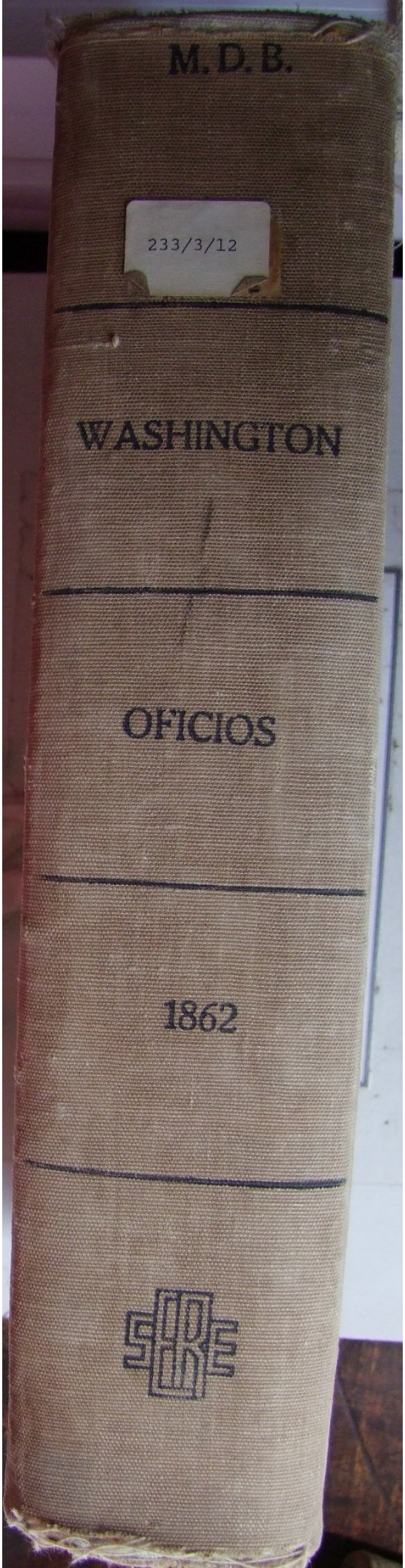
M. D. B.
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OFICIOS
1862

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COPIA.

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annexo ao Off. M. 1 da serie de 1865-66.

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Relação dos Officios dirigidos à 4ª Secção da Secretaria de Estado dos Negocios Estrangeiros pela Legação Imperial nos Estados Unidos no decurso do anno financeiro de 1862-63.

Nºs	Dias	Meses	Annos	Indices
1	18	Julho	1862	— Participação dos saques do 1º Quartel do Ministro, Secretario, Addido a esta Legação, e do Consul Geral em Nova-York.
2	18	Julho	1862	— Remessa dos numeros de Abril, Maio e Junho de 1862 do American Publisher's Circular. (Obras recommendadas: — "Annual of scientific discovery"; — "Companion to the Rebellious record"; — Life and letters of Washington Irving; Naval Text Book and Dictionary for the use of the midshipmen of the U. S. Navy —")
3	21	Julho	1862	— Remessa dos indices correspondentes ao anno financeiro de 1861-62.
4	6	Outubro	1862	— Participação dos saques do Ministro, Secretario, e Addido à esta Legação no 2º Quartel, assim como do do Consul Geral em Nova-York. — Idem do saque para pagamento da assignatura do "Courrier des Etats Unis". — Remessa dos numeros de Julho, Setembro e Outubro do American Publisher's Circular. (— Obras recommendadas: — Contributions to the Natural History of the United States of America, por Agassiz; — Open Air Grape Culture, por Phin; — The retrospect of Practical Medecine and Surgery, por

				Braithwaite ;– The half Yearly abstract of the Medical sciences, por Mr Ranking.)
5	15	Dezembro	1862	— Remessa dos numeros de Novembro e Dezembro de 1862 do American Publisher's Circular. (– Obras recommendadas :– A treatise on the Law of promissory notes and Bills of exchange, por Parsons ;– Annual Report of the Board of Regents of the Smithsonian Institution – 1861 ;– The Laws of freedom and Bondage in the United States, por Jahn Codman Hurd ;– The Tarif Question, por Erastus Bigelow.)
6	18	Dezembro	1862	— Participação do saque para pagamento da gratificação ao Commandante da Paraense
	Reservado			
7	14	Janeiro	1863	— Participação dos saques do Ministro, Secretario e Addido a esta Legação no 3º Quartel, assim como do do Consul Geral em Nova York.
8	28	Janeiro	1863	— Remessa do quadro dos emolumentos do Consulado Geral e Vice Consulados no anno de 1862.
9	14	Abril	1863	— Participação dos saques do 4º Quartel do Ministro, Secretario e Addido a esta Legação e do do Consul Geral em Nova York.
10	6	maio	1863	— Remessa dos Numeros de 15 de Janeiro 1863, 2 – 18 de março, e 1º de Abril, do American Publisher's Circular. (Obra recommendada :– History of U. S. of America, por Guernsey)
11	28	maio	1863	— Remessa dos numeros de 1º a 15 de maio 1863 do American Publisher's Circular, e da Obra – Elementos de Direito Internacional, de Wheaton – ultima edição.

Relação das confidencias dirigidas durante o anno de 1862 ao Exm.º Snr. Ministro dos Negocios Estrangeiros pela Legação Imperial nos Estados Unidos.

Confidencias expedidas				Confidencias citadas.			
Nos. Secção	Dias	Mezes	Indices.	Nos.	Dias	Mezes	Annos
		Centraes					
1.	12	Fev.º	Remessa de um impresso analisando a correspondencia official do Departamento de Estado.	8	10	Dez.º	1861
2.	1	Março	§1 Intervenção europea no Mexico §2 Qual a attitude dos Estados Unidos por occasião desta intervenção e do projecto de Monarchia naquella Republica. Quaes as probabilidades de que os Mexicanos aceitem esta nova forma de Governo.				
3.	15	"	Conferencia do Chefe desta Legação com o Secretario de Estado sobre a entrada do "Sumter" no Maranham.				
4.	16	"	Conversação com Mr Seward acerca dos Negocios do Mexico.	2	1	Março	1862
5.	17	"	Remessa de uma copia da Nota de Lord Rufell aos Lords do Almirantado inglez acerca da entrada de navios dos belligerantes americanos nos portos de dominio inglez.				
6.	18	"	Accusa recepção da Confidencial No. 8 e dos documentos que ella cobria relativos a questão levantada por Mr. Webb acerca do discurso de seu predecessor.				

7.	26	Março	Accusa a recepção da Confidencial Nº 6 e do "Memorandum" que ella cobria relativo á questão do "Sumter"	8	10	Dez	1861
				officio 3	secç. 6	Central Janº	1862
8.	7	Abril	Instrucções de Mr. Seward a Mr. Webb acerca da questão do Sumter. Nova Conferencia do Chefe desta Legação com Mr. Seward sobre esse assumpto. Conversa com Mr. Limbourg, Mr. Sumner e Mr. Mercier sobre o mesmo objecto.	3	15	Março	1862
				5	17	"	"
9.	8	"	Conferencias dos Representantes das Republicas hispano-Americanas sobre a intervenção europea no Mexico.				
10.	8	"	Additamento ao officio Nº 9 da 1ª Secção sobre a abolição da escravidão no Destricto de Columbia.				
11.	10	"	Remessa de duas Memorias escritas em 1857 sobre o estabelecimento da Monarchia na Republica do Perú.				
12.	18	"	Additamento á Confidencial Nº 10				
13.	15	Maio	Remessa de copia de uma nota do Governo hollandez ao Ministro Americano na Haya relativa a questão do "Sumter".	8	7	Abril	1862
14.	20	Agosto	Pede ao Governo Imperial maior restricção das disposições de Lei acerca da entrada de gente de côr, não ingenuas no Brasil.				
15.	20	Setº	A Questão do Sumter & 2 Negocios do Mexico.				

