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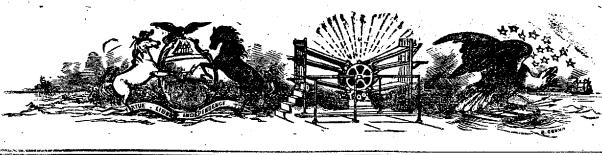
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IN WAR TIMES, AND OTHER POEMS. By J. G. was all that was left him. MENTAL HYGIENE. By L. Ray. HANNAH THURSTON. A Story of American Life, By Bayard Taylor. no.50 Governor Andrew Johnson on Slavery and

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and other MILITARY EQUIPMENTS are invited to the MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENT OF GEO. W. SIMONS & BRO.,

when this institution is dead—when the chains are breken and the captive set free. [Applause.] The institution is dead—when the chains are breken and the captive set free. [Applause.] The institution is dead—[applause]—and slaves are not worth a quarter of a dollar a dozen. [Laughter.] Being dead, let us, in a becoming manner, prepare for the funeral. Now is the time to dispose of this great question. It is a great question, and one which must be settled upon the great principle of human freedom; not by Abolitionists in the North, nor by Secessionists in the South, but by that great law of self-preservation which governs all men alike. Slavery is a cancer upon the body politic which must be rooted out before perfect health can be restored. The great law I refer to is now at work, and negroes and all things else which may be in the way, to impede its course, must get out. Don't go to inventing, but find out the principles of that law, and conform your actions thereto."

In the same speech Governor Johnson gave slave-SANSOM-STREET HALL, PRESENTATION SWORDS

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composition, it being composed entirely of pure Virgin
Wax—hence its extraordinary qualities for preserving
the skin, making it soft, smooth, fair, and transparent
if makes the old appear young, the homely handsome,
the handcome more beautiful, and the most beautiful
divine. Price, 25 and 66 cants. Prepared only by HURT

6.0., Perfumers, 4.1 South RIGHTH Street, two doors
shove Chestinus, and 133 South SEVENTH St., dels-fin

THE NATIONAL FOREIGN RELATIONS. Additional Correspondence Between Mr. Seward. Mr. Adams, and Lord Russell. SATURDAY, JANUARY 23, 1864.

HARRISBURG.

Gov. Curtin's Inaugural-Retrospect and Prospect-Renomination of Abraham Lin-colm.

The inauguration has come and gone, and the dense throng that filled this city yesterday has begun to disappear. Notwithstanding the unfavorable state of the weather, the inauguration was a decided through the company when have feet the company was a decided through the company

success, Distinguished strangers were here from every portion of the State, and wherever Governor

Curtin appeared, he was greeted with enthusiast out in appearen, he was greeted with enthusiastic and long-continued appliause.

While standing upon the platform yesterday, and listening to the patriotic sentiments which fell from the lips of our noble Executive, I could not repress

this question: What would have been Pennsylvania

ward this day been inaugurated? Had he been elected, undoubtedly both branches of the Legisla-

ture would have been Democratic, as well as the

What the Sepreme Court would have done we

already have had a foretaste in their opinion, which nullined has a foretaste in their opinion, which nullined has a foretaste in their opinion, which out the national forces. They struck down the law in an explaint case, in an extra judicial opinion, at the

inion was written while smarting under the pair

of secent defeat upon an issue which involved his

loyalty as a citizens, and bore all the earmarks of a political harangue, though clothed with the sanctity of judicial ermine.

We have plenty to enable us to know where Judge

Woodward would have been. A man of his legal learning and cultivated mind, who can stand for three long years and behold his country torn and

bleeding; see her putting forth all her energies for

speaking a word in her defence, or cheering her

brave sons on to victory, has but little claim to

the suffrages of a free people. During all the dark

and dreary hours of the past not one word of com-

fort has he spoken to the Government, but only

found fault with the measures of the Administr

He has spoken twice upon national question Once, to tell his fellow-citizens, while standing under the shade of Independence Hall, to let "South

Carolina go in peace, if she went at all," and again to pronounce an opinion which disfranchised 100,000

sons of Pennsylvania who were defending his fire

ide from rebel invasion. What a Democratic Legislature would do we can

imagine by their action in the Senate, where they selze upon one of the calamities of war for the pur-

pose of delaying legislation which is vital to the life

Governor Curtin's inaugural is characteristic of

the man. Every word went deep into the popular heart, and when he uttered this sentence, "If this

war is persisted in by the leaders of the rebellion, as

has become evident, then slavery and treason, the fountain and stream of discord and death, must soon share a common grave," cheer after cheer went up

from the immense crowd, which plainly told that this conservative people are rapidly approaching the

point of practical abolition, realizing that two great opposing elements like freedom and slavery cannot

In the event of a new election, there is a probabili-

ty of the Legislature adjourning three or four weeks.

