

ONE TRIUMPH OF YANKEE DIPLOMACY

HOW THURLOW WEED ONCE FOOLED NAPOLEON III.

The Letter Was About to Repudiate the Union Blockade of Southern Ports When the American Ambassador Brought to His Attention an Old Treaty Which Modified the Situation Materially.

"Holland," in Philadelphia Press.

On the 6th of November, 1861, the steamship Arago sailed from New York for Havre, carrying among her other passengers two distinguished Americans—General Winfield Scott and Thurlow Weed.

Just before the hour fixed for the departure of the steamship a merchant of New York, although a citizen of France, came hurriedly to the gang-plank and asked permission to go aboard for a few moments.

Inspector James—afterward Postmaster General James—insisted that the merchant be permitted to see Mr. Weed and even assisted in the search for Mr. Weed, who was found in his stateroom.

Mr. Weed placed the letter in his wallet and forgot all about it until some weeks had passed. One day when in his lodgings at Paris he recalled the incident, opened the letter and was surprised to find that it contained nothing more than an address, the name and street number of some one who lived in Paris, but of whom Mr. Weed has never heard.

When anxiety was grievously burdening the administration of Lincoln in the fall of 1861, when Chase was deep in the problem of raising that which was more important than raising the troops—the money to feed, equip and transport troops, when the reports from the front were gloomy, and the shades of doubt still rested upon the country, it was just then that the Secretary of State Mr. Seward, brought dark news to the cabinet meetings.

The excitement and peril created by this news detained Mr. Weed in London longer than he intended to be there. When the embassy sailed from the United States the greater danger was believed to lie in the intention of Louis Napoleon to recognize the confederacy.

The moral effect of such action would be, it was felt, of vast advantage to the confederacy, and the peril of the war between the United States and France would be imminent.

Mr. Lincoln believed that the emergency was great enough to justify the appointment of a commission or embassy, so composed and authorized as not to require the approval of the senate.

His mission was to "diplomize the public mind in England and France, and to influence in public life: Archbishop Hughes, of the Catholic diocese of New York, and Bishop McElvaine, of the Episcopal diocese of Ohio, were invited to accompany the mission.

Mr. Kennedy very frankly based his distinction upon the reason that he was not able, in justice to his family, to serve without any compensation.

As the embassy was in some measure to be engaged in a confidential mission, its creation was in the nature of an open secret. Those who had early information of the purpose of the mission and of the personnel of its members, were enthusiastic in their praise.

His influence with the citizens and immigrants of his race was supreme. His patriotism was not dimmed by that of any native-born American. He was the conspicuous prelate of his church in the United States, and his relations with the higher authorities of the Catholic church in Europe were intimate.

The qualities and patriotic zeal which distinguished Archbishop Hughes were also those which brought Bishop McElvaine to the embassy as one of its members, and he had with the dignitaries of the Church of England the close and confidential relations which were maintained between Archbishop Hughes and the authorities of the Catholic church.

They were leaders in the Church Militant, and had there been need, each of them would have shouldered a misstep and kept step with the humblest private in the ranks of a volunteer.

Then there was Thurlow Weed, a marvelous persuader of man, almost of a synonym for the word "success." His approach and mastery. He was brief among the poor, as Archbishop Hughes had been; a printer's apprentice at 20, and a maker of governors (Seward) at 40, and of presidents (Taylor) at 50.

Untrained in any school of diplomacy he was to prove himself, like Franklin, the master of the wariest diplomats of Europe. For forty years he had been putting men into public office, and resolutely declining every offer for himself; now, at 64, he had accepted an invitation to a place of honor and responsibility.

It was chiefly said when this embassy sailed for Europe, and its appointment became a subject of public interest, that it had gone abroad to counteract the impression created by the earnest pleas of the representatives of the Confederate government, who had received unofficial recognition. Yet no man in authority—few who were intelligent—failed to perceive that this gentle description of the purpose of the mission concealed a desperate purpose—the purpose to prevent by all arts of diplomacy the recognition of the Southern Confederacy by Great Britain and France.

