Nos. 1518 and 152 Lombard street, Dispensary Department, Med estment and medicines furnished gratuitons CONCERT HALL.

A grand corcert will be given at Concert Hall

by the BLACK SWAN TEOUPE, on WEDNESDAY

MONTHS 1866.

by the BLACK SWAN TROUTE, on The EVENING, May 16th, 1866.
The time and place for the sale of tickets will be an mv5-3trp?

THE ELEVENTH ANNUAL MEETING
of the JEWISH FOSTER HOME SOCIETY
will take place on TULSDAY. May 8th, 1868, at 8
o'clock P. M., at the Hall of the Harmonie Society
Coates street. 1st door below Franklin. The public are
invited to attend. INVIEG to attend.

INATIONAL BANK OF THE NOETHERN
LIBERTIES, PHILADELPHIA, May 7. 1868.

The Directors have this day declared a Dividend of SEVEN FER OFNT. and an Extra Dividend of THIREE PER CENT., payable on demand, clear of United States Tax.

W. GUMMERE, Cashier. my7-512 W. GUMMERE, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE JEFFERSON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA.

At a Meeting of he Board of Directors held this
day, a remi-annual Dividend of THREE PEB CENT.,
clear of all Taxes, was declared, without to the
holders, or their legal representatives, on and after the
17th instant.

PHILIP E. COLEMAN,
Secretary.

myr-su

REV. G. D. CARROW WILL DELIVER

his fourth lecture on "Lite in Spanish America,"
to-morrow evening, at % to 8 o'clock, in Union M. E.

Ohurch. Subject—"Euenos Ayres and General Rosas."

Mrs. El MACK will perform a voluntary on the new Tickets at Perkinpine & Higgins's 56 N. Fourth st. and at the door, 30 cents each.

and at the door, 30 cents each.

AMERICAN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—JOHN
B. GOUGH will deliver a lecture on MONDAY
EVENING, May 14th. Subject.—'Peculiar People.'
The sale of tickets will begin on Tuesday morning, strinst., and no tickets will be sold or engaged before that time. The north half of the house will be sold at Ash mead & Evans' Book Store, 72t Chestnut street, and the south half at Trumpler's Music Store, Seventh and Chestnut streets. Price, 25, 50 and 75 cents. my5-31rpl OFFICE OF THE MAYOR OF THE CITY
OFFICE OF THE MAYOR OF THE CITY
OFFILLADELPHIA. MAY 5th. 1866.
Notice is hereby given that the provisions of the ordinance prohibiting persons from washing or causing to be washed "any pavement in the City of Philadelphia, between the hours of 7 o'clock. In the morning and 7 o'clock, in the evening," will be rigidly enforced until the first of October, proximo.

By order of the Mayor.

in the evening, of October, proximo.

By order of the Mayor,

SAMUEL G. RUGGLES,

Chief of Police, THE UNION STATE CENTARL COM MITTER will meet at the rooms of the Nationa Union Club, No. 2105 Chestnut street, Philadelphia. Wednesday, the 16th day of May, instant, at three

The attendance of every member of the Committee

PHILADELPHIA, May 1, 1866. PHILADELPHIA, May 1, 1865.

PHILADNLPHIA AND READING RAILSOAD COMPANY. Office 227 South FOURTH
Street, PHILADELPHIA, April 28, 1886.
Notice is hereby given to the Stockholders of this
Company, that the option of receiving their Dividend
in Stock or Cash, under the resolution of the Board of
11th December, 1865, will cease on and after the 31st of
May, 1886, and that such stockholders as do not demand
their Dividend to be paid to them in Stock on or before
that day, will be thereafter entitled to receive it in
Cash only.

S. BRADFORD, Treasurer.

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S. BRADFORD, Treasurer.

NORTH PRESEYTERIAN CHURCH.

Sixth street, above Green.—The Central Prebytery of Philadelphia will meet in this Courch, This (Monday) Evening, to ordain to the Gospel Ministry Mr. Sylvanus Sayre, Licentiate of Princeton Seminary. The sermon will be preached by Rev. E. A. Beadle, D. D. Services commencing at 7% o'clock.

