THE PRESS,
PUBLISHED DAILY (SUNDAYS EXCEPTED)
BY JOHN W. FORNEY.
OFFICE No. 111 SOUTH FOURTH STREET.
THE DAILY PRESS,
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Mailed to Subscribers, FIVE DOLLARS PER ANNUM, in advance.

The Press.

VOL. 8.—NO. 219. PHILADELPHIA, THURSDAY, APRIL 13, 1865. FOUR CENTS.

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AT RETAIL.

JAMES R. CAMPBELL & CO.,

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Offer at Popular Prices:

BLACK SILKS

In great variety, including the best goods imported. Royal Armures, Gro Grains, Lyons Taffeta, Parisiennes, Drap de France, Drap de Lyon, Gro de Rhine, Gro d'Afrique, &c., &c.

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In desirable shades, plain and corded colored Taffeta and Taffetas Parisiennes, Neat Foulards and Golden Brown Gros Grains of magnificent quality.

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Lupin's choicest fabrics, single and double width. Mons de Laines, new shades. 8-4 Bernand's Crape Marets, and Tamarines, Steel-colored Mohair Poplins, Rich Mohair Valencias, French Jaconets, Organdies, Percales, &c.

LUPIN'S BOMBAZINES,

Tamise, Mons de Laines, 8-4 Bernani's Mohairs, Alpacas, and other black goods at greatly reduced rates.

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Nainsooks, Jaconets, Cambrics, Swiss Mulls, Fancy Checks, and other popular White Goods at low prices.

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At greatly reduced rates, including Shirting, Sheeting, and Pillow Linens, Damasks, Diapers, Napkins, &c., in great variety.

GREAT REDUCTION IN COTTON GOODS.

Bleached Muslins in popular brands at and below market rates.

GOUREVOISIER'S CELEBRATED KID GLOVES.

PRINTED LINEN CAMBRIC DRESSES.

Our prices are marked in plain figures, from which we do not deviate.

WHOLESALE ROOMS UP STAIRS.

mh16-1m

SILK MANTLES,

SPRING CLOAKS,

SHORT SACQUES,

CIRCULARS,

WATER-PROOFS, &c.

COOPER & CONARD,

S. E. Cor. Ninth and Market Sts.

ap4-tf

1024 CHESTNUT STREET.

E. M. NEEDLES,

1024 Chestnut Street,

Has "reduced" his "entire stock" to correspond with the recent heavy

"DECLINE IN GOLD,"

AND NOW OFFERS FULL LINES OF

WHITE GOODS, LACES, EMBROIDERIES, HANDKERCHIEFS, VAILS, SLEEVES, COLLARS, SETS BARBES, Etc.

Also, a great variety of Piqués, shirred, puffed, striped, plaid, figured, and other fancy Muslins, suitable for

WHITE BODIES.

Just received, a very large lot of choice styles Needlework, Edgings, and Insertings, very low.

Also, Duchess, Empress, Queen Bess, and other new styles Collars and Sets.

1024 CHESTNUT STREET.

GOODS GREATLY REDUCED!!!

THE TIME TO BUY HAS COME!!!

A BEAUTIFUL BOOK JUST OPENED!!!

We have held off buying until prices went right down, and then stepped in and bought freely, and are now prepared to SELL COMPLETELY CHEAP!!!

Black Silks, most excellent quality.
Plain Silks, in all colors.
Wool De Laines, in all colors.
Figured De Laines and Calicoes.
Beautiful Plaid Goods.
Plain and Plaid Mohairs, very pretty.
Linens and Muslins, all grades.
Cassimeres and Cloths.
Flannels, Tickings, Checks, Ginghams, &c., &c.
Bonnets, Ribbons, Veils, &c., &c., &c.
Marcellas, Swiss and other thin and plaid Muslins, &c.
Hosiery, comb Quilts, Marseilles Quilts, &c., &c.

AT THORNLEY & CHISM'S,

mh16-1m Cor. of HIGHER and SPRING GARDEN.

FANCY CASSIMERES.

Light Styles for Spring Wear.
Double Width Fine Coatings.
Best American Cassimeres.
Fine Imported Goods.
Boys' Wear for good Custom.

A complete Stock Woolens, adapted to the best trade, selling freely at the very lowest market prices. Tailors invited to examine.

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STILL CLEARER REDUCTIONS IN DOMESTICS.

We have made sweeping reductions in the prices of DOMESTICS, and our entire Stock of Fancy and Staple Dry Goods, and to meet the last fall in gold, and place the prices of all our stock far below the *lowest* market prices.

BILEES, every variety, at reduced prices.
DRESS GOODS at reduced prices.
MUSLINS, all the best makes, reduced.
CALICOES at greatly reduced prices.