ARREST OF MASON AND SLIDELL. Secretary Seward appointed these semi-official ambassadors, instructed them and saw them depart, all within two weeks, and this haste would have made clear, even with his confidential information, that the mission was an urgent one. It was not until a few hours after the embassy had sailed that the greatest of all perils of that time, perhaps the chief danger that the nation faced at any time during the war, was made known to the administration and the people.

It was not to be expected that France would consent to suffer on account of a quarrel which was not her responsibility, and in whose results she was not concerned.

THE EMPEROR HAD GIVEN THE UNITED STATES nine months to suppress what he called an insurrection, and an insurrection could not be crushed in nine months. If, after that time, it still existed, or if, finally overcome, it would be only after a protracted struggle.

THE EMPEROR HAD GIVEN THE UNITED STATES nine months to suppress what he called an insurrection, and an insurrection could not be crushed in nine months. If, after that time, it still existed, or if, finally overcome, it would be only after a protracted struggle.

THE EMPEROR HAD GIVEN THE UNITED STATES nine months to suppress what he called an insurrection, and an insurrection could not be crushed in nine months. If, after that time, it still existed, or if, finally overcome, it would be only after a protracted struggle.

THE EMPEROR HAD GIVEN THE UNITED STATES nine months to suppress what he called an insurrection, and an insurrection could not be crushed in nine months. If, after that time, it still existed, or if, finally overcome, it would be only after a protracted struggle.

THE EMPEROR HAD GIVEN THE UNITED STATES nine months to suppress what he called an insurrection, and an insurrection could not be crushed in nine months. If, after that time, it still existed, or if, finally overcome, it would be only after a protracted struggle.

THE EMPEROR HAD GIVEN THE UNITED STATES nine months to suppress what he called an insurrection, and an insurrection could not be crushed in nine months. If, after that time, it still existed, or if, finally overcome, it would be only after a protracted struggle.

THE EMPEROR HAD GIVEN THE UNITED STATES nine months to suppress what he called an insurrection, and an insurrection could not be crushed in nine months. If, after that time, it still existed, or if, finally overcome, it would be only after a protracted struggle.

THE EMPEROR HAD GIVEN THE UNITED STATES nine months to suppress what he called an insurrection, and an insurrection could not be crushed in nine months. If, after that time, it still existed, or if, finally overcome, it would be only after a protracted struggle.

THE EMPEROR HAD GIVEN THE UNITED STATES nine months to suppress what he called an insurrection, and an insurrection could not be crushed in nine months. If, after that time, it still existed, or if, finally overcome, it would be only after a protracted struggle.

THE EMPEROR HAD GIVEN THE UNITED STATES nine months to suppress what he called an insurrection, and an insurrection could not be crushed in nine months. If, after that time, it still existed, or if, finally overcome, it would be only after a protracted struggle.

THE EMPEROR HAD GIVEN THE UNITED STATES nine months to suppress what he called an insurrection, and an insurrection could not be crushed in nine months. If, after that time, it still existed, or if, finally overcome, it would be only after a protracted struggle.

THE EMPEROR HAD GIVEN THE UNITED STATES nine months to suppress what he called an insurrection, and an insurrection could not be crushed in nine months. If, after that time, it still existed, or if, finally overcome, it would be only after a protracted struggle.

THE EMPEROR HAD GIVEN THE UNITED STATES nine months to suppress what he called an insurrection, and an insurrection could not be crushed in nine months. If, after that time, it still existed, or if, finally overcome, it would be only after a protracted struggle.

THE EMPEROR HAD GIVEN THE UNITED STATES nine months to suppress what he called an insurrection, and an insurrection could not be crushed in nine months. If, after that time, it still existed, or if, finally overcome, it would be only after a protracted struggle.

He recalled by the similarity the name contained in the letter which was given to him by the New York merchant just before the steamship on which he was a passenger sailed.

He determined to go immediately to the address indicated, and as soon as he found the letter in his drawer at his lodgings, he bade the driver take him to the place. He inquired, when there, if any one of that name lived there, and in a minute was cordially received by a gentleman whom he had never seen before.

"You are Mr. Weed?" this gentleman said, rather than asked. He spoke excellent English.

"I am Mr. Weed and I have come not knowing why."