But little can be done until the tie is broken in the Senate, and many of the members are getting

Abraham Lincoln. The house was srowded, and

the audience full of enthusiasm. The meeting was addressed by several gentlemen, among whom were

Bishop Markwood, an exile from Virginia; Major

a Union refugee from Mississippi. They all spoke

They were all agreed that no permanent peace on be had except by the destruction of the cause of all this trouble. That any peace which placed slavery back where the beginning of this war found it, would result in hanging every Union man in the South, that it would be fatal to them and illusory and deceptive to us; that the South was full of

Union men, who had been hunted from their homes

that they had suffered everything but death; lost that they had suffered everything but death; lost everything but their honor and love of country, and that how all they asked was an opportunity to come out from their hiding places, rally around their country's banner, and help achieve a peace, which

country a namer, and neep achieve a peace, which, will be permanent, which will save their children from fighting these battles over again; and that one tenth of their vote of 1860 would accept the terms of the amnesty proclamation, though

They agreed upon a common platform. All were

hopes of the bastard Confederacy; that Jeff Davis

Compensated Labor.

opinion in Tennessee:
"Before 'the rebellion we could discuss all institutions, all subjects, all measures, except slavery.
On that subject no one dared speak, or write, or
print, except on the side of the slave aristocrasy.
Now, thank God, the time has come when the
press is unmuzzled—when the press can discuss
this and all other subjects. The time has come
when this institution is dead—when the chains
are hycken and the captive set free [Annelsys I

In the same special reverinor Johnson gave slavesholders the following sound advice:

"The Union and the Constitution must be preserved intact. I have owned slaves—slaves that I bought with my own money—money earned by myself, a quester of a dollar at a time. They were confiscated and soid; yet two of them ran away from the rebel dominions, and came here to me. I hired them, made a bargain with them for their labor, and thus recognised their freedom. And I find they do better than when they were slaves. Now, if any of you are slaveowners, I advise you to go and do like—wise, while you have the chance. Hire your nogroes to work for you, and you will find they will do better labor for you than when they were slaves. By this means you will do your part in this great transition to teach them self-reliance. The edict has gone forth, and all that remains to be done is to change the relation of master and slaves. The day is not far distant when this nation will be the great centre of civilization, of the arts and sciences, and of true religion. Time was when the tide of emigration ran weatward; the time will soon be when it will run southward. Let us go on with our mighty work. To talk about breaking up a Government like this for slavery! "Tis madness. Let it go on with its great mission."

The Indian Campaign of 1864.

olders the following sound advice:

In the course of a speech at an Eighth of January celebration, in Nashville, Tennessee, Govern

ued applause.

exist as equals in a Government like ours.

mpatient of staying here with nothing to do. JAN, 21.—Last evening a meeting was held at the court house for the purpose of endorsing the action of the Legislature concerning the renomination of

of the Government.

the purpose of sustaining her national life, with

ent they had an opportunity. Woodward's

ition upon the war question, had Judge Wood

edly both branches of the Legisla-

Remonstrance Relative to the Destruction of the Ship Jacob Bell by the Florida Privateer.

ARGUMENT OF MINISTER ADAMS ON BRITISH NEUTRALITY. Payment of Damages for the Anglo-Rebel Piracies Insisted Upon by the

EARNEST DEMANDS UPON THE BRI. TISH GOVERNMENT. THE ALABAMA'S PIRACIES TO BE PAID MR. SEWARD TO MR. ADAMS.

Secretary of State.

MR. SEWARD TO MR. ADAMS.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,

WASHINGTON, February 19, 1663.

SIR: Your despatch of the 24th of January (No. 310) has been received, together with the copy of the correspondence which has rescale, passed between yourself and Earl Russell on the adams, of the Alabams or 290. Your reply the list levishing is, approved, and it seems only declaracy, so far as that particular case is concerned to repeat what was said in effect, in my instruction No. 464, that this Government does not think itself bound in justice to relinquish its claim for redress for the injuries which have resulted from the fitting out and despatch of the Alabama in a British port.