Our entire Spring Stock at reduced prices.

H. STEEL & SON,

mh23-tf Nos. 713 and 715 North TENTH Street.

SPRING DRESS GOODS, OF NEW STYLES, OPENING DAILY.

Spring styles Poplins.
Spring styles Poil de Chevres.
Spring styles of Poplins.
Summer Poplins.
Splendid Organdies.
Persales, in great variety.
New style of Piques.
Spring Colours de Laines.
Spring Colours Mohairs.
New styles of Gros Grains, &c., &c.

EDWARD PEARCE,

mh6-tf 36 South SECOND Street

CABINET FURNITURE.

CARD.

JOS. BLACKWOOD,

mh9-thstu2m No. 532 ARCH Street.

SPRING. 1865. SPRING. 1865.

GLEN ECHO MILLS,

GERMANTOWN, PA.,

—SELL OUT,

As fast as possible. I now offer my immense assortment of

FURNITURE

AT VERY LOW PRICES.

GEORGE J. HENKELS,

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600 ARCH STREET. 600

HOUSE-FURNISHING GOODS.
WOODENWARE AND BROOMS.
TINWARE AND IRONWARE.
CUTLERY AND TEA TRAYS.

ap1-tuf GRIFFITH & PAGE, SIXTH and ARCH Sts.

GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS.

FINE SHIRT MANUFACTORY.

THE SUBSCRIBERS would invite attention to their IMPROVED SHIRTS, which they make a specialty in their business. Also, constantly receiving

HOSIERY FOR GENTLEMEN'S WEAR.

J. W. SCOTT & CO.,
GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING STORE,
No. 814 CHESTNUT STREET.
Four doors below the Continental.

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GOLD'S PATENT IMPROVED STEAM AND WATER-HEATING APPARATUS

FOR WARMING AND VENTILATING PUBLIC BUILDINGS AND PRIVATE RESIDENCES,

MANUFACTURED BY THE

UNION STEAM AND WATER-HEATING COMPANY

OF PENNSYLVANIA.

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41 South FOURTH STREET.

B. M. FELTWELL, Sup't.

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B. H. SLEEPER & CO.,

515 MINOR STREET,

MANUFACTURERS, AGENTS, AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

FLINT AND GREEN GLASSWARE,

Have now in store a full assortment of the above goods, which we offer at the lowest market rates.

Being sole agents for the SALEM GREEN GLASS WORKS, we are prepared to make and work private moulds to order.

PORTER, MINERAL, and WINE BOTTLES, of a superior color and finish.

Also, LAMP CHIMNEYS, APOTHECARIES' SHOP FURNITURE, SHOW BOTTLES, SYRINGES, HOMŒOPATHIC VIALS, and Druggists' Glassware generally.

T. A. EVANS & CO.'S PITTSBURG GLASS VIALS constantly on hand at factory prices.

6s17-3m

FOR NON-RETENTION OR INCONTINENCE of urine, irritation, inflammation or ulceration of the bladder or kidneys, diseases of the prostate glands, stone in the bladder, calculus, gravel or brick-dust deposit, and all diseases of the bladder, kidneys and genital swellings, use HELMBOLD'S FLUID EXTRACT BUCHU.

SILK & DRY GOODS JOBBERS.

SPRING, 1865. SPRING.

JAS. R. CAMPBELL & CO.,

IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS OF DRY GOODS,

727 CHESTNUT STREET,

OFFER TO

CASH BUYERS AT WHOLESALE

An extensive assortment of choice fabrics in

FOREIGN AND AMERICAN DRY GOODS,

At and under market rates.

As their stock is daily replenished with the most desirable offerings of this and other markets, it will always prove worthy of inspection.

mh7-1m WHOLESALE ROOMS UP STAIRS.

SPRING, 1865.

MELLOR, BAINS, & MELLOR,

Nos. 40 and 42 NORTH THIRD STREET,

IMPORTERS OF

HOSIERY,

SMALL WARES,

AND

WHITE GOODS.

MANUFACTURERS OF

mh10-2m SHIRT FRONTS.

SPRING—1865.

EDMUND YARD & CO.,

617 CHESTNUT and 614 JAYNE STREET,

HAVE NOW IN STORE A FULL STOCK OF

SILKS AND FANCY DRESS GOODS,

AMERICAN DELAINES,

BALMORALS,

SHAWLS AND GLOVES,

WHITE GOODS AND LINENS,

Which we offer to the trade at the lowest market prices.

mh15-2mfp

JAMES, KENT, SANTEE, & CO.,

IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS

OF

DRY GOODS,

Nos. 239 and 241 North Third Street,

PHILADELPHIA.