"Ah, I have been expecting you. My dear friend," said Mr. Weed, "I had given my address to you, I had asked him to do that whenever any man of authority left the United States for France."

"I am with a friend of the United States, I perceive," said Mr. Weed. "A friend who can serve you. You have come not a moment too soon. You want an audience with de Morny. It shall be furnished for you, but that is not all you want. You have need of something to say to him, and I can tell you what to say that will serve your purpose."

At first Mr. Weed was both surprised and distrustful. But he was a master at fathoming the purposes and probing the secrets of men. A brief conversation convinced him that this unexpected friend was in perfect faith seeking to serve the Union, and this conviction was confirmed in other ways.

NAPOLEON'S PRETEXT FOR WAR. Good understanding having been established, Mr. Weed's friend substantiated the report that had reached Mr. Weed of Napoleon's intentions. The emperor's pretext, he said, was that many of the articles of France were in danger of illness, perhaps starvation, because the Federal blockade deprived the cotton mills of France of the staple.

It was not to be expected that France would consent to suffer on account of a quarrel which was not her responsibility, and in whose results she was not concerned.

THE EMPEROR HAD GIVEN THE UNITED STATES nine months to suppress what he called an insurrection, and an insurrection could not be crushed in nine months. If, after that time, it still existed, or if, finally overcome, it would be only after a protracted struggle.

THE EMPEROR HAD GIVEN THE UNITED STATES nine months to suppress what he called an insurrection, and an insurrection could not be crushed in nine months. If, after that time, it still existed, or if, finally overcome, it would be only after a protracted struggle.

THE EMPEROR HAD GIVEN THE UNITED STATES nine months to suppress what he called an insurrection, and an insurrection could not be crushed in nine months. If, after that time, it still existed, or if, finally overcome, it would be only after a protracted struggle.

THE EMPEROR HAD GIVEN THE UNITED STATES nine months to suppress what he called an insurrection, and an insurrection could not be crushed in nine months. If, after that time, it still existed, or if, finally overcome, it would be only after a protracted struggle.

THE EMPEROR HAD GIVEN THE UNITED STATES nine months to suppress what he called an insurrection, and an insurrection could not be crushed in nine months. If, after that time, it still existed, or if, finally overcome, it would be only after a protracted struggle.

THE EMPEROR HAD GIVEN THE UNITED STATES nine months to suppress what he called an insurrection, and an insurrection could not be crushed in nine months. If, after that time, it still existed, or if, finally overcome, it would be only after a protracted struggle.

THE EMPEROR HAD GIVEN THE UNITED STATES nine months to suppress what he called an insurrection, and an insurrection could not be crushed in nine months. If, after that time, it still existed, or if, finally overcome, it would be only after a protracted struggle.

THE EMPEROR HAD GIVEN THE UNITED STATES nine months to suppress what he called an insurrection, and an insurrection could not be crushed in nine months. If, after that time, it still existed, or if, finally overcome, it would be only after a protracted struggle.

THE EMPEROR HAD GIVEN THE UNITED STATES nine months to suppress what he called an insurrection, and an insurrection could not be crushed in nine months. If, after that time, it still existed, or if, finally overcome, it would be only after a protracted struggle.

They did not delay long their reference to the object of the meeting. De Morny was informed that they had returned from the inspection of the emperor. He neither denied nor admitted the correctness of that information. He directed, in a few words, by which direction.

He did not delay long their reference to the object of the meeting. De Morny was informed that they had returned from the inspection of the emperor. He neither denied nor admitted the correctness of that information. He directed, in a few words, by which direction.

He did not delay long their reference to the object of the meeting. De Morny was informed that they had returned from the inspection of the emperor. He neither denied nor admitted the correctness of that information. He directed, in a few words, by which direction.

He did not delay long their reference to the object of the meeting. De Morny was informed that they had returned from the inspection of the emperor. He neither denied nor admitted the correctness of that information. He directed, in a few words, by which direction.

He did not delay long their reference to the object of the meeting. De Morny was informed that they had returned from the inspection of the emperor. He neither denied nor admitted the correctness of that information. He directed, in a few words, by which direction.