The interesting series of meetings held for the last two weeks in the Lecture Room of the Church, will be continued every evening except Saturday evening. continued every evening except Saturday evening.

LAYING OF A CORNER STONE.—The
"Cnew Estate," corner of Germantown and Upsal
streets, Germantown, will be laid on SATURDAY,
May 12th, 3 o'clock, P. M. Addre ses may be expected
from Revs. A. H. Lung, George Dana Boardman, P. S.
Heusen and Dr. J. Wheaton Smiths. The public are
cordially invited to attend.

GEORGE NUGENT,

CHARLES H. CUMMINGS,
P. B. HINKLE,

Building Committee

Take the Germantown, 2 o'clock cars from Ninth
and Green streets, to Germantown, and then the herse
cars on Main street to Upsal.

"Total Control of the Control of

. Facts and Fancies Jeff. Davis, General Lee, Alex. Stephens, Duke Gwin and R. M. T. Hunter, are each writing a book. They all showed a fondness for pens during the rebellion. Andersonville, for instance,

The itinerant surgeons of Paris sometimes make \$22 per day. The average receipts are only one dollar. They are almost the only class who make money by cutting their friends in the street. The library of George Augustus Sala has

been sold—probably because the owner had no further use for it. It contained many curious books, with presentation volumes, and other interesting memorials. Most of the library consisted of light literature, and each volume was lettered G. A. S.

On Thursday last a torpedo, which had been sunk for three years and one month in Charleston harbor, exploded off the beach of Sullivan's Island, in about eight fathoms water. What a long fuse it must have

A sleeping-car, full of passengers, on the Grand Trunk line between Montreal and Portland, was thrown off the track on Sat-urday morning and fell down a fifteen feet embankment without seriously injuring a person. The car took fire in the descent and was entirely destroyed. It is difficult to realize the profound sleepiness of people who could go through all that without being injured. Salamanders are nothing to

THE NEW BULLETIN BUILDING.

HISTORY OF THE LOCALITY.

The promenader along Chestnut street

west of the State House, will find it difficul to realize that but little more than half a century ago spots that are now covered with magnificent structures of marble. brown stone, iron and brick, and that are teeming marts of trade and fashion, were open lots with but few buildings of any kind among them, and of the few that existed the majority were mean and squalid affairs, such as are frequently found in the suburbs of a growing city. The square in which the new BULLETIN BUILDING is loca. ted was, in one respect, in conformity with this rule and in another respect an excepto it. Buildings were few and far between there; but there was a good representation of pretentious structures among them. At the beginning of the present century there were but three buildings upon the north side of Chestnut street, between Sixth and Seventh streets. The first of these structures was the "New Theatre," which was still in an unfinished condition; the second was Tilghman's mansion, which occupied the site of the late Arcade; and the third was a small two-storied wooden building. which stood at the northeast corner o Seventh and Chestnut streets. Tilghman's house was what was originally known as Carpenter's mansion, having been built by Joshua Carpenter soon after the founding of the city. The Carpenters were a wealthy and influential family in Philadelphia during the early days of the city, and Joshua, having become possessed of the square of ground bounded by Chestnut, Market, Sixth and Seventh streets, put up a fine old-fashioned mansion upon the spot where the Arcade lately stood. The house was of brick, two stories in height, and furnished liberally with gables, heavy wooden cornices, pent roofs, &c. The entire southern half of the square upon which the house stood was en closed with a fence, and cultivated as a garden. Along the northern side a passage ran which was originally called Carpenter's lane, but in due course of time it became dignified into Carpenter street, and it is now styled Jayne street. Governor Thomas occupied the mansion a hundred and twenty seven years ago, and tradition says that the Governor's lady was liberal of the fruit and flowers produced in her fine garden. It was quite a walk out to the Governor's garden. in those days, and those who went thither when fruit and flowers were in season were not allowed to go away empty-handed. There is a whimsical story told of a chal lenge that was sent to a rival by Peter Evans in 1714, asking the former to fight a duel near Carpenter's garden, the place being so distant from the town, and so lonely as to be adapted for pistol and coffee exer-