This Government is very desirous to avert occasions of irritation and complaint, which necessarily tend to produce allenation between even the most friendly Powers. And it is more especially inclined to this policy in its intercourse with Great Britain. The President is therefore hopeful that her Majesty's Government will act upon the idea of which an intimation has been given by Earl Russell, namely, of proposing some amendments to the foreign enlistment acts of the two countries. You may, perhaps, mention the subject to Earl Russell, informally, with some advantage.

WILLIAM H. SEWARD.

CHARLES FRANCIS ADAMS, Esq., &c., &c., &c.

DESTRUCTION OF THE JACOB BELL. MR. SEWARD TO MR. ADAMS.

MR. SEWARD TO MR. ADAMS.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
WASHINGTON, March 9, 1863.

SIR: The recent expture and cestruction of the
Jacob Bell, with her cargo, valued at \$1,500,000,
by the piratical steam vessel the Florida, fitted out
and despatched from Liverpool, is regarded by the
merchants in our seaports as indicating nothing less
than a destruction of our national navigating interest, unless that calamity can be prevented by either
the enforcement of the neutrality law of Great Britain, or the employment of an adequate force under
commissions of marque and reprisal. Congress has
conferred upon the Presidentample power for the exccution of the latter measure, and the necessity arrangements for it are now engaging the attention of
the proper departments. It is not without great reluctance that the President is coming to the adoption of
that policy. But the preservation of the national file
is a supreme necessity; and if there shall be no improvement in the condition of things to which I have
adverted, the voice of the nation for the adoption of
this last form of maritime war is likely to become
unanimous and exacting. The President thinks the
emergency sufficiently grave to justify me in asking adverted, the voice of the nation for the adoption of this last form of maritime war is likely to besome unanimous and exacting. The President thinks the emergency sufficiently grave to justify me in asking you to seek, with as little delay as may be convenient, an interview with Earl Russell, in which you will confidentially make known to him the exact condition of affairs in the respect mentioned, and submit for his lordship's consideration the inquiry whether her Majesty's Government cannot think it proper and possible to secure the adoption of some means to prevent effectually the further armament, equipment, and despatch of hostile vessels in British ports for the destruction of American commerce. The argument, as it is put in American commerce, it is circles, is, that war is carried on against the United States by forces levied and despatched from the British Islands, while the United States are at peace with Great Britain. Though we may regard this statement of the case as extravagant, if not altogether erroneous, it cannot be concealed that it has sufficient appearance of truth on this side of the ocean to render it necessary to protect our commerce by employing every possible means of defence. It is haadly necessary to say that the Government of the United States means, in adopting this course, anything else rather than a demonstration unon the sentiment or sentile. ing this course, anything else rather than a demonstration upon the sentiment or sensibilities of Great Britain. It seeks only, in a calm and confidential, though earnest manner, to prevent an alienation between the two countries, which must be deeply disastrous to both, while it would grieve and allied the friends of constitutional Government, of freedom and humanity throughout the world. We have thought that we were securing a more considerate view of our rights in the councils of the British Government, with the consent of the British nation. We are, therefore, more earnestly and sincerely than ever before desirous to avoid new embarrassments with Great Britain. Her Majesty's Government will do us great injustice if they do not understand us as speaking solely

nents.
I am, sir, your obedient servant,
WILLLAM H. SEWARD,
CHARLES FRANCIS ADAMS, Esq., &c. BRITISH IDEAS OF NEUTRALITY. BRITISH IDEAS OF NEUTRALITY,

MR. ADAMS TO LORD RUSSELL.

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES, 
LONDON, March 14, 1863.

MY LORD.—I have the honor to acknowledge the reception of your lordship's note of the 9 h inst., in response to mine of the 9th int., which laid before you copies of intercepted correspondence, "going," as I alleged, "to show a deliberate attempt to establish within the limits of this kingdom a system of action in direct hostility to the Government of the United States." Your lordship observes that this correspondence does not appear to her Majestr's

prrespondence does not appear to her Majesty overnment to contain any sufficient evidence of the Government to contain any sufficient evidence of the allegation.