He did not delay long their reference to the object of the meeting. De Morny was informed that they had returned from the inspection of the emperor. He neither denied nor admitted the correctness of that information. He directed, in a few words, by which direction.

He did not delay long their reference to the object of the meeting. De Morny was informed that they had returned from the inspection of the emperor. He neither denied nor admitted the correctness of that information. He directed, in a few words, by which direction.

He did not delay long their reference to the object of the meeting. De Morny was informed that they had returned from the inspection of the emperor. He neither denied nor admitted the correctness of that information. He directed, in a few words, by which direction.

He did not delay long their reference to the object of the meeting. De Morny was informed that they had returned from the inspection of the emperor. He neither denied nor admitted the correctness of that information. He directed, in a few words, by which direction.

He did not delay long their reference to the object of the meeting. De Morny was informed that they had returned from the inspection of the emperor. He neither denied nor admitted the correctness of that information. He directed, in a few words, by which direction.

He did not delay long their reference to the object of the meeting. De Morny was informed that they had returned from the inspection of the emperor. He neither denied nor admitted the correctness of that information. He directed, in a few words, by which direction.

He did not delay long their reference to the object of the meeting. De Morny was informed that they had returned from the inspection of the emperor. He neither denied nor admitted the correctness of that information. He directed, in a few words, by which direction.

He did not delay long their reference to the object of the meeting. De Morny was informed that they had returned from the inspection of the emperor. He neither denied nor admitted the correctness of that information. He directed, in a few words, by which direction.

He did not delay long their reference to the object of the meeting. De Morny was informed that they had returned from the inspection of the emperor. He neither denied nor admitted the correctness of that information. He directed, in a few words, by which direction.

He did not delay long their reference to the object of the meeting. De Morny was informed that they had returned from the inspection of the emperor. He neither denied nor admitted the correctness of that information. He directed, in a few words, by which direction.

He did not delay long their reference to the object of the meeting. De Morny was informed that they had returned from the inspection of the emperor. He neither denied nor admitted the correctness of that information. He directed, in a few words, by which direction.

He did not delay long their reference to the object of the meeting. De Morny was informed that they had returned from the inspection of the emperor. He neither denied nor admitted the correctness of that information. He directed, in a few words, by which direction.

He did not delay long their reference to the object of the meeting. De Morny was informed that they had returned from the inspection of the emperor. He neither denied nor admitted the correctness of that information. He directed, in a few words, by which direction.

A WHISTLING BUOY'S TRAVELS.

They Have Furnished the Hydrographic Bureau with Valuable Information.

From the Philadelphia Press.

The navigators of the western Atlantic ocean, and, indeed, a great many scientists, are deeply interested in the erratic wanderings of the Martha's Vineyard whistling buoy, which went adrift from its location in the Vineyard Sound more than two years ago and is still being carried to and fro at the will of the winds and currents.

After two months without news from this strange wanderer comes the report that it was again seen by a passing vessel on Sept. 8, in latitude 35, longitude 55, nearly 500 miles due east from the position in which it was last seen on July 6.

The United States hydrographic officials have become much interested in the drift of this buoy, and have already gained valuable information regarding the currents and winds of the North Atlantic through plotting the travels of this strange buoy whose whistle still sounds a warning intended only for vessels when near a shoal.

Every issue of the North Atlantic pilot chart for nearly two years past has contained the dotted drifts of the buoy, and information regarding it is largely sought after from all shipmasters crossing in the locality where it was last reported. This month's charts, just issued, show that in February, 1897, the buoy was 600 miles to the northward and eastward of the island of Bermuda. It was next reported April 12 of that year 150 miles southwest of that position, and then nothing was heard from the wanderer until Oct. 27, when it was reported by a ship captain in about latitude 38, longitude 52, showing a drift to the northward and eastward of 300 miles in six months' time.

Next it must have headed away about east-northeast, for on Jan. 8, 1898, it turned up in latitude 37, longitude 47. Its next course was off northwest, for on May 21 it was seen in latitude 38, longitude 5. June 4 the wanderer buoy was seen in latitude 34, longitude 47, showing a tremendous drift to the southeast. From then on to July 6, when next seen, it took a slow and short drift of about seventy-five miles due south. At this point it changed its course and is now heading due west in the line of Cape Hatteras.