After Governor Thomas the house had numerous tenants, among whom were John Ross, Esq., John Smith, Esq., and Col. John Dickinson. The latter, in 1774, extended the building out further towards Chestnut street, with a handsome front upon the latter. The new front had a pointed gable in the centre, with wings, and the improved mansion was one of the most imposing in appearance of any upon Chestnut street, During the time of the Revolution the house which was then owned by Col. Philemon Dickinson, was used as a hospital for sick soldiers. and many a poor fellow belonging to the Pennsylvania and Virginia lines died there of camp fever. After the war the house was elegantly fitted up for the use of Chevalier de Luzerne, the French Ambassador to the new republic. On the 15th of July, 1782, a magnificent entertainment was given by the Chevalier in honor of the birth of the French Dauphin. The fete was much talked of before it took place, and long after the event it was a topic of conversation. The garden between the mansion and Sixth street was embellished with temporary structures. which were put up for the occasion, and everything was conducted upon the most splendid and expensive scale. There were music, fireworks, feasting, dancing, and a "good time generally." General Washington, Count Rochambeau, many members of Congress, and distinguished persons in public and private life were present in abundance. The victory at Yorktown had just solved the American question, and France was on the eve of its terrible revolution when this grand festival took place.

The Carpenter building was demolished in 1827 to make way for the Arcade, and the latter having out-lived its usefulness, went down before the march of improvement in 1860 to make way for the elegant block of marble stores which now occupies its site. The first regular theatre in Philadelphia was located at the corner of South and Vernon streets, between Front and Second. South and Crab (or Apollo) street, between Fourth and Fifth. It was erected about the year 1766, and it was built just across the town limits so as to avoid the opposition of the city authorities. At a later period, a theatre was built on the north side of Chestnut street, above Sixth. In 1793 this establishment was first opened, and to distinguish it from the South street concern it was styled the "New Theatre." We have before us a picture of the New Theatretaken in 1799. The building, which stands back from the line of the street, has much more

Its gable end fronts on Chestnut street, and its large round-topped window, in front. gives it very much the appearance of a church. A temporary shed extends out to the line of the street, and occupies the place afterwards filled by the portico of the house Our picture was taken at a momen when the audience—the gentlemen in knee-breeches and the ladies in the very shortest of waists and the lankiest of skirts

the appearance of a church than a theatre-

crowding under the temporary shed in front. I heatre" was followed, in the early part of his not having awaited the arrival of the Some are obtaining their evening's supply of oranges, peanuts and apples, from sable dealers outside, and the scene is quite lively and animated. East of the theatre there i a rough wooden fence; and the only build ings between the temple of Thespis and Seventh street are the Tilghman mansion and the small structure on the corner of Seventh street already referred to. The only familiar object in the entire scene to the modern Philadelphian, is the County Court House (then Congress Hall), which occuples a position in the foreground of the picture. The "New Theatre" was completed about the close of the last century, and in 1805 it was enlarged and improved. It was then considered the finest building for dramatic purposes in the United States.

On Sunday, April 2, 1820, the theatre took fire. The alarm was quickly given; but the efforts of the firemen could accomplish but little; the flames spread rapidly and furiously through the combustible material with which the building was filled, and in the course of a few hours no trace, except a heap of smouldering ruins, was left of the theatrical temple of which Philadelphia was so proud. The prompter's clock, a model of a ship, and a mirror, were all that was saved of the valuable contents of the house. On the outside, the fine figures of the Tragic and Comic Muses, carved by Rush, escaped damage, and they graced the front of the successor of the original Philadelphia "Old Drury." The flames extended to two dwellings on the west of the theatre, which were unroofed, and the upper stories were destroyed.