I beg leave only to suggest that if a direct appointmen of an agent to establish himself in Great Britain for the purpose of making contracts for the construction and equipment of six iron-clad steamers to be used in warring upon the United States; if the direct nomination of a British subject to act as resident agent for the raising of money to be used in payment of all this wardlike outfit, and if the proposed establishment of naval officers in Great Britain for the purpose of superintending and constructing vessels built to cut up the commerce of the United States do not show "a deliberate attempt to establish within the limits of this kingdom a system of action in direct hostility to the Government of the United States," then must I despair of ever being able to convince your lordship of the possibility of any violation of the neutrality of her Majesty's territory short of a direct attack upon a vessel of the United States within the limits of her jurisdiction.

It is not without profound regret that I shall do myself the honor to transmit a copy of your lordship's note for the consideration of my Government. I need not say that the conviction is very general in the United States that the war has been continued and sustained by the insurgents for many months past mainly by the co-operation and assistance obtained

the United States that the war has been continued and sustained by the insurgents for many months past mainly by the co-operation and assistance obtained from British subjects in her Majesty's kingdom and dependencies. That this impression has not been founded upon limited evidence. I think I may affirm on the strength of the many papers which I have heretofore had the honor to submit to your lord-ship's consideration. Having thus far found her Majesty's Government unfortunately confessing itself without the power to take the necessary steps to interpose effective obstacles to the prosecution of this system of warfare, notoriously established in some of the ports of the kingdom, I shall abstain for the future from adding, through the failure of representations on my part, to the irritation which this state of things is very naturally aggravating among my countrymen. my countrymen.
Should my Government furnish me with instructions to renew the subject, I shall do myself the honor to lay them before your lordship at the earliest

moment.

I pray your lordship to accept the assurances of he highest consideration, with which I have the lonor to be, my lord, your most obedient servant, OHARLES FRANCIS ADAMS.

Right Hon. Earl RUSSELL, &c., &c., &c.

MR. ADAMS TO BARL RESSELL.

Right Hon. East Russell, &c., &c., &c.

MR. ADAMS TO BARL RUSSELL

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES,

LORDON, April 6, 1863.

\* \* I have given to all the passages presented by your lordship the same profound attention which I habitually pay to everything from the same source. I cannot, however, perceive that they have any effect in disturbing the positions which have been heretofore assumed by myself. The sale and transfer, by a neutral, of arms, of munitions of war, and even of vessels-of-war, to a belligerent country, not subject to blockade at the time, as a purely commercial transaction, is decided by these authorities not to be unlawful. They go not a step further, and precisely to that extent I have myself taken no exception to the doctrine. But the case is changed when: a belligerent is shown to be taking measures to establish a system of operations in a neutral country, with the intent is carry on a war from its ports, much me the same usy that it vould do, if it could, from its own territory, when it appoints agents, residing in that country, for the purpose of borrowing monty to be applied to the fitting out of hostile armaments in those very ports, and when it appoints and sends out agents to superintend in those ports the constructing, eguipping, and arming of ships of war, as well as the enlisting of the subjects of the neutral country, to issue forth for the purpose of carrying on hostilities on the ocean.

These are the points to which I desire to call your lordship for a long time peak of the abuses made of her Rajesty's neutral territory for the commendation to the extent thus designated. But I did mean to be understood as affirming them to furnish strong corroborative evidence to sustain all other proofs which I have been in the practice of laying before your lordship for a long time peak of the abuses made of her Rajesty's neutral territory for the conduct of the war directly from her ports, without the intervention of time even for the vessels to gain the semblance of a national character.

\*\*

THE COTTON LOAN.

(From the St. Paul Pioneer Editorial.)

The Sioux war is by no means ended, and the suffering and destitution of the different bands, who were driven from their hunting grounds, or otherwise deprived of their usual means of supply for the winter, by the operation of the last campaign, is a hinderance to hostilities on their part that may not last beyond the cold weather. The Indian wardrobe and Indian larder are easily supplied when the winter is gone. In view, therefore, of the necessity for active operations against the Sioux nation this coming summer, it is to be presumed that the commander of this military department, with his subordinate commanders of this State, has, under consideration, if he has not already adopted, some plan of campaign which looks to restablish the authority of the Government over the revolted tribes, and to securing the people of the border from any further danger or fear of Indian invasion. The experience of the past two years may and probably will suggest that, perhaps, the easiest and quickest way to conquer the Indians is—while maintaining a sufficient guard upon the exposed border—to penetrate, seize, and hold the country now occupied by them, driving them from the fertile plains and valleys to the sands and mountains north. Once dispossessed of their choice hunting grounds in Dakots and Idaho, and limited on the Missouri to its extreme northern valley, the Sioux will soon see for peace and accept such terms as the interests of the border and the policy of the Government may distate.