Hosiery, Gloves, Suspenders, Jean Drawers, Linen Drawers, Tapes, Cotton Yarns, Brown and Bleached Sheetings, Brown and Bleached Shirtings, Stripes, Checks, Plaids, Ginghams, Cambrics, Muslins, Delaines, Alpacas, Fancy Dress Goods, Brown and Bleached Sheetings, Brown and Bleached Shirtings, Gingham Chambrays, Onish Tweeds, Flannels, Linens, Diapers,

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WHITE GOODS, NOTIONS, &c., &c. fe25-3m

CARPETS AND OIL-CLOTHS.

NOW OPENING!!

OUR SPRING IMPORTATION

OF

FOREIGN CARPETINGS,

OF NEW AND CHOICE DESIGNS,

WHICH WE OFFER AT REDUCED PRICES.

ALSO,

FRESH CANTON MATTINGS,

OF VARIOUS STYLES.

McCALLUM & Co.,

No. 519 Chestnut Street

ap7-6t

CARPETINGS,

OIL CLOTHS,

MATTINGS,

PRICES REDUCED.

REEVE L. KNIGHT & SON,

807 CHESTNUT Street.

mh23-tuthsm161

SPRING 1865. SPRING

THE PEOPLE.

NOW READY,
A WORK BY DR. VON MOSCHZISKER,
of No. 1027 WALNUT Street,
ENTITLED
A BOOK FOR THE PEOPLE,
On the following Diseases:
EYE AND EAR DISEASES.
THROAT DISEASES IN GENERAL.
CLERGYMEN'S AND PUBLIC SPEAKERS' SORE THROAT.
DISEASES OF THE AIR PASSAGES,
(Laryngitis Bronchitis.)
ASTHMA AND CATARRH.
This book is to be had of W. S. & A. MARTIEN, No. 606 CHESTNUT Street, and at all Booksellers'. Price, One Dollar.
The Author, Dr. VON MOSCHZISKER, can be consulted for all these maladies, and all NERVOUS AFFECTIONS which he treats with the surest success.
Office, 1027 WALNUT Street. ja25-3m

CURTAIN GOODS.

WALRAVEN,

MASONIC HALL,

CHESTNUT STREET,

HAS OPENED HIS

SPRING STOCK

OF

WINDOW SHADES,

ENTIRELY NEW DESIGNS,

LACE CURTAINS,

NEW AND RICH PATTERNS,

NOTTINGHAM CURTAINS,

INTENDED ESPECIALLY FOR SLEEPING ROOMS.

BELOW GOLD RATES,

ap6 fpif

WALL PAPERS.

NEW SPRING STYLES

PHILADELPHIA

HOWAL & BOURKE

N. E. COR. FOURTH AND MARKET STS.,

MANUFACTURERS OF

PAPER HANGINGS

AND

WINDOW SHADES.

mh23-thstu 2m

MERCHANT TAILORS.

EDWARD PEELLY,

JOHN KELLY,

TAILORS,

812 CHESNUT STREET,

HAVE NOW IN STORE

A COMPLETE ASSORTMENT OF

SPRING GOODS.

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STATIONERY AND BLANK BOOKS.

OIL, MINING, AND OTHER NEW COMPANIES.

We are prepared to furnish Corporations with all the Books they require, of the most notice and low prices, of first quality. Also, of Binding.

STEEL PLATE CERTIFICATES OF STOCK.
LITHOGRAPHED
TRANSFER BOOKS.
ORDERS OF TRANSFER.
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REGISTER OF CAPITAL STOCK.
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MOSS & CO.,

BLANK BOOK MANUFACTURERS AND STATIONERS,

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BLINDS AND SHADES.

B. J. WILLIAMS,

No. 16 North Sixth Street,

MANUFACTURER OF

VENITIAN BLINDS AND WINDOW SHADES.

The largest and finest assortment in the city at the lowest cash prices.

STORE SHADES MADE TO ORDER.

Cheap lot rolled Blinds and Shades.

ap5-2m

THE "CYCLOPS"

CAST-STEEL NAILS

POSSESS THE FOLLOWING ADVANTAGES OVER IRON:

THEY WILL NOT LAMINATE, SPLIT, NOR BREAK.

THEY WILL DO TEN PER CENT. THE SERVICE OF IRON RAILS.

THEY COST LESS THAN ONE-THIRD THE PRICE OF IRON.

THE SAVING DURING A GIVEN TIME IN TEN YEARS IS SHOWN TO BE EQUAL TO $8,000 PER MILE FOR EVERY YEAR OF THEIR USE.

Many thousands of Tons of Cast-Steel Nails are now laid in Railroad and on the Levee, with the most complete success. Orders promptly filled by the sole representative of THE "CYCLOPS" WORKS.