The theatre was rebuilt, and in December, 1822, it was again opened to the public. The dimensions of the new "New Theatre" were ninety-two feet in front by one hundred and fifty feet in depth. The front was of marble, in the Italian style. An arcade of five arches supported a screen of composite columns and a plain entablature. This was originally designed to have been crowned by an ornamental pediment, but, from want of sufficient funds in the early days of the theatre, it was never constructed. The consequence was that what might have been made one of the most tasteful buildings in the city, always presented an unfinished appearance. Over the wings were niches filled with the excellent figures representing Tragody and Comedy, and below these were semi-circular recesses with representations of the tragic and comic muses in basso-relievo. The audience part of the house was described on a semi-circle of forty-six feet diameter. There were three rows of boxes, resting on slender cast-iron columns. The lobbies, saloons, stairways, &c., were on commodious scale, and the whole interior was considered a model in its early days. The design was that of the late William Strickland. The bas-reliefs of the tragic and comic-muses were sculptured, in marble, by an Italian artist, named Francisco Jardella.

"Old Drury" was long a favorite home of the muses. Here Cooke, Cooper, Kean Macready, Booth, Power, the Kembles, Ellen Tree, Forrest, the Woods, Jenny Lind, Sinclair, Mrs. Austin, Malibran, the Seguins, Elssler, Celeste, Burton, the Cushmans, the Jeffersons and other excellent players and artists, "fretted their hour upon the stage," and brought delighted crowds to the house. There were also, occasionally, entertainments of a different character within the ancient walls. Here, the first grand ball in aid of the funds of the Association for the Relief of Disabled Firemen was given; and here, too, was the grand ball in honor of Henry Clay, which was given when that illustrious statesman was a prominent candidate for the Presidency of the United States. In course of time the march of fashion left "Old Drury" lagging in the background, and it lost favor with the fashionable portion of the play-goers in the community. The Ethiopian Opera, the performances of learned dogs and monkeys, and the

dramatic butcheries of companies of bipeds who were worse, professionally, than any respectably trained dogs or monkeys, hurried the declining establishment rapidly down-hill in public estimation; and if the ghost of Shakespeare ever revisited his old temple in its later days, he must have been driven from it in disgust long before the final close of the house. On the first evening of May, 1855, the last theatrical performance was given within the walls of "Old Drury." The auctioneer came next, and sold out the dilapidated properties, in the midst of a curious crowd which was gathered together by the favorable opportunity which was offered of making a first appearance upon the stage and of penetrating the hidden mysteries of the theatre.

The theatre was at once demolished, and its site was covered with three elegant brown stone structures, which are now numbered respectively 603 & 605, 607 and The second theatre was at the corner of 609. The building Nos. 603 & 605 was erected by the firm of Rockhill & Wilson for their own use, and the two structures west of it were put up by Mr. Hulings Cowperthwaite. The latter afterwards disposed of his interest in the property. In June, 1865, the proprietors of the Evening Bulletin purchased No. 607 as a permanent location for their office. On the night of January 1st, 1866, the building took fire and was almost totally destroyed. The flames also communicated to Nos. 603 & 605, and to No. 609. damaging both structures badly. The ravages of the fire have since disappeared, and the publication of the Evening Bulletin commences at this time in the NEW BULLE-TIN BUILDING, which is located on a spot made interesting by its association with curious events in the early history of the city, and rendered almost classical in the views of some by its dramatic antecedents. Our sketch of the history of the locality would not be complete without some allusion to the Shakespeare Building which occupies the northwest corner of Sixth and were about pouring into the house, and | Chestnut streets. The building of the "New

the century, by the erection upon the lot mmediately east of it, of a large fourtoried structure, which was styled the Shakespeare Building. The edifice was of brick, four stories in height, and it extended one hundred and fifty feet to the north on Sixth street. The lower story was fitted up for stores, and the upper apartments were used for dwellings, workshops, &c. Upon the second floor was the Shakespeare Assembly Room, which was first opened by Jacob Vogdes, about the year 1804. Francis & Durang's balls were given there soon after the erection of the building. The Assembly Room was sometimes used for exhibitions, and some of our older readers will remember the invisible lady and acoustic temple which excited wonder there more than fifty years ago. The building had a varied existence, being used at different times for very many different purposes, until the night of December 27th, 1851, when, on the occasion of the burning of Hart's building, the flames communicated to it, and the structure, with most of its contents, was totally destroyed. A lofty five-storied structure of brick, resting upon marble columns at the first story, was erected on the ruins of the old Shakespeare

DIPLOMATIC CORRESPONDENCE.