Relação dos officios reservados dirigidos durante o anno de 1862 ao Ministerio dos Negocios Estrangeiros pela Legação Imperial nos Estados Unidos

Nos	Dia	Mez	Indices
1	18	Abril	Accusa recepção do Despacho reservado nº 3 serie de 1862 que cobria copia da correspondencia trocada com Mr Webb na Corte sobre a questão do "Sumter"
2	26	Maio	Accusa recepção do Despacho reservado de 20 de Fevereiro da serie de 1862 que annuncia a vinda da Corveta "Paraense" aos Estados Unidos.

1

Relação

dos Officios dirigidos a Secção Central no decurso do anno de 1862 pela Legação Imperial nos Estados Unidos.

Indices

Officios expedidos				Officios citados			
Nos	Dias	Meses		Nos	Dias	Meses	Annos
1	2	Janeiro	— Remessa dos Indices do anno de 1861.				
2	3	"	— Remessa de um = Ensaio = sobre a questão do Trent pelo Chefe desta Legação.				
3	6	"	— Recepção da Copia do Aviso que approva o procedimento do Presidente do Maranhão em relação ao = Sumter = (— Despacho nº 22 da Secção Central 1861) — — Remessa de documentos concernentes á mesma questão.				
4	11	"	— Recepção do Despacho de 21 de Novembro de 1861 da Secção Central: — reconhecimento pelo Governo Imperial do Titulo de = Rei de Italia = assumido por S. M. o Rei Victor Emmanoel.				
5	3	Fevereiro	— Recepção do Despacho nº 25 da Secção Central — 1861: — entrada do Sumter no Maranhão				
em Numero	8	"	— Approvação do Bill sobre bilhetes de circulação forçada na Camara dos Representantes. Tomada do Forte Henri Noticias do Mexico.				

Carta

Nos	Dias	Mez		Nos	Dias	Mez	anno
6	27	Janeiro	— Remessa de documentos officiaes				
7	28	"	— Remessa o pedido de esclarecimentos sobre privilegios concedidos aos Inventores	3	2	abril	1861
						Secção Central	
8	18	Março	— Remessa de documentos officiaes.				
9	29	abril	— Remessa do Tratado entre a Grã-Bretanha e os Estados Unidos para a completa suppressão do trafico de Negros.				
10	2	Maio	— Remessa de documentos officiaes: negocios do Mexico; — correspondencia trocada entre o Governo Americano e os de Inglaterra, Brazil e Haya sobre o Sumter e o Nashville.				
11	5	"	— Abertura de communicações postaes com a Nova Orleans e outros portos do Sul. Nomeação de um Collector para a Alfandega daquella cidade. Modificação do Bloqueio dos mesmos portos.				
12	12	Junho	— Remessa por cópia de uma Circular de Mr Seward aos Consules Americanos no Estrangeiro, relativa a restricções do Commercio com certos portos do Sul.				

Nos	Dias	Mez		Nos	Dias	Mez	Annos
13	13	Junho	— Remessa de uma copia Official do tratado entre a Inglaterra e os Estados Unidos para a suppressão do trafico de africanos.				
14	3	Julho	— Remessa de uma Circular de Mr. Seward pedindo informações sobre o movimento Consular dos agentes do Brasil nos Estados-Unidos.				
15	3	"	— Publicação da Falla do Throno de abertura no = Intelligencer = de Washington. Noticia da inauguração da Estatua equestre do Snr. D. Pedro 1º = publicada no mesmo Jornal.				
16	3	"	— Recepção da Circular de 25 de maio de 1852. — nomeação do Exmo Snr Conselheiro Carlos Carneiro de Campos para Ministro dos Negocios estrangeiros.				
17	17	"	— Recepção da Circular de 31 de maio de 1852. — nomeação do Exmo Snr Marquez de Abrantes para Ministro de Negocios estrangeiros.				
18	18	"	— Remessa de um exemplar do tratado entre a Inglaterra e os Estados Unidos para a suppressão do trafico, e do tratado entre este Governo e o de Hannover para abolição do emposto do Stade				

Nos	Dias	Mezes		Nos	Dias	Mezes
19	28	Julho	— Remessa da Mensagem do Presidente dos Estados-Unidos, do Tratado entre este Governo e o da Dinamarca sobre a colonisação da gente de cor capturada por contrabando, de uma lista dos actos do Congresso durante a Sessão finda.			
20	14	Outubro	— Remessa por copia de um Officio do do Ministro de Nova Granada, e de uma Carta do Conde Delbarre.			
21	21	"	— Recepção da Circular de 21 de agosto de 1852: creação de uma Folha Official. — Remessa do 1º artigo para aquella folha do Chefe desta Legação.			
22	15	Nov.bro	— Remessa do Relatorio de 1851 do Patent-Office desta Capital.			
23	2	Dez.bro	— Felicitação pelo Anniversario natalicio de S. M. o Imperador.			
24	15	"	— Remessa de Documentos Officiaes pela Paraense			
25	18	"	— Idem, idem, idem.			
26	19	"	— Retirada da Paraense — Desempenho de sua Commissão			
27	27	"	— Remessa de Documentos Officiaes	25	18	Dez.bro

Relação

Dos Officios dirigidos á = Directoria Geral = no decurso do anno de 1862 pela Legação Imperial nos Estados-Unidos

Dias.	Mezes.	Secções.	— Indices —
11	Janeiro	Secção Central	— Recepção da Carta do Snr = Ministro de Negocios estrangeiros ao Snr Townsen Harris - Ministro americano no Japão. — Encaminhamento dessa Carta a seo destino por intermedio do Departamento de Estado = de Washington.
25	Abril	1ª = Secção	— Recepção do Decreto nº = 1886 relativo a emolumentos dos Consules. Inconvenientes de sua applicação actual nos Estados - Unidos.
16	Maio	Secção Central	— Remessa da revista de noticias da Quinzena, — preparada pelo Secretario desta Legação —, no impedimento e por ordem do Chefe da mesma.
6	Junho	1ª = Secção	— Idem, idem, idem.
4	Julho	1ª = Secção	— Idem — idem — idem.

Relação dos officios dirigidos a 1ª Secção no decurso do anno de 1862, pela Legação Imperial nos Estados Unidos.

Officios expedidos			Indices	Officios citados			
Nos	Dias	Mezes		Nos	Dias	Mezes	Annos
1	5	Janeiro	Entrega dos Commissarios do Sul Mason e Slidell e sua partida para a Europa. Bloqueio de portos de Savannah e Charleston. Expedições navaes. Embaraços pecuniarios da União. Noticias do Mexico; occupação de Vera Cruz pela expedição hespanhola.				
2	23	"	Demissão de Mr Cameron, Secretario da Guerra. Discurso do Senador Sumner sobre a questão do Trent. Receios de uma intervenção europea. Impostos directos e indirectos. Commissão de inquerito do Congresso sobre a derrota de Bull-Run e fidelidade dos empregados publicos.	42 43	22 28	Dez.º "	1861 "
3	3	Fevereiro	Remessa do Edimburgh Blackwood Magazine e de uma copia de carta ao Ministro da Belgica sobre a situação do Sul.				
4	5	"	Noticias da Europa sobre a intervenção nos negocios da União e boatos de uma proxima negociação de paz entre os belligerantes. Remessa de documentos e artigos sobre a Questão do Trent. Corsarios considerados prisioneiros de guerra. Trabalhos do Congresso. Noticias das expedições de Burnside e Sherman.	2	23	Jan.º	1862
5	15	Fevereiro	Tomada do Forte Henry e da Ilha Roanoke. Topico da Falla do Throno do				

Imperador dos Francezes relativo aos negocios da America. §3 Circulação forçada das notas do Thesouro federal. §4 O Governo apoia parte das funcções do General McClellan. §5 Remessa da Copia da Nota de Lord Lyons a Mr Seward sobre o Trent. §6 Condemnação do negreiro Gordon. §7 Prisão do General Stone §8 Noticias do Mexico. §9 Presos politicos postos em liberdade. §10 Bloqueio de pedras effectuado §11 Expedição do Commodore Foote.