PHILIP S. WAGNER,

No. 14 North FIFTH Street, Philadelphia.

mh31-1tf No. 42 CLIFF Street, New York.

ALL GOODS REDUCED!

GOLD PRICE!

RETAIL DEPARTMENT,

519 CHESTNUT STREET.

ATWOOD, RALSTON, & CO.,

MANUFACTURING AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

CARPETINGS,

OIL CLOTHS, MATTINGS, RUGS, &c.,

NO. 619 CHESTNUT STREET,

PHILADELPHIA. mh10-2m

DRUGS AND CHEMICALS.

ZIEGLER & SMITH,

WHOLESALE

Drug, Paint, and Glass Dealers,

Proprietors of the Pennsylvania Paint and Color Works,

Manufacturers of

BEST WHITE LEAD, BEST ZINC,

PURE LIBERTY LEAD,

Unsurpassed for Whiteness, Fine Gloss, Durability, Firmness, and Evenness of Surface.

PURE LIBERTY LEAD—Warranted to cover more surface for same weight than any other.

TRY IT, AND YOU WILL HAVE NO OTHER!

PURE LIBERTY ZINC,

Selected Zinc, ground in Refined Linseed Oil, unequaled in quality, always the same.

PURE LIBERTY ZINC.

Warranted to do more and better work at a given cost than any other.

GET THE BEST!

Store and Office—No. 137 North THIRD Street, PHILADELPHIA.

mh16-3m*

ROBERT SHOEMAKER & CO.,

N. E. Corner of FOURTH and RACE Streets, PHILADELPHIA,

WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS.

IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC

WINDOW AND PLATE GLASS.

MANUFACTURERS OF

WHITE LEAD AND ZINC PAINTS, PUTTY, &c.

AGENTS FOR THE CELEBRATED

FRENCH ZINC PAINTS.

Dealers and consumers supplied at

fe19-3m VERY LOW PRICES FOR CASH.

WHITE LEAD, AT REDUCED PRICES,

by the manufacturers

ZIEGLER & SMITH.

Proprietors of the Penna. Paint and Color Works

ap8-1it* Store and Office 137 North THIRD St.

HELMBOLD'S FLUID EXTRACT BUCHU is pleasant in taste and odor, free from all injurious properties, and immediate in its action.

THE PEOPLE.

NOW READY,
A WORK BY DR. VON MOSCHZISKER,
of No. 1027 WALNUT Street,
ENTITLED
A BOOK FOR THE PEOPLE,
On the following Diseases:
EYE AND EAR DISEASES.
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Office, 1027 WALNUT Street. ja25-3m

The Press.

THURSDAY, APRIL 13, 1865.

The New Ironsides.

The history and performances of this noble ship, which was built in Philadelphia, must be of peculiar pride and interest to our citizens, and, as she returned here about a week since, it may not be considered inappropriate for us to give an outline of her career since she was fitted out at our Navy Yard, in 1862. It has been furnished to us by an officer who has served in her. She was so well constructed, that although no ship of any nation has endured such fire as she passed through at various times, yet she lies at this moment, dismantled at the Navy Yard, not in any respect materially injured, but ready for an engagement to-morrow if she were recommissioned.

In the early autumn of 1862, under command of Commodore Turner, she was ordered to the mouth of the James river, to await the expected coming of the rebel iron-clad, "Richmond," where she remained until January 11, 1863. From thence she was ordered to Port Royal to prepare for the attack upon Charleston. A few days after her arrival at Port Royal, the rebel rams made an attack upon the blockade forces off Charleston. Commodore Turner was ordered immediately to that point, to take up his position with her, in command of the squadron off that city. Great anxiety was felt by him as to her ability to hold on through the fierce gales which prevail there at that season, and great was his satisfaction and joy when he found she minded as little the great waves of the Atlantic breaking over her bow as she did the rebel projectiles spending themselves upon her iron sides. She rode out every gale, from the 1st of February till the latter part of July, with the most perfect success, rising gracefully and calmly from each billow as it rolled over her, not unlike the motions and actions of a sea turtle floating near the surface. On the memorable 7th of April, the day of the attack upon Fort Sumpter, she received the concentrated fire of the forts multiplied on either side of the approach to Charleston. For two hours and a half a storm of the heaviest projectiles rained upon her decoted sides and deck, such as, in the words of General Hunter, a spectator outside, "the world never saw." Of the nine vessels which joined in the attack (one being sunk—the Keokuk), every one came out of the fight materially crippled. Yet this noble old craft was ready for a fight the next day, as she had been upon the first, having received no material injury, excepting in her woodwork, which did not in the least impair her fighting condition. Her decks had been protected by a carpet of green raw-hides and sand bags, upon which the shower of shot fell harmless, glancing off wherever they struck, only ripping up the bags, and scattering the sand.