Building, and the new edifice was chris-

tened with the old name.

BANCROFT'S SPEECH IN ENGLAND.

Earl Russell Denies Mr. Bancroft's Statements.

MR. BANCROFT'S REPLY.

Lord Russell to Mr. Adams. CHESHAM PLACE, Feb. 28, 1866.—Dear Mr. Adams: I observe in The Daily News of yesterday, extracts from a speech of Mr. Bancroft, delivered in the House of Repre-

sentatives on the 12th inst. In this speech Mr. Bancroft is represented to have said, referring to the breaking out

of the civil war:
"The British Secretary of the State for Foreign Affairs made haste to send word through the palaces of Europe that the great Republic was in its agony, that the Republic was no more, that a headstone was all that remained due by the law of nations to the

As words pronounced on such an occasion, and by so eminent a man as Mr. Bancroft, may have an effect far beyond the injury which my personal character might suffer, I must request you to convey to Mr. Bancroft my denial of the truth of his allega-tions, and to refer him to facts of a totally opposite character.
Soon after the news of the resistance in

arms of the Southern States to the Govern-ment of the Union arrived in this country, a member of the House of Commons stated that the bubble of Republicanism had burst I replied in the same debate that the bub of Republicanism had not burst, and that if the curse of slavery still hung about the United States, it was England who had made them the gift of the poisoned garmen

which was now their torment.
In fact, I have never had any doubt that whether the United States consented to separation or pursued the war to extremity the great Western Republic would remain happily for the world, a powerful and inde pendent Republic.

The authors of the Declaration of Inde-

pendence in declaring for separation from great Britain, after enumerating their com-plaints of her conduct, go on to say: "We plaints of her conduct, go on to say: must therefore acquiesce in the necessity which defiounces our separation and hold them, as we hold the rest of mankind, ene-

mies in war, in peace friends."

That we should be enemies in war, is easily understood; but when we are at peace why should we not be friends, as the great men of the American revolution intended us to be? If they, in the moment of separation and of war, looked forward to a period of peace and of friendship, why should we, more than three-quarters of a century after these events, keep up senti-ments of irritation and hostility founded on ments of irritation and nostinity founded on a mistaken apprehension of facts, and tend-ing to lay the foundation of permanent alienation, suspicion and ill-will? As Mr. Bancroft's speech is likely to have

very extensive publicity, I reserve to my-self the power of making public this letter, at such time as I shall judge fit. I remain, my dear Mr. Adams, your faithful servant. P. S.—I subjoin an extract of my speech

on the 30th of May, 1861, as reported in Hansard's Debates.

Mr. Bancroft to Mr. Adams in Reply.

NEW YORK, March 23, 1866.—My Dear Mr. Adams: I have received from you, by Lord Russell's desire, a copy of his letter to you of the 28th of February last in which he denies the truth of a certain allegation in my address to Congress on the 12th of the same month. The passage which he cites contains these three allegations—That, as British Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, e viewed this Republic as "the late Union;" that he sent this view of our country through the palaces of Europe, and that he made haste to do so. When Lord Russell calls to mind the authority for these statements, he must acknowledge them to be perfectly

On the 6th day of May, 1861, Lord John Russell, then Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, wrote a despatch to Lord Lyons, in which he describes the condition of America as the disruption of a Confederacy," and he further used these words: "Civil war has broken out between the several States of the late Union. The Government of the Southern portion has duly constituted itself. Her Majesty's Government do not wish you to make any mystery of that view." Here is irrefragable proof of my first allegation. On the day on which the Minister of the