6 | 15 Fevr | Remessa de um mappa do theatro da guerra e de um artigo do Herald sobre posições e movimentos militares | 4 | 5 Fevr 1862

Carta official 18 Fevr. | Tomada do Forte Donelson

7 | §1 Considerações sobre o resultado das victorias do Norte. §2. Opinião do Ministro de Hespanha sobre o projecto de Monarchia no Mexico. | 18 Fevr 1862

Carta official 3 Março | Remessa da Mensagem do Presidente Davis. victorias federaes no Oeste. Expedição contra a Nova Orleans. Anniversario de Washington Execução do Negreiro Gordon em Nova York.

8 | 16 " | §1 Retirada dos Confederados de Manassas, Columbus e Nova Madrid. Occupação de Brunswick e Fernandina pelo Commodore Dupont. Exoneração de McClellan do Commando em Chefe dos exercitos do Norte. §2. Reintegração do General Fremont no commando de uma parte do exercito do Oeste §§3. 4. Combate naval entre o "Merrimack", o "Monitor", o "Cumberland" e o "Congress". §5. Projecto de emancipação de escravos apresentado ao

Congresso pelo Presidente Lincoln. § 6 Proposta do Senador Trumbull sobre a confiscação dos bens dos confederados e emancipação de seus escravos. § 7 Noticias de Nova Granada.

9 6 Abril § 1 Prohibição feita aos jornaes e ao telegrapho de publicar as operações militares do exercito federal. § 2. Movimentos militares. § 3. Opposição ao General McClellan pelo partido abolicionista. § 4 Incendio de provocações pelos Confederados. § 5 Nomeação de um Governador federal para o Tennessee feita pelo Presidente Lincoln. § 6 Proximo combate entre o "Merrimack" e o "Monitor". § 7 Resultado dos trabalhos da Commissão Granadino-Americana para a liquidação de reclamações. § 8 Bombardeamento de Yorktown. Correspondentes da imprensa inglesa prohibidos de acompanhar o exercito de McClellan. § 9 Remessa de um artigo do "Intelligencer" sobre o incendio de Yorktown e outros acontecimentos da guerra.

10 10 " Armada da "Ilha Nº 10". Batalha de Corynthe ou Pittsburgh Landing.

11 19 " § 1 Mais detalhes acerca da batalha de Pittsburgh Landing. § 2 Visita do Ministro de França a Richmond. § 3. Ordem do dia do General Hunter emancipando certos escravos dos Confederados. 10 10 Abril 1862

12 25 " § 1. § 2 Reconhecimento da Soberania do Haiti e da Liberia. Renovação do Tratado com a Inglaterra para a suppressão 11 19 Abril 1862

do trafico de escravos. §3 Volta do Ministro de França de Richmond. §4 Resolução do Congresso Confederado expulsando dos seus portos os navios da União. §5 Neutralidade da Inglaterra. §6 Noticias do Mexico. §7. Os jornaes annunciam a tomada da Nova Orleans.

Confidencial Secção Central 5 17 Maio 1862

13 14 Maio Retirada dos Confederados da Nova Orleans e occupação da Cidade pelos unionistas. §2 Capitulação do Forte Macon. §3 Forte Pillow. §4 Sitio de Yorktown pelo General McClellan. §5 Artigo do "Maryland News" aconselhando guarnecer as Cidades do Sul com os escravos que se forem libertando. §6 Viagem do Ministro francez a Yorktown. §7 Occupação desta Cidade pelo General McClellan. §8 Retirada dos hespanhóes e inglezes do Mexico. 12 25 Abril 1862

14 14 Maio §1 Prisão dos membros da Municipalidade de Nova Orleans. §2, 3. Abertura dos portos de Nova Orleans, Port Royal e Beaufort. §4 Batalhas de Williamsburgh e West Point. Noticias dos exercitos dos Generaes Halleck e Pope.

Directorio Geral 6 Junho Acompanha a remessa do "resumo das noticias politicas dos Estados Unidos" preparado pelo Secretario da Legação.

5 Junho Annexo ao officio acima.

15 9 " Tomada de Memphis. Derrota do exercito francez no Mexico.

Directorio Geral 11 Julho Acompanha a "revista das noticias politicas" preparada pelo Secretario da Legação

	4	Julho	Annexo ao officio supra - Resumo de noticias politicas.					
16	18	Julho	Encerramento do Congresso federal e ultimas medidas decretadas por elle. Difficuldade de alistar tropas. Opiniaõ do Ministro de França sobre a probabilidade de mediação europea. O General Halleck designado para substituir o General Mc. Clellan no Commando em Chefe dos exercitos do Norte.					
17	31	"	Approvação do Bill de sequestro. Convenio para a troca regular de prisioneiros Demissaõ do General Fremont. Confirmação da nomeação do General Halleck. O vapor confederado "Arkansas" - Conscripção forçada	16	18	Julho	1862	
18	21	Agosto	§1 Operações militares no Oriente e Occidente. §2 Medidas para a execução do decreto de conscripção.	17	31	Julho	"	
Carta Confidencial 15 7bro			Invasaõ do Maryland pelos Confederados.					
19	22	Setembro	§1 Retirada dos confederados de Maryland §2 Maioria dos democratas nas eleições para Membros do Congresso e cargos locaes. §3 Commissaõ do General Pope no Oeste. §4 Proclamação do Presidente Lincoln declarando livres todos os escravos dos Confederados.					
20	26	"	§1 Proclamação do Presidente declarando a Lei Marcial. §2. Projecto de Colonisação de negros na America do Sul. §3. Trasladação da "Junta de Governadores" para Washington. § Resposta de Mr. Lincoln aos emancipadores de Chicago.					
21	6	Outubro	§1 Posições dos exercitos inimigos.					

§ 2. Tendencias de paz do partido democrata. Representação da "Junta de Governadores." § 3 Artigo do "Times" de Londres anti-abolicionista. Proposta de represalia feita no Congresso Confederado contra a politica do Norte. | | | | | 19 | 22 | Setembro 12

22 | 19 | Outubro | § 1 Invasão da Pennsylvania pelos Confederados. Retirada destes de Gettysburg. § 2 Eleições nos Estados do Norte. Carta do General Scott. Proclamação de McClellan § 3. Administração da Nova Orleans pelo General Butler. § 4 Represalias do Sul contra o decreto de Emancipação. § 5 Systema de passaportes adoptado pelo Governo de Nicaragua.

23 | 7 | Nov.º | Remessa de dous Artigos para a Gazeta official preparados um pelo Chefe e outro pelo Addido da Legação. Idem de artigos de periodicos dos Estados Unidos contendo uma carta dirigida pelo ex-Presidente Buchanan ao General Scott e uma representação feita ao actual Presidente pelos libertos por elle convidados á emigração.

24 | 18 | " | § 1 Remessa de um artigo para a Gazeta offl preparado pelo Chefe da Legação & de varios impressos sobre diversos assumptos § 2. Conversa com Lord Lyons sobre a mediação.

25 | 21 | " | Remessa de dous artigos para a Folha official preparados um pelo Chefe da Legação e o outro pelo Addido. | | | | 24 | 18 | Nov.º 1862

26 | 1 | Dez.º | § 1 Abertura do Congresso Federal. Mensagem do Presidente Lincoln. § 2 Mediação

europea. § 3. Noticias da guerra. § 4. Presos politicos postos em liberdade § 5 Noticias do Mexico.

27 22 Dez. Remessa de um artigo para a Folha official preparado pelo Addido a Legação e da relação de varios officios expedidos pelo vapor "Paraense".

Relação dos Officios dirigidos a 2ª Secção no decurso do anno de 1862 pela Legação Imperial nos Estados-Unidos.