Since Captain Fish's proposed new route to Idaho has a state of the country of the \* \* \* \* This Government has heard with surprise and regret that a loan has been made in London to the insurgeris, with conditions of security, and payment openly hostile to the United States, and it has good reasons for assuming that most or all of the moneys thus loaned are paid to British subjects residing in Great Britain for advances in money, labor, arms, military stores, and supplies used in fitting out those hostile expeditions, in violation of the Queen's proclamation and of the enlistment acts or Great Britain, as well as of treates and the law of nations. Silescout to its extreme morbers values, the Sloar will secon seek peace state accept such there are the most of the Comment of the State and the policy of the Government of the State and the policy of the Government of the State and the policy of the Government of the State and the policy of the Government of the State and the policy of the Government of the State and the policy of the Government of the State and the policy of the Government of the State and the State and

THREE CENTS.

deprecated. If it be in the power of the British Government to suggest anything further that it may be thought possible and proper for the United States to do with that view, the suggestion will be re-orived and considered with the utmost candor and respect.
You will, in such manner as shall seem most proper, bring these views to the knowledge of her Majesty's Government. THE FITTING OUT OF THE ALEXANDRA. MR. SEWARD TO MR. ADAMS. DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
WASHINGTON, July 11, 1863.
Sir: Your despatch of the 26th of June (No. 438)

DEFARTMENT OF STATE,

WASHINGTON, July 11, 1863.

SIR: Your despatch of the 26th of June (No. 438) has been received, together with three paper books containing a report of the trial of the Alexandra.

If the law of Great Britain must be left without amendment, and be construed by the Government in conformity with the rulings of the Chief Baron of the Exchequer, then there will be left for the United States no elternative but to protect themselves and their commerce against armed cruisers proceeding from British poorts as equinst the navel forces of a public enemy; and also to claim and insist upon indemnities for the intuinies within all such expeditions have hitherto committed or shall breagher commit against this Government and the citizens of the United States. To this cand this Government is now preparing a navel force with the utmost vigor; and if the national navy, which it is rapidly creating, shall not be sufficient for the emergency, then the United States must bring into employment such private armed naval forces as the mercantile marine shall afford. British ports, domestic as well as colonial, are now open, under certain restrictions, to the visits of piratical vessels, and not only furnish them with doals, provisions, and repairs, but even receive their prisoners when the enemies of the United States come in to Cobtain such relief from voyages in which they have captured, or have even manned and armed them as pirates and sant them should as auxiliaries in the work of destruction. The private and the mass pirates and sant them should as auxiliaries in the work of destruction of British Government, the navor of the United States come in the commerce and even to the peace of the two countries. But he is obliged to consider that in the case supposed the destruction of our commerce will probably amount to a naval way wayed by a portion, at least, of the British Government that if this condition of the British Government in the position of the British Hower works and the president thinks that the respon

I am, sir, your obedient servant, WILLIAM H SE WARD. Chas. Francis Adams, Esq., &c., &c., &c. LAIRD'S RAMS.

\* \* \*

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES,
LONDON, Sept. 3, 1963.
My Lord: I have the honor to transmit copies of
further depositions relating to the launching and
other preparation of the second of the two vesselsof-war from the yard of Messes. Laird, at Birken. of war from the yard of Messrs. Laird, at Birken-head, concerning which it has already been my disa-greeable duty to make most serious representations to Her Majesty's Government.

I believe there is not any reasonable ground for doubt that these versels, if permitted to leave the port of Liverpool, will be at once devoted to the ob-ject of carrying on war against the United States of America. I have taken the necessary measures in the proper quarters to ascertain the truth of the re-spective statements current here, that they are in-tended for the use of the Government of France, or for the Pachs of Egypt, and have found both with-out foundation. At this moment neither of those or equivocation in regard to its intentions, had to any in obtaining such ships. In the notes which I have the honor to address to your lordship on the lith of July and 14th of August, I believe I stated the importance attached by my Government to the decision involved in this case with sufficient distinctness. Since that date I have had the opportunity to receive from the United States a full approbation of its contents. At the same time, I feel it my painful duty to make known to your lordship that, in some respects, it has fallen short in expressing the earnestness with which I have been, in the interval, directed to describe the grave nature of the situation in which both countries must be placed in the event of an actof aggression committed against the Government and people of the United States by either of these formidable vessels.