Queen thus wrote, he addressed a despatch to Lord Cowley, her Majesty's Embassador at Paris, designating our Republic as "the States which lately composed the American Union;" "the late United States;" "the late Union;" and he enclosed in that despatch for Lord Cowley's instruction, a copy of the above cited letter to Lord Lyons. Having thus ostentatiously communicated his view of our country as "the late Union," he asked in return "to be made acquainted with the views of the Imperial Govern-ment." My second allegation is therefore

true in letter and in spirit. That Lord John Russell, as Secretary of State, was in a haste to do this, appears from

American Minister of Mr. Lincoln's appointment, and from those very letters of the 6th of May, 1861, to Lord Cowley and to Lord Lyons, for in those letters he confesses that he had not as yet "received from Lord Lyons any report of the state of affairs and of the prospects of the several parties," but that on coming to the decision which was so momentous and unprecedented, he acted on he reports of "some consuls," and "of the public prints."

It is true that twenty-four days after Lord John Russell had officially described our country as "the disruption of a Confederacy," "the late United States," "the late racy," "the late United States," Union," he reproved a member of the House Union," he reproved a member of the House of Commons for openly exulting "that the great Republican bubble in America had burst," and owned "that the Republic had been for many years a great and free State;" but he uttered no expectation or hope of the restoration of our Union, and rather intimated that the Americans were 'about to destroy each other's happiness and freedom." Lord John, on that occasion, rightly attributed the rebellion to the "accursed institution of slavery," and confessed that England was the giver of "the poisoned garment;" that the former Governments of Great Britain were "themselves to blame for the origin of the evil," But this confession must be interpreted by the light of his averments on the 6th of May, 1861, and by Lord Russell's later assertion that the efforts of our country were but a contest for "empire."

Iu speaking to the American Congress of the life and character of Abraham Lincoln, it was my unavoidable duty-to refer to the conduct of the British Government toward

conductor the British Government toward our country during his administration, for nothing so wounded his fellings, or ex-ercised his judgment, or tried his fortitude. I was asked to address the two Houses of our Congress, and those only. When I learned that the British Minister at Washington was likely to be one of my hearers, I requested Mr. Seward to advise him not to be present, and through another friend I sent him a similar message, which he re-

received and perfectly understood.

I need not recall words of 90 years ago, to be persuaded that in peace America and the United Kingdom should be friends. I have a right to say this; for, when in the public service, I proved it by public acts, and as a private citizen I have never wished and as a private citizen I nave never wisned our Government to demand of a foreign power anything but justice.

Pray send Lord Russell a copy of this letter, which he is at liberty to publish; and

I consider myself equally at liberty to publish his letter, to which this is a reply. I am ever, my dear Mr. Adams, very truly GEO. BANCROFT.

Lord J. Russell to Earl Cowley. Foreign Office, May 6, 1861.—My Lord:
Although Her Majesty's Government has
received no despatches from Lord Lyons by
the mail which has just arrived, the communication between Washington and New
York being intermediate. York being interrupted, yet the accounts which have reached them from some of Her Majesty's Consuls, coupled with what has appeared in the public prints, are sufficient to show that a civil war has broken out among the States which lately composed the American Union.

Other nations have, therefore, to consider the light in which, with reference to that war, they are to regard the Confederacy into which the Southern States have united themselves; and it appears to Her Majesty's Government that, looking at all the cir-cumstances of the case, they cannot hesitate to admit that such Confederacy is entitled be considered as a belligerent, and, as such, invested with all the rights and pre-

rogatives of a belligerent.