Nos	Dias	Mezes	Indices
1	29	Janeiro	— Interpretação do Bill dos direitos sobre o café, o chá, e o assucar; remessa de um exemplar da Mesma.
2	3	Fevereiro	— Remessa de um estudo da situação financeira e economica dos Estados Unidos pelo chefe desta Legação.
3	12	Março	— Remessa de Documentos Officiaes
4	17	Junho	— Idem, idem
5	29	Julho	— Idem — idem.
6	15	Dezembro	— Recepção do Despacho nº 8 da 2ª Secção — 1861: — venda de quatro navios americanos no pôrto do Rio de Janeiro sem a intervenção do Consul dos Estados-Unidos; correspondencia trocada a este respeito entre o Governo Imperial e Mr. Webb.

Relação

dos officios dirigidos a 2ª Secção em 1862 pela Legação Imperial do Brazil nos Estados Unidos

Nos	Dias	Mez	Indices
1	24	Fevereiro	— Remessa de uma obra sobre o Rio Mississipi.
2	9	Abril	— Recepção do Despacho Circular de 28 de Janeiro de 1862.

Secção Central
Nº 1.

Legação Imperial do Brazil nos Estados Unidos
Washington 2 de janeiro de 1862

Ilmo e Exmo Snr.

Em cumprimento das ordens vigentes tenho a honra de passar às mãos de V. Exª pela Secção ao cargo immediato do Exmo Snr Conselheiro Director Geral a Relação dos Indices dos Officios Ostensivos, reservados e confidenciaes, dirigidos por esta Legação ao Ministerio dos Negocios estrangeiros no decurso do anno de 1861 que acaba de expirar.

Nos termos das Circulares respectivas essa relação contem a numeração e as datas dos Officios expedidos e dos Officios estados, assim como a designação especificada de cada uma das Secções Correspondentes.

Digna-se V. Exª aceitar os reiterados protestos do meu profundo respeito e alta consideração

A S. Exª o Snr Conselheiro
Bellizario Augusto Magalhães Taques
V. V. V.

Miguel Maria Lisboa

Resp. em Sete de Março de 1862.

Indice.

Secção Central - N.º 1. - Washington. - 1862.

Remessa dos = Indices = dos Officios expedidos por esta Legação à Secretaria de Estado dos Negocios estrangeiros no anno de 1861.

Secção Central
Nº 2

Legação Imperial do Brazil nos Estados-Unidos
Washington 3 de janeiro de 1862.

Illmo e Exmo Snr.

Tenho a honra de apresentar á V. Exª um ligeiro Ensaio da questão que acaba de agitar-se entre a Inglaterra e os Estados-Unidos relativa á apprehensão dos Srs. Mason e Slidell á bordo do "Trent", no qual resumi o modo por que encarei-a em meus Officios anteriores.

Digne-se V. Exª aceitar os reiterados protestos do meo profundo respeito e alta consideração.

A' S. Exª o Snr Conselheiro
Benevenuto Augusto Magalhães Taques.
Ministro e Secretario de Estado dos Negocios Estrangeiros
&c. &c. &c.

Miguel Maria Lisboa

Annexo ao Officio
2 da Secção Central

1

A Questão do Trent

§ 1. A fim de dar uma resposta satisfactoria ao artigo publicado no Intelligencer de 23 de Dezembro, procurarei resumir do modo o mais conciso possivel os principios de direito maritimo que regem o caso do Trent.

§ 2 Um navio mercante no alto mar, isto é quando fóra das aguas territoriaes de uma nação estrangeira, é tanto territorio da nação sob cujo pavilhão navega, e por conseguinte tam inviolavel conforme o direito das Gentes, como qualquer porção do dito territorio.

§ 3 Esta é a regra geral á qual todavia se admittem universalmente duas excepções, a saber; quando duas nações, por conveniencia reciproca, concordam em renunciar a seus direitos territoriaes por uma solemne convenção, para certos fins e com certas restricções, como se tem feito com o objecto de supprimir o trafico de escravos; e quando existe guerra entre duas nações independentes

Bello cap 1º 1 pag 36

e aquellas que se mantéem neutraes na dita guerra, permittem que seus navios, quando impregados em transportar do territorio dos belligerantes ou para elle artigos considerados contrabando de guerra, sejam visitados, examinados e, si for provado que são culpados de violação da neutralidade, confiscados em beneficio do apresador.

§ 4 Esta permissão, comtudo, não é nem póde ser illimitada, e deve ser sujeita ás regras d'equidade cuja infracção importa a violação dos direitos territoriaes dos neutros. Com o fim pois de previnir abusos tem sido a pratica das nações definir e designar o que seja contrabando de guerra. Além disso os escritores de direito publico teem estabelecido a regra de que a conveniencia dos belligerantes em dar busca e capturar navios neutraes deve ser conciliada com a conveniencia dos neutros em continuar seu commercio com as nações com as quaes estão em paz. Segue-se naturalmente desta regra que quando o inconveniente que soffrer o belligerante em abster-se de visitar e capturar um navio neutro for menor do que o inconveniente do neutro em permittir que o dito navio seja apresado, o direito do belligerante deve ser posposto ao direito do neutro.

§ 5. Por esta rasão não se costuma capturar navios por conduzir contrabando de guerra excepto quando encontrados navegando em direcção do territorio do belligerante ou vindo delle; e os mesmos artigos que autorisariam o apresamento de um navio em uma latitude podem ser a todo o salvo transportados em outra latitude sem nem uma responsabilidade. A não ser assim a existencia de qualquer guerra, por insignificante que fosse, sujeitaria á grande vexame o commercio legitimo de todo o mundo, complicando um dos casos em que o exercicio dos direitos dos belligerantes causaria maior

inconveniente do que a manutenção dos direitos dos neutros.

§ 6 Concedo que entre os artigos considerados como contrabando de guerra alguns individuos teem sido incluidos, não precisamente como taes, mas assimilados a elles em que são sujeitos a ser capturados quando encontrados no alto mar debaixo de um pavilhão neutro. Taes são os Embaixadores e Militares das Potencias belligerantes. Porem na applicação desta regra um belligerante deve cingir-se á letra della. O direito das gentes e os precedentes da Europa e da America, alludem somente a Embaixadores e a empregados de Nações reconhecidas empenhadas em guerra internacional; individuos que estão debaixo da protecção do dito direito e que sendo capturados podem quando muito ser tratados como prisioneiros de guerra de distincção, como acontece com os Embaixadores que

2

devem ser mesmo tratados com certas attenções. O direito das gentes e os precedentes da Europa e da America não fazem especialmente menção de commissarios de um belligerante empenhado em guerra civil, os quaes quando aprisionados são sujeitos a pena de morte.

§ 7 O direito de visita e captura em tempo de guerra, sendo uma excepção restricta e limitada á regra geral que considera um navio mercante no alto mar parte do territorio do paiz sob cuja bandeira navega, não pode ser exercido de modo que entenda com cousas ou pessoas não incluidas dentro dos limites e especificações da dita excepção.

§ 8 Porem concedendo mesmo que esta restricção não seja peremptoria, seria absurdo pretender á faculdade de suppris ao que póde ser allegado como omissão da lei sem o devido e escrupuloso respeito para com os principios geraes do direito das gentes.

§ 9 Applicando ao caso do Trent

os principios desenvolvidos na primeira parte desta exposição devemos chegar a conclusão de que o inconveniente que resulta para o belligerante de permittir que um rebelde escape da punição é muito menor do que o inconveniente do neutro permittindo que uma pessoa culpada de um crime politico possa ser arrancada de sob a protecção da sua bandeira; o primeiro é um mal de muito limitada extensão prejudicando somente a individuos e não principios; o outro é um acto muito repugnante aos sentimentos de uma nação civilisada, contrario aos principios que regem o direito de asylo e a extradicção de criminosos, e contrario a pratica das autoridades tanto inglesas como americanas durante as guerras civis da America hespanhola.