In the following month of July she again took up her place inside the bar, under Commodore Rowan, when the writer was not on board of her; but we had continued accounts of her engaging the batteries day after day, passing through each time a most terrific fire.

During the last summer she was ordered to Philadelphia to be docked, and she sailed hence to Fortress Monroe, to take part in the attack upon Fort Fisher, commanded by Commodore Radford. In the official despatches we have a full account of her performances on this occasion, taking up her position some thousand yards from the fort, and holding it during the entire days and nights of the attack, pouring in a heavy fire throughout that eventful occasion, and receiving the continuous fire of the fort in return.

She is now lying at the Navy Yard, and is well worth a visit from the curious, to examine her hundreds of scars, which appear in every case as mere indentations, with scarce a fracture of her armor anywhere.

We are obliged to make this article short, and will conclude it by an allusion to the effect of her appearance upon spectators falling in with her on the ocean. Without mast or spar, moving along like some great spur of a mountain torn away from its base, she was regarded with awe and amazement. They seemed to gaze upon her as something supernatural, or as some huge fortress which had broken away from its moorings. Sailing around or close to her they would inquire in tones of consternation, "What the name of God, sir, what is that?" One inquirer said he thought it must be the devil let loose upon the ocean.

She was built by the Messrs. Cramp, the machinery by the Messrs. Merrick. Her tonnage is 3,500. Her battery consists of fourteen 11-inch Dahlgrens and two 150-pound rifles on the main deck, and two 60-pound Parrotts on the spar deck.

A REBEL EDITOR'S INSANITY.—The correspondent of the Boston *Journal*, from Richmond, gives a curious written daguerreotype of the opinions of a Richmond editor.

—The *Sentinel* office was not destroyed. I saw the proprietors to-day. The *Sentinel* is formerly did the Government printing. We had a pleasant interview.

"I was sorry," he said, "to see the stars and stripes torn down in 1861. It is the prettiest flag in the world; but I shed tears when I saw it raised over the Capitol of Virginia on Sunday morning."

"Why so?" I asked.

"Suppose it was done without the consent of the State of Virginia?"

"Then you still cling to the idea that a State is more than a county?"

"Yes. State rights above everything."

"Don't you think the war is almost over—that it is useless for the South to contend further?"

"No. He will fight another battle and he will win. He can fight for twenty-five years in the mountains if necessary. He could not do so without being guilty of a violation of the duties of hospitality.

"In point of fact, however, her Majesty's Government have no lawful power to arrest and deliver up the persons in question. They have been guilty of no offence against the laws of England, and they have committed no act which could bring them within the provisions of the treaty between Great Britain and the United States for the mutual surrender of offenders, and her Majesty's Government are, therefore, entirely without any legal means by which, even if they wished to do so, they could comply with your above mentioned demand.

"Thirdly, with regard to the statement made to the United States Government, that British authorities afford pecuniary assistance or supplies, or furnish means of payment of wages to regular parties of the crew of the Alabama, for the purpose of enabling them more effectually to carry on hostile operations against the United States, I have to say that her Majesty's Government have no knowledge whatever of any such circumstances, and do not believe that there is any foundation for such statements. Private individuals may perhaps have contributed to relieve the necessities of the persons in question, but with the pecuniary contributions of private individuals her Majesty's Government have no power to interfere.

"I beg further to assure you that her Majesty's Government have adopted, and will continue to adopt, to the utmost of their lawful power, such measures as may be effective to prevent the preparation, equipment, and outfit of any naval expedition from British shores to make war against the United States.

"The detention and seizure of the Birkenhead iron-clads, and the discussion in Parliament on that subject, suffice to show that if complete prevention in this respect has not been attained, all that the Government of this free country can do to stop such expeditions has been fully performed.

"Lastly, in expressing the regret of her Majesty's Government that they should find themselves unable to comply with any application which the Government of the United States may have thought themselves entitled to make, I cannot refrain from observing that her Majesty's Government have been far more successful in preventing breaches of neutrality, with regard to the fitting out of cruisers to take part in the civil war in this country, than the Government of the United States were in preventing the fitting out of ships of war to aid the South American republics in their revolt against Spain, which Power then stood in the position of a central authority resisting insurrection."

MR. ADAMS' SECOND LETTER.