I have stated this to Lord Lyons in the lespatch of which I inclose a copy for your ${f Excellencv's information.}$

In making known to M. Trouvenel the opinion of Her Majesty's Government on this point, your Excellency will add that you are instructed to call the attention of the French Government to the bearing which this unfortunate contest threatens to have on the rights and interests of neutral na-

On the one hand, President Lincoln, in behalf of the Northern portion of the late United States, has issued a proclamation declaratory of an intention to subject the ports of the Southern portion of the late Union to a rigorous blockade; on the other hand, President Davis, on behalf of the Southern portion of the late Union, has issued a proclamation declaratory of an inten-tion to grant letters of marque for cruisers to be employed against the commerce of the

In this state of things it appears to Her Majesty's Government to be well deserving of the immediate consideration of all maritime Powers, but more especially of France and England, whether they should not take some steps to invite the contending parties to act upon the principles laid down in the Second and Third Articles of the Declaration of Paris of 1856, which relates to the se curity of neutral property on the high sea The United States, as an entire Govern-ment, have not acceded to that Declaration but in practice they have, in their Conven-tions with other Powers, adopted the second article, although admitting that without some such Convention, the rule was not one of universal application.

As regards the third article, in recent reaties cancluded by the United States with South American Republics, the principle adopted has been at variance with that laid lown in the Declaration of Paris.

Your Excellency will remember that when it was proposed to the Government of the United States, in 1856, to adopt the whole of the Declaration of Paris, they in the first nstance agreed to the second, third and fourth proposals, but made a condition as to the first that the other Powers should as sent to extending the Declaration so as to xempt all private property whatever from capture on the high seas; but before any final decision was taken on this proposal, the Government of President Buchanan which in the interval had come into power,

withdrew the proposition altogether. It seems to Her Majesty's Government to be deservinglof consideration whether a joint endeavor should not now be made to o from each of the belligerents a formal re-cognition of both principles as laid down in the Declaration of Paris, so that such principles shall be admitted by both, as they have been admitted by the Powers who made or acceded to the Declaration of Paris, henceforth to form part of the general law

Her Majesty's Government would be glad to be made acquainted with the views of the Imperial Government on this matter with as little delay as possible. I am, &c.,

Lord J. Russell to Lord Lyons. FOREIGN OFFICE, May 6, 1861.—My Lord: Her Majesty's Government are disappointed in not having received from you in the mail which has just arrived, any report of the state of affairs and of the property of the saveral parties, with reference pects of the several parties, with reference to the issue of the struggle which appears unfortunately to have commenced between

them; but the interruption of the communication between Washington and New York sufficiently explains the non-arrival of your

espatches The account, however, which Her Ma-jesty's Consuls at different ports were enabled to forward by the packet coincids enabled to forward by the packet coincide in showing that, whatever may be the final result of what cannot now be designated otherwise than as the civil war which has broken out between the several States of the late Union, for the present at least those States have separated into distinct Confederacies, and, as such, are carrying on war against each other.

The question for neutral nations to consider is: What is the character of the war, and whether it should be regarded as a war carried on between parties severally in a position-to wage war, and to claim the rights and to perform the obligations attaching to belligerents?

belligerents?
Her Majesty's Government consider that the question can only be answered in the affirmative. If the Government of the Northern portion of the LATE Union possess the advantages inherent in long established governments, the Government of the Southern portion has, nevertheless, duly consti-tuted itself, and carries on in a regular form the administration of the civil government of the States of milds it is commended.

of the States of which it is composed.

Her Majesty's Government, therefore, without assuming to pronounce upon the merits of the question on which the respective parties are at issue, can do no less than accept the facts presented to them. They deeply deplore the disruption of a confederacy with which they have at all times sought to cultivate the most friendly relations, they view with the greatest apprehension and concern the misery and desolation in which that disruption threatens to involve the provinces now arrayed in arms against each other; but they feel that they cannot question the right of the Southern States to claim to be recognized as a bellig-erent, and, as such, invested with all the rights and prerogatives of a belligerent.
I think it right to give your lordship this

timely notice of the view taken by her Magovernment do not wish you to make any mystery of that view.