Vide a folha em frente.

§ 10 Notar-se-ha que insista especialmente nesta differença essencial entre individuos que gosão da protecção do direito das gentes, e individuos sujeitos a ser tratados como criminosos:

4ª Secção
Nº 6

N.B. No escrito intitulado Questão de Trent, depois das palavras "durante as guerras civis da America hespanhola, no fim do §. 9º, accrescente-se o seguinte:

Não quero com isto dizer que um individuo transportado em um barco neutral em violação evidente e directa das regras da neutralidade, deva ser isento de captura pelo simples facto de ser accusado ou convicto de um crime politico; mas sim que esse individuo tem, pelas leis da humanidade, direito ao beneficio de qualquer duvida que nasça das circumstancias da sua apprehensão.

este é em minha opinião o ponto
principal em que a questão se
basea. Ha outros pontos, com-
tudo, taes como a circunstancia
a que já se alludio de navegar
o Trent entre dous portos neutros,
e de ser um navio mercante
privilegiado cuja reconhecida
e natural missão era de trans-
portar passageiros e cartas, sem
a obrigação ou os meios legaes
de verificar a natureza dos
ditos passageiros e cartas, que
ainda que secundarias são de
não pequena importancia aos
olhos das nações civilisadas.
Da mesma natureza é tambem
a irregularidade commettida
pelo Capitão Wilkes em extrahir,
e pelo Governo Americano em
deter os Senhores Mason e
Slidell, sem forma alguma
de processo para estabelecer a
legalidade de seu apresamento.
Não penso porem que estas cir-
cunstancias pésem tanto nos
sentimentos do publico inglez
ou influenciem tanto no
accôrdo do Governo britannico,
como a offensa de extrahir do
asylo do pavilhão britannico

um criminoso politico.

§ 11. Muito poderia ser dito sobre outros dous pontos a saber; a insinceridade com que o Governo americano reclama os precedentes obsoletos que é notorio a todo o mundo foram abandonados nos tempos modernos como contrarios ao espirito do seculo, e contra os quaes os Estados Unidos teem protestado em todos os tempos; e a parcialidade com que argue os agentes da mala ingleza de paquetes por transportar os Commissarios do sul ao mesmo tempo que se aproveita constantemente do mesmo vehiculo para mandar a Europa e receber d'ali seus agentes e correspondencia official. Porem como estes pontos estão sujeitos antes á sancção moral do que á legal, eu os não ventilarei.

§ 12 Digo portanto em conclusão que o acto do Capitão Wilkes parece-me insustentavel tanto na forma como na substancia. Foi irregular aprisionar os Commissarios sem sujeitar o navio e o pretendido contrabando

a um tribunal de presas; si tivesse porem o navio sido conduzido para ou adjudicação a um porto americano, o Governo britannico teria protestado contra o julgamento e teria pedido reparação do insulto como pedio pela simples extracção dos commissarios.

Washington em 23 de Dezembro de 1861.

4ª Secção

Nº 6

Legação Imperial do Brasil nos Estados Unidos

Washington em 4 de Janeiro de 1862

Illmº e Exmº Snr.

Em cumprimento das ordens vigentes tenho a honra de participar a V. Exª que no dia 2 do corrente mez saquei contra a Legação Imperial em Londres pela quantia de quinhentas e setenta e seis libras, onze shillings e tres pennies esterlinos, importancia de meus vencimentos no terceiro quartel do corrente anno financeiro 1861-1862.

Participaram-me igualmente que haviam sacado pelos seus vencimentos relativos ao mesmo Quartel o Secretario e o Addido a esta Legação, o primeiro por cento e quatro libras, nove shillings e quatro pennies visto ter descontado trinta e seis libras tres shillings e dous pennies esterlinos que por engano recebeo de mais em um dos quarteis anteriores, e o segundo por oitenta e quatro libras sete shillings e seis pennies esterlinos.

O Consul Geral do Imperio acaba de officiar-me declarando-

Illmº e Exmº Snr Benevenuto Augusto de Magalhães Taques

haver tambem sacado por seus vencimentos no dito quartel na importancia de setenta libras seis shillings e tres pennies esterlinos.

Digne-se V.Exª. aceitar os reiterados protestos do meu profundo respeito e alta consideração.

Miguel Maria Lisboa

Indice: Participação dos saques do Chefe, dos empregados da Legação e do Consul Geral do Imperio nos Estados Unidos, no terceiro quartel do anno financeiro de 1861-1862 -

1861 — 1862

4ª Secção

Entrado em 17 fevº f 26/v

1861-62 = Artº 4º § 2º

Lt. em 7 de Fevereiro de 1862

Vencimentos

3º q.l	Ao Enviado M. Maria Lisboa	Lt 562,, 10,, 0, =	5:000$
"	Ao Secretº Leonel M. de Almeida, incluindo a restituição q. fez	" 140,, 12,, 6, =	1:250$
"	Ao Addº Torreão de Barros	" 84,, 7,, 6, =	750$
"	Ao Consul G. L. H. Ferreira de Aguiar	" 56,, 5,, 0 =	500$

Expediente

3º q.l	da Legação	" 14,, 1,, 3, =	125$
"	do Consulado	" 14,, 1,, 3, =	125$
	+		7:750$

1ª Secção
Nº 1.

Legação Imperial do Brasil nos Estados Unidos
Washington em 5 de Janeiro de 1862

Acc.

Illmº e Exmº Snr

§1 A questão de reparação pelo ultrage do Trent, pode-se considerar como definitivamente resolvida com a entrega dos Snrs Mason e Slidell. Os dous commissarios e seus Secretarios foram no dia 1º do corrente postos em liberdade, conduzidos em um vapor de reboque para a bahia de Provincetown e alli trasbordados para o vapor de guerra ingles Rinaldo que os deve transportar para a Europa e com elles se fez logo ao mar. Guardou-se segredo da circumstancia de dever o seu transporte ser effectuado por um vaso da marinha real até o ultimo momento, para evitar os effeitos que sobre a opinião publica ja bastante irritada, poderia produzir esta attenção do Governo britannico.

Isto não quer dizer que o Conde Russell aceitará as razões em que Mr Seward se fundou para acceder á exigencia da Inglaterra, mas como a exigencia foi satisfeita, não

Ao Illmº e Exmº Snr Benevenuto Augusto de Magalhães Taques

é provavel que qualquer discussão ou protesto a que por ventura dê logar a nota do Secretario de Estado, passe os limites de uma simples discussão diplomatica.

Os jornaes de Londres porem vem confirmar o que tenho exposto sobre as probabilidades de novas complicações alheias á questão do Trent: ás causas anteriores de queixa que podem influir sobre as relações amigaveis entre a Gran Bretanha e os Estados Unidos, foi aggregada outra que quando mesmo não esponha o Governo Federal a reclamações fundadas no Direito das Gentes ou Convencional, o exporá a ser na Europa alvo de justas accusações por fazer a guerra de um modo novel, contrario ao espirito do seculo e barbaro. Falo da tentativa, a que já alludi em minha correspondencia official, de se entulharem os portos de Charlestown e de Savannah, mettendo a pique na entrada delles cascos de navios carregados de pedras!

Ja se pôs isso em pratica em Charlestown, em cuja barra se atravessaram 16 desses barcos (como V. Ex.ª verá pelo incluso retalho, letra A, do Intelligencer do 1º do corrente), e o mesmo dizem que se praticará em Savannah. Esta medida tende a azedar cada vez mais os animos e a dispor as nações commerciaes a fazer valer a plenitude

de seus direitos em outros pontos em que até o presente teem usado de moderação.