Mr. Adams, in reply to Earl Russell, November 10, 1864, begs to recall his lordship's attention to the original allegation in his note, which was to the effect that Capt. Semmes and his companions, after being saved from drowning by the intervention of a British subject, did not reach the limits of this Kingdom as a refugee claiming the rights of hospitality, so much as in the position of a belligerent detained in custody, unless some means of escape from capture or death to a neutral territory useful to himself and his cause by initiating further hostile proceedings against his enemy in the very place where he claimed hospitality. "I have," he says, "the strongest reasons for believing that the time which has passed whilst I have had the honor to conduct this correspondence with your lordship has been spent by the enemies of the United States, British and native-born, in fitting out another vessel from this Kingdom, to be used in some act of piratical work which the Alabama did until she was sent to the bottom, which vessel has sailed from here to an agreed place on the ocean, where the same part of equipment and armament which was placed on the Alabama has been placed on board of her by another British vessel sent from this Kingdom for the purpose, and where were transferred Captain Semmes and his companions, the persons saved by the alleged humanity of Mr. Lancaster, for the ultimate object of continuing a war of destruction of life and property against the people of the United States. Whether I am correct or not in these statements, as yet founded only on information of a private character, time will not be long in establishing. Should it prove to be so, your lordship will perhaps pardon me if I persist in maintaining the opinion that neither was the act of Mr. Lancaster, in saving Captain Semmes from capture, humane, nor is the act of her Majesty's Government in protecting him to be viewed as wholly within the limits of that sort of hospitality which it would value in any other nation if practiced towards the people of Great Britain.

"Your lordship is pleased further to observe toward the close of your note, that her Majesty's Government have been far more successful in preventing breaches of neutrality, with regard to the fitting out of cruisers in this war, than the Government of the United States were in preventing the fitting out of ships to aid the South American republics in their revolt against Spain.

"Were it expedient, at this late day, to enter upon an examination of the relative merit of the two Governments in the two very widely different stages of their condition in acquitting themselves of their obligations of neutrality under circumstances of difficulty, I do not believe that any result which might be arrived at would have an effect in materially varying the views that should be taken of the shortcomings of either. *Very fortunately, I am saved the necessity of further discussion of it by pointing out to your lordship a circumstance which seems to have entirely escaped your attention. Whatever may have been the deficiencies of the United States in the instance alluded to, compensation therefor has been made to Spain, and her full and free release has been given under the sanction of her hand to a solemn treaty. Whenever her Majesty's Government shall acknowledge itself prepared to perfect the parallel instance the example may be cited against the United States, but not until then.*

"I have now the honor to inform your lordship that, after a careful consideration of your note of the 26th of September, my Government thinks itself entitled to adhere to the several positions it has heretofore assumed in regard to the painful transaction in question, as these have been made known through me to her Majesty's Government. I am further directed to express you the President's concern at the failure, that the efforts that have been made to avert a misunderstanding between the two countries upon a point which, the American people have cause to regard, are seriously affecting their national honor and dignity."

NO ENGLISH LAW FOR THE RETURN OF DESERTERS.

It appears from the great mass of correspondence on various questions, that Earl Russell says there is no law in force in England by which three sailors who deserted from the United States ship Iroquois, at Dover, could be given up.

Secretary Welles, in a letter to Mr. Seward, says: "The course pursued by the authorities at Dover, in liberating these deserters, will necessarily be reciprocated, and in that event relieve us from great and constant applications in regard to seamen who have or may come among us."

THE RETURN OF LORD LYONS.

It seems, from the following, that Lord Lyons designed returning to this country:

Mr. Seward to Mr. Adams:

"DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
"WASHINGTON, December 5, 1864.

"SIR: Lord Lyons, suffering much from neuralgia, goes home on a leave of absence. I am desirous that Earl Russell shall understand how deeply this incident is regretted by this Government, and how desirous we are for Lord Lyons' recovery and return to this country," etc.

Mr. Seward, in a note to Lord Lyons, says:

"MY DEAR LORD LYONS: I agree with you that it is best that you go away for a time; I hope not a long one. And yet I feel that my cares and difficulties will be seriously increased by your withdrawal. I shall be happy to see you to-morrow, at 12 o'clock, and I will then attend you to the Executive Mansion, where the President will receive you. I am sure, with sincere kindness and sympathy."

DESIRE TO EXPORT COTTON.

The following letter appears from Secretary of the Treasury Fessenden to Mr. Crime:

"NOVEMBER 14, 1864.—SIR: I have received your letter of the 27th ultimo, enclosing the application of W. E. Scanlan, a British subject, who asks permission to transport to market certain cotton produced by the labor of freedmen employed by him, without making oath that he is a loyal citizen of the United States.

"Such an oath should not be required from the *actual* subjects of any foreign Power; and when you are satisfied that similar applicants are in good faith subjects of foreign Powers, and have never exercised any of the rights of citizenship in this country, you are authorized to waive that clause in the affidavit and only require oath that the applicant has not done any act of hostility toward the United States."