For some years past the hydrographers have gained valuable information regarding currents, etc., by having shipmasters throw their bottles bearing in them the date and geographical position where this messenger of Neptune was cast adrift, to determine the velocity and direction of the sea surface currents. Only a small percentage of these bottles are ever recovered. They probably fulfil their purpose and reach the land only to become imbedded in the sands. Hence it naturally follows that the velocity of any current cannot be accurately determined in this way.

A bottle thrown overboard from a vessel south of Newfoundland may make a complete circuit of the North Atlantic by way of the Azores, West Indies, Gulf of Mexico and Florida coast. As a rule, however, such a bottle will be recovered after a week or North Cape of Norway.

If thrown overboard near the Azores a bottle will likely find its way to the Canary Islands, the Cape Verde Islands, and the West Indies. Several bottles have travelled over 6,000 miles and three years elapsed before their departure.

The lumber-laden schooner Weyer G. Sargent is reported to have drifted about for over three years and finally her bulk stranded in the West Indies. The schooner Francis E. Wolston, lumber-laden, was abandoned in October, 1891, off Norfolk. She drifted east to longitude 40, then south, and eventually she proceeded west along the thirtieth parallel, curved north and north-east, and was last sighted four years ago six degrees east of the Delaware Capes.

The lumber-laden schooner Weyer G. Sargent is reported to have drifted about for over three years and finally her bulk stranded in the West Indies. The schooner Francis E. Wolston, lumber-laden, was abandoned in October, 1891, off Norfolk. She drifted east to longitude 40, then south, and eventually she proceeded west along the thirtieth parallel, curved north and north-east, and was last sighted four years ago six degrees east of the Delaware Capes.

The lumber-laden schooner Weyer G. Sargent is reported to have drifted about for over three years and finally her bulk stranded in the West Indies. The schooner Francis E. Wolston, lumber-laden, was abandoned in October, 1891, off Norfolk. She drifted east to longitude 40, then south, and eventually she proceeded west along the thirtieth parallel, curved north and north-east, and was last sighted four years ago six degrees east of the Delaware Capes.

The lumber-laden schooner Weyer G. Sargent is reported to have drifted about for over three years and finally her bulk stranded in the West Indies. The schooner Francis E. Wolston, lumber-laden, was abandoned in October, 1891, off Norfolk. She drifted east to longitude 40, then south, and eventually she proceeded west along the thirtieth parallel, curved north and north-east, and was last sighted four years ago six degrees east of the Delaware Capes.

The lumber-laden schooner Weyer G. Sargent is reported to have drifted about for over three years and finally her bulk stranded in the West Indies. The schooner Francis E. Wolston, lumber-laden, was abandoned in October, 1891, off Norfolk. She drifted east to longitude 40, then south, and eventually she proceeded west along the thirtieth parallel, curved north and north-east, and was last sighted four years ago six degrees east of the Delaware Capes.

The lumber-laden schooner Weyer G. Sargent is reported to have drifted about for over three years and finally her bulk stranded in the West Indies. The schooner Francis E. Wolston, lumber-laden, was abandoned in October, 1891, off Norfolk. She drifted east to longitude 40, then south, and eventually she proceeded west along the thirtieth parallel, curved north and north-east, and was last sighted four years ago six degrees east of the Delaware Capes.

The lumber-laden schooner Weyer G. Sargent is reported to have drifted about for over three years and finally her bulk stranded in the West Indies. The schooner Francis E. Wolston, lumber-laden, was abandoned in October, 1891, off Norfolk. She drifted east to longitude 40, then south, and eventually she proceeded west along the thirtieth parallel, curved north and north-east, and was last sighted four years ago six degrees east of the Delaware Capes.

The lumber-laden schooner Weyer G. Sargent is reported to have drifted about for over three years and finally her bulk stranded in the West Indies. The schooner Francis E. Wolston, lumber-laden, was abandoned in October, 1891, off Norfolk. She drifted east to longitude 40, then south, and eventually she proceeded west along the thirtieth parallel, curved north and north-east, and was last sighted four years ago six degrees east of the Delaware Capes.