§. 2 Sobre operações militares nada tenho de importante a communicar. Preparam-se, é verdade, duas novas expedições: uma em Cairo para descer o Mississipi composta de 70 vasos de guerra armados com 183 peças de formidavel artilheria; e outra em Annapolis, sob as ordens do General Burnside, cujo destino é desconhecido mas que provavelmente ou irá para as costas da Louisiana ou fará alguma tentativa de se approximar a Richmond pelos rios Rapahannock, York ou James. Estas expedições, consequencia natural da superioridade maritima dos Federaes, devem dar cuidado aos Confederados; mas é engano o suppôr-se que faltam completamente a estes os meios de resistir-lhes. Contra a do Mississipi que é a mais importante, teem elles preparado não só fortificações de terra que se estendem desde Columbus até Memphis occupando muitas milhas da ribeira do rio, e em outros logares mais abaixo, como mettido a pique barcos para obstruir os canaes de navegação, atravessado cadeias nos logares estreitos, e escondido baterias debaixo d'agua. (Veja-se o retalho do Intelligencer de 3 do corrente, letra B) Ha bastante

risco de que os immensos gastos que para aquella campanha fez o Thesouro Federal não correspondam, como succedeo com as de Hatteras e Port Royal, a seu resultado. Pelo que respeita a de Port Royal não só não teem os Federaes feito alli grande progresso, como até dizem que se prepára em Savannah uma expedição para ir desalojal-os da ilha de Tybee.

§ 3 No meio desta incerteza e da inacção cuja prolongação o rigor do inverno torna cada dia mais provavel, começa o Secretario do Thesouro a sentir serias difficuldades de obter dinheiro. O ultimo emprestimo de 50 milhões de dollars que devendo ser contrahido no 1º de Dezembro, foi então adiado até o 1º de Janeiro, não ponde ser effectuado, e dizem que Mr. Chase apenas tem com que occorrer aos gastos de guerra até 15 do corrente. Para remediar a falta delle imaginou-se o plano de finanças desenvolvido no Relatorio do Thesouro, mediante o qual esperava o Secretario obter 200 milhões. Mas o tal plano não mereceo a approvação dos capitalistas dos grandes centros commerciaes, e até causou tal effeito entre elles que resolveram todos os bancos suspender a troca de suas notas por moeda metallica, recurso que só por uma auctorisação expressa das Legislaturas dos respectivos Estados poderia ter logar, mas que

se espera será por ellas approvado como justificavel nas circumstancias.

Si as armas federaes obtiverem muito breve um grande triumpho, o credito do Governo poderá restabelecer-se; mas como isso não é muito provavel, teme-se que não reste a Mr Chase outro recurso si não o de emittir illimitadamente bilhetes do Thesouro, creando um meio circulante que participará do caracter de papel-moeda e causará não pequeno transtorno nas operações industriaes e nas fortunas.

§4 A expedição hespanhola contra o Mexico chegou já a Vera Cruz e occupou esta cidade, como V.Ex.a verá pelo que publica o incluso retalho (letra C) do Herald de hontem.

O contingente francez estava já na Havana segundo as ultimas noticias que temos da ilha.

Digne-se V.Ex.a aceitar os reiterados protestos do meu profundo respeito e alta consideração.

Miguel Maria Lisboa

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B

THE STONE FLEET AT CHARLESTON.

The official report of Commodore DUPONT in relation to the sinking of the stone fleet has been received at the Navy Department. The substantial part of the document consists in the report of Capt. CHARLES HENRY DAVIS, who had command of the fleet. In this report Captain Davis says:

"On the night of my arrival off Charleston the light-house was blown up, by which the purpose of my visit was essentially promoted. After the bar had been sounded out two ships were sunk—one on the eastern and one on the western limits of the channel—which served to limit the field of operations. After all the ships which were to be sunk—sixteen in number—had been brought here and placed in a position to be easily moored, they were towed in by the smaller steamers and placed upon and inside the bar, in a checkered or indented form, lying as much as possible across the direction of the channel in several lines, some distance apart; and they are made so nearly to overlie each other that it would be difficult to draw a line through them in the direction of the channel which would not be intercepted by one of the vessels."

Commander DAVIS states that he was guided by several principles in choosing the place and manner for sinking the vessels, viz:

First. The bar was selected because it is the principal and culminating point of the natural deposite on this line. By adding the material contained in the hulks to those already placed there by nature, it may be expected that the natural forces which aggregate the latter will tend to keep the former in their assigned positions.

Second. By putting down the vessels in an indented line to create a material obstruction to the channel, without seriously impeding the flow of water. If it were possible to build a wall across the channel, the river, which must flow to the sea, would undoubtedly take another and similar path. But if, on the contrary, the blocking up of the natural channel is only partial, the water may retain a part of its old course, and require the addition of only a new channel of small capacity.

Third. The mode of sinking the vessels is intended to establish a combination of artificial interruptions and irregularities, resembling, on a small scale, those of Hell Gate or Holmes Hole, and producing, like them, eddies, whirlpools, and counter-currents, such as render the navigation of an otherwise difficult channel hazardous and uncertain.

THE MISSISSIPPI EXPEDITION.

The Expedition now fitting out at St. Louis and Cairo for descending the Mississippi promises to be of the most formidable character. A correspondent, writing from St. Louis, gives an extended account of the work of preparation and description of the principal vessels. The fleet, which is nearly completed, is to be composed of twelve gun-boats, thirty-eight mortar-boats, and twenty-eight tugs and steamers. The gun-boats and their armament are as follows: Flag-ship Benton, eighteen guns; Essex, St. Louis, Carondelet, Mound City, Cairo, Pittsburgh, Cincinnati, Louisville, Conestoga, Lexington, and Tyler, fifteen guns each; or a total of one hundred and eighty-three guns, many of very heavy calibre. The mortar-boats will each carry one or more mortars of the largest kind—13-inch calibre—cast at Pittsburgh expressly for the expedition. In addition to this immense fleet a great pontoon train, composed of gutta percha inflated boats, is ready to accompany the land forces, to serve their purposes of crossing the rivers on the line of march. The officers of the fleet are:

Flag Officer—A. H. FOOTE, Connecticut.

Commanders—William D. Porter, Pa.; Roger Perry, Md.; A. H. Kelly, Md.; A. M. Pennock, Va.; J. A. Winslow, N. C.; H. Walk, Va.; R. M. Dove, Va.

Lieutenants Commanding—J. P. Sanford, ordnance officer; K. N. Steurbel, N. Y.; S. L. Phelps, Ohio; Leonard Paulding, N. Y.

Lieutenants—J. W. Shirk, Pa.; J. Bishop, Mo.

There is nothing very certainly known as to where the first blow struck by this floating series of fortifications will fall. Columbus, Memphis, and other points of attack are speculated upon.

Intelligencer de 3 de Jan° 1862

"The rebels of Columbus are in desperation, fearing an attack from our gunboats. They have sunk in the channel, just entering Columbus below, heavy scows and wharf boats loaded down with rocks. They also have heavy chain cables stretched across the river. They have left channel enough for their gunboats to run through, but if detached submarine batteries are placed in the deep part of the river, to be fired by galvanic batteries from their boats. The connexion is so placed that, they say, the explosions will take place when they are ten miles below Columbus."

Intelligencer de 1° de Jan° 1862

Intelligencer de 1° de Jan° 1862

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RK HERALD.

...Y, JANUARY 3, 1862. PRICE TWO CENTS.

be advisable to convert those not yet mustered into service into regiments of infantry. Agreed to.

Mr. WILSON introduced a bill to provide for the appointment of sutlers for the volunteer service of the army, and to define their duties. Referred.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA AFFAIRS.

Mr. GRIMES, (rep.) of Iowa, introduced a bill in regard to the administration of justice in the District of Columbia, which was referred.

REPORTS AS TO THE SANITARY CONDITION OF THE ARMY.

Mr. NESMITH, (rep.) of Oregon, offered a resolution calling on the Secretary of War for copies of the reports of the Surgeon General and Sanitary Commission on the health of the army, which was agreed to.

The Senate adjourned to Monday.

House of Representatives.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 2, 1862.