Mr. Seward writes to Mr. Adams, October 17, 1864:

THE ENGLISH PETITION FOR PEACE.

"SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your despatch of the 29th of September, No. 770, which gives me the preliminary proof copies of an appeal for peace on the basis of disunion that is to be signed by Englishmen in the name of the British nation, and is to be addressed to the people of the United States.

"I am obliged to you for the pains you have taken to establish the important fact that this new plot originated in the United States, and that the emissaries from this country, who just now seem to be very welcome guests in British society, The projected appeal is only a new form of intrigue employed by the insurgents in their attempt to influence and determine in their interest the now pending national elections. As such it is, in effect, a gratuitous confession that, notwithstanding the pretensions of the insurgents to be a foreign Power, they are actually seeking to secure an administration of this paternal Government, which would be more tolerant of their treason than the Administration which they have failed to overthrow by force. Happily the American people are just well awakened to a sense of the importance of persevering in their hitherto inflexible policy of national unity and sovereignty. The proposed addressed of her Majesty's subjects, if it shall ultimately reach this country, will only be deemed intrusive and offensive, and thus its effect will be the very opposite of its design, while it will unavoidably increase the unfriendliness of a very considerable portion of our people have reluctantly come to regard the British nation. That nation will find in these minutes of the proceedings of the old maxim, that revolutionary emigrants are bad advisers. I have read with much satisfaction the paper which has been issued by the ever Vigilant friends of freedom and humanity in Manchester."

THE RAIDS FROM ENGLISH SOIL.

Mr. Seward, in a letter to Mr. Adams, dated October 24, 1864, says: "I take the liberty to invite, through you, the serious attention of her Majesty's Government to the instances which, unfortunately, seem to be multiplying, in which the British possessions in our neighborhood, both continental and insular, have been made bases for hostile proceedings of the insurgents against this country. The motives for such proceedings have undoubtedly been, not a conviction that material damage would result directly from the hostile acts of the insurgents, but a hope that a just sense of national dignity and self preservation on our part might induce us to resent the toleration of the British authorities, and ultimately, perhaps, lead that Government to take part with the insurgents as an open and declared enemy of the United States. The insufficiency of the British Neutrality act, and of the warnings of the Queen's proclamation, to arrest the sources of complaint referred to, were anticipated early in the existing struggle, and that Government was asked to apply a remedy by passing an act more stringent in its character—such as ours of the 10th of March, 1818, which was occasioned by a similar condition of affairs. This request has not been complied with, though its reasonableness and necessity have been shown by subsequent events."

The Secretary, after giving the particulars appertaining to the seizure by insurgents of the steamers Chesapeake, by the Philo Parsons, and the Island Queen, &c., says: "The primary object in capturing these steamers was confessedly to release the insurgent officers confined at Johnson's Island. There is reason to believe that the conspiracy was organized and set in motion by prominent insurgents, who have, for some time past, been residing in Canada for such purposes. Indeed, the Department has proof that Mr. Jacob Thompson and other disloyal American citizens who are temporarily domiciled in Canada, and furnished with funds therefor for these iniquitous purposes through the banking institutions of Canada. It is now my duty to instruct you to give notice to Earl Russell, in confidence, and with the treaty reservation of that right, that at the expiration of six months after you shall have made this communication, the United States will deem themselves at liberty to increase the naval armament upon the lakes, if, in their judgment, the condition of affairs in that quarter shall then require it. And you will be careful to advise us of the day on which this notice is given. You will assure the Earl, however, that this proceeding is adopted only as a necessary measure of national defence, and not only with no purpose of hostility, but, on the other hand, with a desire no less earnest that heretofore to preserve the most friendly relations with Great Britain. Moreover, the President will, in every case, direct its best efforts to prevent invasion of British territory, whether by way of popular retaliation or otherwise. It is not for us to indicate the measures of Her Majesty's Government should adopt to maintain neutrality on their side of the border. You will again suggest to her Majesty's Government, in my opinion, a policy similar to that which was inaugurated by our enactment before mentioned might be followed with advantage by Great Britain in the American provinces during our present civil war. I should fail, however, to express a sincere conviction of this Government if I should not repeat now, what I have heretofore so often had occasion to say, that, practically, the policy of neutrality which her Majesty has proclaimed has failed as well in the British provinces as in the British colonies, and especially in the latter; and that it must continue to fail more conspicuously every day, so long as asylum is allowed to active agents of the enemies of the United States, and they are in any way able, by evasion or otherwise, to use the British ports and British borders as a base for felonious depredations against the citizens of the United States.

"Nor are we able to conceive of any remedy adequate to the present exigency, but the recognition by her Majesty's Government of the just and exclusive sovereignty of the United States in all the waters and territories legally subject to the jurisdiction of this Government. I use the word exclusive with a consciousness of its just effect.