JONAS LONG'S SONS.

Hourly Sales All Day Today

First day's business of 1899. We begin it right. For one day we offer bargains in different departments that have never been approached, even by us.

Christmas prices were low enough, surely. But in some instances these are half Christmas prices. About enough of each lot to last one hour. In any event, when the hour is up goods will be withdrawn from sale.

Safe to say we'll make of it a Happy New Year in thousands of homes today.

Sale at 1 O'Clock

Men's Kid Walking Gloves, in sizes 7, 7 1/4, 7 3/4, 7 3/4, worth 50c; one hour..... 29c

Two mammoth rolls of fine manilla Toilet Paper; for one hour..... 13c

Good size China Spice Boxes; always sell for 10c; for one hour..... 5c

Sale at 2 O'Clock

1000 yards of machine made Torchon Laces; variety of widths and patterns; some insertions to match, worth 10c yard; one hour..... 5c

Women's White Cotton gowns, very elaborately trimmed, slightly soiled, worth \$2.00; one hour..... 98c

One bale of good quality Unbleached Muslin, yard wide. One hour..... 24c

500 volumes Nonpareil edition hand volumes, nearly one hundred titles. Never sold under 20c; published at 40 cents. One hour..... 15c

Women's Fine Vici Kid Button and Lace Shoes, heel and spring lace, sizes 2 1/2 to 8, solid soles, heavy and light, actual value 1.25 and 1.50. One hour..... 89c

Sale at 3 O'Clock

Irish Point Pillow Shams and Bureau Scarfs, slightly mussed; worth 30c. One hour..... 29c

The famous Stockinet Dress Shields, per pair, one hour..... 3c

1,000 yards of Fancy Drapery Stuffs; very choice designs and worth 7 cents a yard. One hour..... 5c

600 Flannel Skirt Patterns, in pretty patterns, cut full size and easily worth 35c. One hour..... 19c

Women's extra good quality heavy ribbed Vests and Pants; cut full size and length, vests neatly trimmed, were 25c. One hour..... 17c

JONAS LONG'S SONS.

Sale at 12 O'Clock

Children's 24-inch School Umbrellas, good and strong, worth 39c; one hour..... 29c

5-inch and 6-inch Stove Pipe, well made, per length, one hour..... 8c

One case of extra good quality, yard wide bleached Muslin, worth 5 1/2c; one hour..... 3c

Sale at 1 O'Clock

Men's Kid Walking Gloves, in sizes 7, 7 1/4, 7 3/4, 7 3/4, worth 50c; one hour..... 29c

Two mammoth rolls of fine manilla Toilet Paper; for one hour..... 13c

Good size China Spice Boxes; always sell for 10c; for one hour..... 5c

Sale at 2 O'Clock

1000 yards of machine made Torchon Laces; variety of widths and patterns; some insertions to match, worth 10c yard; one hour..... 5c

Women's White Cotton gowns, very elaborately trimmed, slightly soiled, worth \$2.00; one hour..... 98c

One bale of good quality Unbleached Muslin, yard wide. One hour..... 24c

500 volumes Nonpareil edition hand volumes, nearly one hundred titles. Never sold under 20c; published at 40 cents. One hour..... 15c

Women's Fine Vici Kid Button and Lace Shoes, heel and spring lace, sizes 2 1/2 to 8, solid soles, heavy and light, actual value 1.25 and 1.50. One hour..... 89c

Sale at 3 O'Clock

Irish Point Pillow Shams and Bureau Scarfs, slightly mussed; worth 30c. One hour..... 29c

The famous Stockinet Dress Shields, per pair, one hour..... 3c

1,000 yards of Fancy Drapery Stuffs; very choice designs and worth 7 cents a yard. One hour..... 5c

600 Flannel Skirt Patterns, in pretty patterns, cut full size and easily worth 35c. One hour..... 19c

Women's extra good quality heavy ribbed Vests and Pants; cut full size and length, vests neatly trimmed, were 25c. One hour..... 17c

Jonas Long's Sons

264529