I pray your lordship to accept the assurances of the highest consideration with which I have the honor to be, my lord, your most obedient servant, CHARLES FRANCI's ADAM'S.

Right Honorable EARL RUSSELL, &c., &c.

HARL RUSSELL TO MR. ADAMS. FOREIGN OFFICE, Sept. 8, 1863.

Lord Russell presents his compliments to Mr. Adams, and has the honor to inform him that in structions have been issued which will prevent the departure of the two iron clad vessels from Liver root.

ONE-SIDED NEUTRALITY. ONE-SIDED NEUTRALITY.

MR, ADAMS TO LORD BUSSELL.

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES,
LONDON, July 11, 1863.

MY LORD:—It is with unaffected regret that I perform the duty incumbent on me, as the representative of the Government of the United States at Liverpool, and of four depositions, all intended to show a determined perseverance in the same acts of hostility at the port of Liverpool which have formed the subject of my remonstrances almost from the day I had the honor first to escupy this post.

In many preceding communications I have endeavored to set forth the facts which appear to me to prove, beyond the possibility of a doubt, the establishment on the part of the insurgents in the United States, carried on from the port of Liverpool, as well as in less degree from other ports in this kingdom. In this policy the persons who have been you, as well as in less degree from other ports in this kingdom. In this policy the persons who have been sent our, and have acted as agents, have received the aid and effective co-operation of numbers of her Majesty's subjects. The results of this conduct have been felt in the despatch of numbers of steam vessels laden with arms and munitions of war of every description, together with other supplies, well adapted to procrastinate the struggle, with the purpose of breaking a blockade legitimately established and fully recognized by her Majesty in the proclamation issued by her forbidding all such acts.

It is needless to point to your Lordship how exclusively this business has been sarried on by British subjects in British vessels, and how much the burthen of war has been increased by the necessity of maintainting a corresponding naval force on the ocean in order to suppress it. Nor yet will I cularge upon the use to which the British islands of Bermuda and New Providence have been put by British subjects, as convenient points for the storing of all these supplies, to the end that they may be more easily despatched to their illegal destination.

Thus it is manifest that all of those thirds denominated.

ments to preserve a lasting and durable peace.

Having thus acquitted myself of the painful duty of recapitulating the points I am instructed by my Government to present. I now have the honorto solicit your attention to the evidence of the last and gravest act of international hostility yet committed. It is the construction and equipment of a steam vessel of war, of the most formidable kind now known, in the port of Liverpool. All the appliances of British skill to the arts of destruction appear to have been resorted to for the purpose of doing injury to the people of the United States. The very construction of such a vessel, in a country in a state of profound peace, without any explanation of the object to which it is to be applied, is calculated to excite uneasiness on the past of those involved in a context where only it could be expected to be made of use. But when it further appears that it is constructed by parties who have been already proved to have furnished one vessel-of-war to the insurgents in America, and who are now shown to be acting in co-operation with their well-known agents on the spot and who are now shown to be acting in co-operation with their well-known agents on the spot and the preparation of that now in question, it is not manufact a transpand and people of the United States with greatest sarm, as virtually tentamount to a participation in the war by the people of Great Britain to a degree which, if not seasonably, prevented, cannot fail to endanger the peace and welfare of both sountries. I trust I need not assure your Lordship how deeply concerned is the [Government which I have the honor to represent in the view of any such possibility, and how carnestly it hopes that her Majesty's Government, having the will, may find itself likewise vested with the needful power to guard against any such occurrence.

I pray your Lordship's obedient servant, CHARLES FRANCIS ADAMS.

Right Hon. Earl Russell, &c.

EFFECT OF THE FALL OF VICKSBURG.

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES,

LONDON, July 23, 1863.

SIR: I have to acknowledge the reception of despatches from the department, numbered 640 to 641 inclusive, and of a telegram dated the 7th instant, giving the satisfactory intelligence of the fall of Vicksburg. I communicated this news at once, by telegraph, to Mr. Dayton, at Paris.

So completely has the public become convinced of the correctness of the representations continually made in the London press of the desperate condition of our offairs, and of the triumphal progress of General Lee, that the expectation was almost universal to hear of his taking possession of Washington. Much of panic had peryaded the minds even of many loval Americans

EFFECT OF THE FALL OF VICKSBURG.

Larger Glubs than Ten will be charged at the same rate, \$2.50 per copy.