ARMS FOR THE SOLDIERS.

On motion of Mr. DUELL, (rep.) of N. Y., it was resolved that the Secretary of War inform the House why certain volunteer regiments from the State of New York now encamped in this city, are not provided with arms, and whether any legislation is necessary on the part of Congress to enable the War Department to furnish arms to the regiments now in the field.

DEFENCES OF PHILADELPHIA AND THE DELAWARE.

Mr. KELLEY, (rep.) of Pa., introduced a bill to provide for the defence of the city of Philadelphia and the Delaware river. Referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

THE DEBT OF THE NATION.

Mr. VALLANDIGHAM, (copp.) of Ohio, asked leave to offer a resolution calling on the Secretary of the Treasury to report, at an early day to the House the sum total of the present floating debt of the United States, as nearly as the same can be ascertained or estimated, giving also, as far as practicable, the several heads as to the departments or subject matter under which said debt may be ranged. Also that the Secretary of the Treasury be directed to report, as soon as is practicable, the amount, in pounds, of the importations of tea, coffee and sugar in the several ports of the United States for each year of the three years ending June 30, 1861, and the amount of duties collected thereon.

GENERAL BUTLER'S EXPEDITION.

Embarkation of Three Thousand Troops on Board the Constitution.

BOSTON, Jan. 2, 1862.

Nearly three thousand men of General Butler's New England division embarked this afternoon on board the steamship Constitution, which is expected to leave to-morrow.

The troops are composed of the Twelfth Maine regiment, Colonel Shepley; the Bay State regiment, Colonel Jonas H. French; a squadron of the Light cavalry, Captain Durivage; a company of the Boston Fire Zouaves, and Captain Reid's corps of Mounted Riflemen.

Previous to the embarkation standards were presented to the Maine and Massachusetts regiments on the Common, and a salute was fired by a detachment of the Ancient and Honorable Artillery, in honor of Colonel French, their past commander.

IMPORTANT FROM MISSOURI.

CAPTURE OF NOTORIOUS BRIDGE BURNERS.

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 2, 1862.

Despatches received at headquarters announce the capture of the notorious Jeff. Owens, Colonel Jones and fifty of their bridge burning gang, near Harrisburg, Adrian county, by General Schofield, commander of the State militia, and the various guerilla bands along the North Missouri Railroad have been pretty thoroughly scattered.

The reports this morning that six regiments of Union troops had started on a Western expedition is a mistake. Recent developments disclose embarrassments in the

IMPORTANT FROM HAVANA.

Landing of the Spaniards at Vera Cruz.

The City Surrendered Without Firing a Shot.

Artillery and Munitions Abandoned by the Mexicans.

Arrival of the French Fleet at Havana.

SPANISH GENERAL ... IN HAVANA.

His Enthusiastic Reception by the Spaniards.

THE REVOLUTION IN ST. DOMINGO.

RK HERALD.

JANUARY 3, 1862. PRICE TWO CENTS.

House of Representatives.

MASON AND SLIDELL.

Their Departure from Fort Warren.

Arrival of the British Sloop-of-War Rinaldo at Provincetown.

GENERAL BUTLER'S EXPEDITION.

Embarkation of Three Thousand Troops on Board the Constitution.

IMPORTANT FROM MISSOURI.

NEWS FROM KENTUCKY.

NO BATTLE FOUGHT AT PADUCAH.

Tremendous Gale at the Eastward.

Collision on the Harlem Railroad.

New Hampshire Republican State Convention.

Movements of General Scott.

Coroners' Inquests.

IMPORTANT FROM HAVANA.

Landing of the Spaniards at Vera Cruz.

The City Surrendered Without Firing a Shot.

Artillery and Munitions Abandoned by the Mexicans.

Arrival of the French Fleet at Havana.

SPANISH GENERAL [illegible] IN HAVANA.

Enthusiastic Reception by the Spaniards.

THE REVOLUTION IN ST. DOMINGO, &c. &c. &c.

Our Havana Correspondence.

R. 24 Fev. 1862 — N° 10

Secção Central
Nº 3
Legação Imperial do Brasil nos Estados Unidos
Washington em 6 de Janeiro de 1862.

Acc-
Com. ao P. T. de Macedo.
Venha uma copia da Nota junta
do Min. dos P. Baixos -

Illmº e Exmº Snr

Tenho a honra de accusar recepção do Despacho de V.Exª Nº 22 da Secção Central, cobrindo copia do Aviso de 2 de Novembro ultimo, pelo qual V.Exª approvou o procedimento do Presidente do Maranhão na occasião da arribada do "Sumter" á aquelle porto, assim como da correspondencia que V.Exª acabava de ter com a Presidencia do Pará, relativa a hypothese futura de alli apparecer o mesmo navio.

Fico sciente das ordens que nelle se contem, e farei opportunamente dos annexos que o acompanham o uso conveniente ao serviço Imperial.

Nesta mesma occasião passo ás mãos de V.Exª por copia uma nota confidencial do novo Ministro dos Negocios estrangeiros da Hollanda o Snr Strens ao Ministro Residente dos Estados Unidos junto á aquella côrte o Snr Pike, pela qual V.Exª verá

Illmº e Exmº Snr Benevenuto Augusto de Magalhães Taques

que o Snr Strens, affastando-se na
forma da politica que a proposito do
Sumter foi adoptada pelo seu antecessor
na guerra actual dos Estados Unidos,
declara, que a neutralidade dos Paizes
Baixos para com ambas as partes belli-
gerantes impõe ao Governo Hollandez o
dever de tratar os navios de guerra dos
Estados Confederados no mesmo pé que
os dos Estados Unidos, admittindo-os
igualmente em seus portos nos casos
permittidos pelo Direito das Gentes.
O Snr Strens coherente com o seu ante-
cessor em considerar o "Sumter" como
navio de guerra, desvia-se delle na
declaração acima expendida; o ex-Minis-
tro de Negocios estrangeiros da Hol-
landa manifestara ~~ao~~ Governo dos
Estados Unidos em Nota de 15 de outu-
bro do anno passado que ja elevei ao
conhecimento de V. Exª. que o Governo
Hollandez para prevenir difficuldades
futuras não admittiria em seus portos
nem os navios de guerra Confederados
nem os dos Estados Unidos.

Digne-se V. Exª. aceitar os
protestos do meu profundo respeito
e alta consideração.

Miguel Maria Lisboa

Annexa ao Officio da Secção Central N.º 3. de 1862, da Legação Imperial em Washington.

1

Confidencielle

Copie

La Haye, le 14 Decembre 1861. = Monsieur

La communication que vous avez adressée a mon prédécesseur, sous la date du 8 Novembre dernier, ayant été examinée avec toute l'attention que merite son contenu, j'ai l'honneur de porter a votre connaissance que le Gouvernement du Roi s'était expliqué dans les Offices du 17 Septembre, du 15 et 29 Octobre derniers, avec une entière franchise sur la ligne de conduite et sur les principes qui l'avaient dirigé dans l'affaire du "Sumter".

Nous le devions aux liens d'amitié qui unissent les deux Gouvernements, et que celui des Pays Bas aimera toujours à cimenter. Nous avons cru pouvoir nous flatter que nos explications seraient de nature a satisfaire le Cabinet de Washington, mais nous avons été malheureusement déçus dans notre attente.

Loin d'entrer dans une discussion serieuse des arguments contenus dans les offices surmentionés, on n'y a pas, à ce qu'il semble voué l'attention que meritait la gravité de la question, aussi bien que les sentiments qui ont toujours presidé aux relations entre les deux Gouvernements.

Les arguments n'ont dés lors rien perdu de leur valeur aux yeux du Cabinet de la Haye et il continue de s'y referer. Je me permets de vous faire

Monsieur Pike

Ministre Resident des Etats Unis d'Amerique

faire observer Monsieur, que l'on ne saurait se contenter de l'assertion pure et simple que vous répetez dans votre dernière réponse que le "Sumter" est un corsaire, voire même un pirate. Cette question est celle qui domine toute la matière et a besoin d'être examinée sous toutes ses faces, pour recevoir ensuite une solution qui mette fin a des difficultés futurs.