I shall send your Lordship, by an early opportunity, such further information on these matters as may be required for your guidance; at present I have only to add that no expression of regret that you may employ at the present disastrous state of affairs will too strongly declare the feelings with which Her Majesty's Government contemplate all the eyils which cannot fail to result from it. I am, &c., J. Russell. Extract of Lord John Russell's Speech in the House of Commons, May 30, 1861.

My Honorable friend, the Member for the West Riding of Yorkshire, alluded the other night to one subject in a tone which I was very sorry to hear used by any one. My honorable friend said that "the great Republican bubble in America had burst." I shall send your Lordship, by an early

Republican bubble in America had burst." Now, Sir, I am proud to confess—I may be subject to correction—but for my part, when surject to correction—but for my part, when I find that a dark and tyrannical depotism has been abolished, and that people are likely to enjoy free government in its place. I rejoice. It is my duty to represent Har Majesty as friendly to all existing States; but if a despotic Government fall, and the results a phicaged to it or all the property of the state of the st people subjected to it are likely to obtain better and freer government, I cannot con-ceal that it gives me satisfaction and that I sympathize with them. But I own I have very different feelings when a great Republic, which has enjoyed for 70 or or 80 years institutions under which the peoor so years institutions under which the peo-ple have been free and happy, enters into a conflict in which that freedom and happi-ness is placed in jeopardy. I must say the joy which I felt at the overthrow of some of the despotisms of Italy is counterba-lanced by the pain which I experience at the events which have lately taken place in America. I admit that I have thought and America. I somit that I have thought and that I still think, that in this country we enjoy more real freedom than the United States have ever done. I admit also that the great founders of that Republic, wise and able men as they were, had not the materials at hand by which they could interpose, as we are able to do in this country, the curb and correction of reason in order to restrain the passionate outbursts of the popular will. Yet we cannot be blind to the fact that the Republic has been for many years a great and free State, exhibiting to the world the example of a people in the enjoyment of wealth, happiness, and freedom, and affording bright prospects of the progress and improvement of mankind. When I reflect that the reproaches which are cast by the States of the North upon the States of the South, and the resistance which they have called forth, have arisen from that accursed institution of Slavery, I cannot but recollect also that with our great and glorious institutions we gave them that curse; and that ceived that fatal gift of the poisoned garment which was flung around them from the first hour of their establishment. Therefore, I do not think it just or seemly that there should be among us any-thing like exultation at their dis-cord, and still less that we should reproach them with an evil for the origin of which we are ourselves to blame. These are the feelings with which I heard the remarks of my honorable friend the other night, and I must say that I believe the sentiments which he expressed form an exception to the general impression in England. Indeed, I think nothing could be more honorable to our country than the prevailing pain and grief which have been occasioned by the prospect of that great and free people being about to rush into arms to destroy each other's happiness and freedom.

OBSEQUIES OF COUNT GUROWSKI.-The uneral of the Count Adam Gurowski took place at Washington yesterday, and was attended by a large concourse of people, among whom were Chief Justice Char Secretary Stanton, the Italian Minister, Senato's Sumner and Wilson, and Representatives Roscoe Conkling, of New York, and Hooper and Alley of Massachusetts; the pall bearers officiating on this occasion were be Spanish and Russian Ministers, Senator Wade, Gov. Boutwell, Hiram Barney, Mr. Ashton, Assistant Attorney General, ex-Mayor Berrett, General Maynadier, of the Ordnance Department, and Mr. Rhyner, a member of the Swiss Legation, who was ssiduous in his attentions to the Count during his illness. The rites of the Unitachurch were performed by the venerable Rev. Dr. John Pierrepont, and the remains were deposited in the Oak Hill Cemetery at Georgetown.

SAYS To-DAY'S N. Y. NEWS .- That clause of the new Excise Law which prohibits the opening of bar-rooms on Sunday went into operation yesterday, and seems to have been very rigidly enforced throughout the

GREAT REDUCTION IN THE PRICE OF DRESS GOODS.—Read the announcements of Messrs. Hall & Co., No. 28 South Second street, in another column, this evening