The money must always accompany the order, and in no instance can these terms be deviated from, as they afford very little more than the cost of paper.

Marquis of Osdore, that the French Government have nothing to do with the Birkenhead iron-olads. In respect to the Egyptian Government, it was o vily on the 5th instant that her Majesty's Government, it was o vily on the 5th instant that her Majesty's Government received a despatch from Mr. Colquhon, her Majesty's Consul General in Egypt, which is sonclusive on this subject.

Isn'all Pacha refused to purchase these vessels. Fronk this example, and that of the vessels built for the Emperor of China, whose name was alleged all over the United States to be a mere sham to cover the trad destination of the vessels, the President will gather how necessary it is to be dispassionate and careful in inquiries and statements upon subjects involving such great interests, and affecting the good faith and character of a Power so honorable as Great Britain.

These matters will, no doubt, be duly and dispassionately considered by the Government at Washington, however they may have been understood in I deem it right, however, to observe that the guaranters in the contraction of I deem it right, however, to observe that the question at issue between yourself and her Mejesty's Government relates to two separate and distinct matter—the general international duties of neutrality, with regard to the general duties of a neutral, according to international law, the true doctrine has been laid down repeatedly by Presidents and judges of eminence of the United States, and that doctrine is, that a neutral may self to either or both of two beligerent parties any implements or munitions of war which such beligerents may wish to purchase from the subjects of the neutral; and it is difficult to find a reason my a ship that is to be used for wardke purposes is more an instrument or implement of war than cannon, musiculas, swords, bayonets, gunpowder, and projectiles to be fired from sannon and musiculas. A ship or musiculas when the ship is owned, manned, and employed in war, and the musiculas in the dy a solder, and used for the purpose of killing his enemy. Is fact, the ship can never be expected to decide a war or a campaign; whereas, the other thing showent the bell 2 series which requires them to obtain desisive satvantage in the war.

THE WAR PRESS.

(PUBLISHED WEEKLY.)

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MR. SEWARD TO LORD LYONS.

MR. SEWARD TO LORD LYONS.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE, 
WASHINGTON, March 2, 1863.

MY LORD: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your lordship's note of the lat instant, which informs me her Majesty's Covernment had learned with surprise and regret that the acting British Consul at Mobile had put a large sum of money on board of a British ship-of-war at that port, on account of the State of Alabama, and that, an compliance with his requisition, the money had been conveyed to Havans.

Your note further informs me that her Majesty's Government have disapproved this proceeding of the said Consul, and had, in consequence thereof, premptorily dismissed him from the public sesvice. I am instructed to express to you the President's satisfaction with this prompt and just vindication by the British Government of its authority and hence, and of its determination to compel respect by its agents for the laws and authority of the United States.

ABOUT MR. CONWAY. ABOUT MR. CONWAY. MR. ADAMS TO MR. SEWARD.

ABOUT MR. CONWAY.

MR. ADAMS TO ME. SEWARD.

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES.

LONDON, June 26, 1863.

Sin: I doubt whether it be atticity within the line of my duty to call to your notice a proceeding, originated by Mr. M. D. Conway, the nature of which is explained in a correspondence between him and Mr. Mason, lately published by the latter in the London den newspapers, doubtless in the hope of gaining some fancied advantage or other by it. The executive committee of the Emancipation Society, fearing that it might be supposed to have given some sountenance to the apparent pretensions of Mr. Conway, adopted a resolution, a copy of which was put into my hands by their president for transmission to you. I have concluded to send it, rather as showing the very friendly spirit of that organization, than as having much intrinsic importance. The act of Mr. Conway injures himself more than any one else. Nobody is more sensible of the error he committed than himself. He has called to see me, and has expressed so frankly his regret, as well as his entire loyalty to the Government, that I cannot help feeling his mistake to have originated rather in his wast of practical experience, and in his deterence to injudicious advisers, than in any serious intention to do evil. He signified his wish to exonerate himself from all suspicion of disloyalty to the Government by addressing a letter to you, if I thought such a course proper. I replied that the question seemed to me purely a personal one. If he, as a good citizen, was anxious to redeem himself in the eyes of the President from such suspicion, a private letter, addressed directly to you, would probably be received with good will, and would have the desired effect.