"The welfare and prosperity of the British provinces on our borders are as sincerely desired by us as they can be by the British Government. In a practical sense these provinces are sources of wealth and influence for the United States, although they are subject to a foreign jurisdiction. We have proved that it is a sincere conviction on our part by entering into relations of reciprocal free trade with the British provinces almost as intimate as the relations of free trade which, under our Constitution, prevail between the several States of the American Union.

"Thus far we have been content with these relations, and probably we should remain content, whether the colonies adhere to their ties with Great Britain, or, with her consent, should assume the responsibilities of self-government; provided, always, that our friendship is reciprocated, while peace and harmony on the border are essential to the very existence of such friendship. On the other hand, we have a right to expect that the dwellers within those provinces will be content to fulfil toward us the obligations of good neighborhood, as we are expected to fulfil the same obligations on our part. Even if this Government could be satisfied with less than what I have thus indicated, it must, nevertheless, be admitted that, from the very force of circumstances, peace could hardly be expected to prevail on a border which should not afford to the communities which it divides an adequate protection against mutual aggression and reprisal.

"Political agitation is so frequent in the British American provinces as it is here. It is not easy to foresee how some revolutionary movements may appear there. Every provocation now given to Americans will be likely to be claimed as a precedent in that case for intrusion from this side of the line. Would it not be wise to establish a proper system of repression now, which would prove a root of safety for both countries hereafter?"

ARMED VESSELS ON THE LAKES.

Among the papers on this subject is a telegram from Gen. Hitchcock to Secretary Stanton, dated September 23, 1864, saying:

"I take upon myself to express an opinion that the safety of our commerce on the lakes, and the security of the cities along the lake shores, make it of the highest importance, if not an indispensable necessity, that the Government should have several armed vessels, fully manned, to prevent the rebels who find security in Canada from seizing steamers engaged in commerce, and converting them into war vessels, with a few of which they may, if not prevented, do us incalculable mischief. Ex-Secretary Thompson is employed, in Canada, in setting on foot expeditions of the most dangerous character," etc.

The appendix to the volume is large, and contains papers on the above and other interesting subjects.

A LEGAL ADDITION TO THE MARRIAGE CEREMONY.—The New Orleans *Picayune* tells us that "a few evenings since, a gay party assembled in the 'Garden District,' to witness the always interesting marriage ceremony. The bride elect was a beautiful daughter of the Crescent City, and the bridegroom a gallant gentleman attached to the Government.

"The buzz of general conversation peculiar to such occasions had scarcely hushed when the bride of the day was heard descending the stairs on its way to the parlor. At length the door opened, and, preceded by one of our gravest and most popular divines, the party was ushered in. It included, of course, principals, seconds, and immediate friends. The marriage ceremony was performed according to the impressive service of the Episcopal Church, and when there was uttered the solemn and responsible announcement, by the officiating minister, 'I pronounce you man and wife,' one of the groomsmen, 'taking advantage of the occasion,' seized the bride by the hand, drew her towards him, she evidently willing to be the recipient of a congratulatory kiss. But judge of the surprise and amazement which followed among all present, when the bride, blushing and confused, was seen to have an 'internal revenue stamp' pasted upon the centre of her fair forehead, within, at the same time, a minute, it appeared upon the intellectual front of the bridegroom!

"It is hardly necessary to say that all this was done by a Government official, who is so liberal in his construction of the revenue laws that he deems even the sacred rite of marriage only legal when it is sanctioned by a revenue stamp. The 'insignia' remained on the official parties throughout the evening, and the incident has caused considerable flutter among certain parties who have been recently married without the revenue stamp attached.

"It is well known that a title to a piece of land is worthless without a stamp. Why should a title to a wife or to a husband be of less careful concern?" If the revenue laws apply in such general terms to all the transactions of life, and very properly select for imposts all the products of domestic industry, then the marriage ceremony must be accompanied with the formula of stamps, otherwise it might be considered illegal, and subject the parties to much domestic uneasiness."

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

We are indebted to Messrs. A. T. Bleecker, Son, & Co., of New York, for the following particulars of the sale of 3,000 bales (part of the 38,000 bales) of cotton on Government account, in that city, on the 11th inst. The sale was regarded as highly satisfactory, notwithstanding the fact that the terms of the sale were cash, in gold. The lots disposed of were as follows:

19 bales good ordinary to low mid. at 21c ⅌ lb.
115 bales nearly middling to mid. cotton, at 21c ⅌ lb.

200	do	do	do	at 21¼c ⅌ lb.
20	do	do	do	at 21½c ⅌ lb.
80	do	do	do	at 21¾c ⅌ lb.