It is one of the peculiar circumstances attending the present cricis that many Americans come to this country impressed with a strong conviction that, in social organization of the two countries, and of their habits of thought, the imperiest information as to America, the prejudices and passions prevailing here, proceed very much in the same way that they would in an election canvass at home. The consequence is, not unfrequently the commission of mistakes, which, if they have any effect at all, do harm rather than good to the cause they advocate. With the best intentions, they frequently misconceive the means of prosecuting them to advantage. Laudations of the institutions, the resources, or the men on-of-america, in which they are naturally apt to deal more or less freely, are likely to have an opposite effect to that which is expected; while strictures and criticism are seized upon and made use of to our disadvantage and undisputed truth.

Mr. Conway has gone much further in error than most of his class, owing, no doubt, to an idiosyncrasy which has heretofore kept him standing rather alone; even among curselves. But I much fear the presence of any of them is seidom to be ranked among the auspicious events to a permanent good understanding between two nations.

Appeal of the Dominicans to their Breth-ren in South America.

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When the infamous treason of a sanguinary despot
converted the country of our liberty into a bashfut
colory of Spain, you may have believed that patriotism was extinct in our hearts, and that from
the condition of a noble and brave nation, which we
were formerly, we had voluntarily descended to the
disgraceful condition of slaves.

But, if you have formed this opinion of us, you
were mistaken, for the work of March 18, 1861, was
not the work of the Dominicans, but that of the
ratior Santana—that sale by which the robber of
Lavastida enriched himself and the cowardly alfaus
raised themselves to an unmerited position. The
people, the conquerors at Estrelleta and Schama
Larga, were, and always will be, worthy to call
themselves your companions. To prove it to you,
they rose in their anger, and the twenty-three viotims sacrificed by the myrmidons of Santana were
an eloquent protest of their love of independence.

The soil of Moes is moist with the blood of their
most distinguished patriots, who were shot for having defended their liberties.

The population of Guayubin, Sabaneta, Monte
Chisto, and the rich city of Santiago, which saw
laid out in their streets the corpses of their valiant
sons, leave no room for doubting it.

Lastly, the entire island, inflamed with the sacred
fire of patriotism which to day hoists in every part
the national flag, and under its glorious colors rushes
to war, is a proof of it more than conclusive.

Nevertheless, the struggle is unequal. With a
thin population, and without resources, it will be
difficult to conquer in this Titanic war, which we are
sustaining, unless you, fellow-patriots of South
America, aid us in sustaining a cause which is also
yours. yours.

Thirty battalions of every kind of arms endeavor to overthrow in St. Domingo the Republic proclaimed by her sons.

Steamers are furrowing our waters to prevent friendly hands from supplying us with powder and iron, with which we Dominicans seek to rid ourselves of the European Power in these distant reyou?
You, Granadians and Peruvians, will you look on impassible while the fillbusters from across the sea stifle in our breasts the cry of liberty which is now so loudly resounding throughout this unforis now so loudly resounding throughout this unfortunate land?

Ecuadorians, Chileans, and you other people of Spanish America, will you not assist us with your money, with your armies, to triumph in the unequal stuggle which we are sustaining, a handful of heroes, in older to save those principles which you have proclaimed? Why do not your governments efficiently intervene for the termination of the war which Old Spain is waging against St. Domingo? We are republicans, and brave like yourselves, and it would not be chivalire now to abandon us, and afterwards to lament our misfortune. You have armies and navies which have filled the world with their fame, and it is not just that they should remain inactive while the Lominteans see Affordelves threatened by thirty thousand Spanish on our tight for the liberty of a people, of brother, and for your own. Come, and bring with you yet money and your arms, that the Dominicans may very recognize you as their liberators.

Let your daughters prepare crowns for the heroic people, who, without counting the number or the resources of their enemies, rush into the thicket of their woods to combat for the sacred cause of their independence. Let your poets sing our exploits and kindle the hearts of your soldiers with the sufferings of ours. Come, come, with your assistance to conquer the decrepit power of Spain, and to Preparations for the Evacuation of Richmonds.

[Correspondence of the World.]
Chartanoga, Jan. 9.—I have just conversed with two deserters from the 10th South Carolina regiment, one of whom showed me a letter from his stater, who resides three miles from Columba, dated December 16th, from which I was permitted to take the only extract not purely of a domestic nature. It read as follows:

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"Large amounts of machinery and other heavy material, which have been kept in Richmond, are being removed to our town, so that we may soon expect a great increase in the population, as it is the intention that the machinery shall be put to work as soon as possible. I don't understand this, but really believe it looks like the evacuation of the Coniederate capital."