Or le Cabinet de Washington n'ayant pas cru devoir apporter des preuves a l'appui de son opinion relativement au "Sumter", et le caractère de ce navire devant nécessairement être jugé, non d'après les lois particulières de tel ou tel pays, mais d'après les principes généraux du droit des gens, le Gouvernement du Roi ne peut que maintenir ceux qu'il a développés pour expliquer sa manière d'agir en cette circonstance.

Les Etats Unis considèrent ceux du Sud comme des rebelles; ils leur refusent tous les droits de souveraineté, et par conséquent le pouvoir de faire une guerre régulière.

Je n'ai pas l'intention de discuter ici au long cette prétention, qui a déjà été traitée dans la réponse de mon prédecesseur, en date du 17 Septembre dernier, et il serait facile d'établir qu'il y a bien loin de la rupture du pacte fédéral par les Etats du Sud, a ce qu'on appelle ordinairement rébellion et que de plus, si cette ci, une insurrection contre le pouvoir légitime a existé au commencement, la lutte a pris depuis longtemps, de tout autres proportions et a revêtu le caractère d'une guerre civile dans laquelle il est de l'essence de la neutralité d'accorder aux deux parties les droits de belligerants. C'est ce que, je me flatte, a été suffisamment démontré par le Gouvernement des Pays Bas.

Les Etats Unis ont toujours suivi les mêmes principes; la politique du Gouvernement américain a l'egard de l'Europe a toujours eu pour principe, ainsi que l'affirme le message du President Monroe au Congrès du 2 Decembre 1823, de ne jamais intervenir dans les affaires des Puissances Européennes, et il ajoute: "to consider the Government de facto as the legitimate Government for us" (American State Papers)

Dans le rapport du comité des Affaires Etrangères de la Chambre des Représentants a Washington du 19 Mai 1822 on lit:

"Who is the rightful Sovereign of a country is not an inquiry permitted to foreign nations to whom it is competent only to treat with the powers that be; there is no difference of opinion on this point among the writers on public law". Plus loin se lisent ces paroles: "The

"The peace of the world and the independence of every member of the great political family require that each should be the exclusive judge of its own internal proceedings, and that the fact alone should be regarded by foreign nations. Even when civil war breaks the bands of society and of Government, or at least suspends their force and effect, it gives birth in the nation to two independent parties, who regard each other as enemies, and acknowledge no common judge. It is of necessity therefore that those two parties should be considered by foreign States, as two distinct and independent nations."

En multipliant les citations on ne ferait que corroborer, par de nouvelles preuves, celles qui ont été déjà fournies, à l'effet d'établir que les peuples qui désirent rester paisibles spectateurs de la guerre, doivent accepter les faits, sans les discuter, et reconnaitre les droits égaux des deux parties.

C'est de ce devoir qu'est venu la regle du droit international que toutes les guerres regulières doivent être reputées justes de la part des deux belligerants. L'histoire offre un grand nombre d'exemples de l'application de ce principe, dont quelques uns ont été rappelés dans la réponse

réponse du Gouvernements des Pays Bas du 17 Septembre dernier. L'Angleterre et la France ont reconnu a ceux que le Gouvernement de Washington considère comme des rebelles, le droit de faire la guerre et celui d'être traités par tous comme belligérants réguliers.

Ces Puissances ne pouvaient agir autrement si elles ne voulaient traiter comme pirates plusieurs millions d'hommes. Devant cette impossibilité les Etats Unis eux mêmes ont reculé, et la nature des circonstances les a obligés d'adopter du moins en pratique, les principes reçus jusqu'ici. Loin de nous la moindre volonté de discuter, bien moins d'improuver cette politique; mais ne sera-t-il permis de faire remarquer que lorsqu'il s'agit d'appliquer le principe dans sa rigueur, et de mettre a exécution les lois contre les rébelles, on n'a pas voulu assumer la terrible responsabilité des conséquences qu'entrainerait, sans aucun doute, la mise a exécution des mesures comminatoires contre les citoyens du Sud annoncées par le President de la Republique? On pourrait craindre en effet, non sans raisons que si de pareilles mesures étaient appliquées, les Etats secessionistes exerceraient des represailles terribles. C'est le moyen qui a été employé plus d'une fois dans le

le cours des temps modernes, et voilà, outre les raisons de droit, la cause qui porte les belligerants à traiter leurs adversaires, même des sujets révoltés, conformément aux usages de la guerre, et à reconnaitre la légitimité des armements réciproques. On ne peut donc, prima facie, regarder tous les vaisseaux armés en guerre des Etats du Sud comme Corsaires, bien moins comme pirates. Aussi ceci a été implicitement reconnu dans la capitulation du fort Hatteras du 29 dont dernier; les articles sont signés entr autres par L. Barron, se nommant "Flag officer Confed. States Navy"

Il sera sans doute inutile, Monsieur, de prolonger une discussion pénible, qui est déjà devenue trop longue peut être. Le Gouvernement du Roi a fait tout ce qui était dans son pouvoir pour concilier les droits et les devoirs de la neutralité avec les sentiments d'amitié qui l'unissent à celui des Etats Unis. Si vous voulez consacrer une attention bienveillante aux différentes communications échangées, vous verrez que toutes les mesures prises ici, les instructions données aux Autorités Coloniales, temoignent du désir sincère du Cabinet de la Haye de maintenir intactes les relations qui ont existé, et qui, je l'espère, continueront toujours

d'exister entre les deux Pays

La ligne de conduite suivie ici se trouve dans l'ouvrage qui a déjà été cité plusieurs fois dans les lettres précedentes, d'un Diplomate Publiciste des Etats Unis, Mr Wheaton, qui écrit ce qui suit: "jusqu'à ce que la revolution soit consommée, c'est à dire pendant que la guerre civile continue, les autres Etats peuvent, ou rester spectateurs indifferents de la lutte, tout en continuant à regarder l'ancien Gouvernement comme Souverain, et le Gouvernement de fait comme ayant le droit de faire la guerre à ses adversaires, ou bien ils peuvent soutenir la cause de l'un ou de l'autre parti belligérant, selon qu'ils le trouveront fondé en justice ou non."

C'est à la première de ces alternatives que s'est arrêté le Gouvernement du Roi.

Il croit devoir persister dans cette politique qui lui est commandée par ses devoirs et par le soin de sa propre dignité.

Il continuera donc d'accueillir dans ces ports les vaisseaux de guerre des deux parties qui divisent actuellement les Etats Unis, sans qu'il permette jamais, ainsi que l'assurance en a été donnée déjà à la fin de la communication du 17 Septembre dernier, que le "Sumter" ou tout

autre

autre navire d'une des deux parties belligerantes, passe de quelque port, appartenant à Sa Majesté, la base de ses opérations contre le commerce de l'ennemi de la dite partie.

Je me flatte, Monsieur, que les raisons qui ont guidé la politique du Cabinet de la Haye dans la question qui nous occupe, seront jugées avec impartialité et bienveillance par le Gouvernement de la Republique dont l'existence fut reconnue par celle des Provinces Unies, et avec laquelle cette dernière contracta l'alliance la plus intime, lors que l'independance des ci-devant colonies Anglaises devait encore être conquise, alliance qui, depuis lors, n'a cessé de porter les meilleurs fruits pour l'interêt des deux Etats.

Veuillez etc.

(signé) Strens

Conforme
Leonel de Alencar

Directoria Geral.

Legação Imperial do Brasil nos Estados Unidos
Washington em 10 de Janeiro de 1862.

Illm.º e Exm.º Snr.

Tenho a honra de accusar recepção do officio de V. Ex.ª de 25 de Novembro do anno passado, cobrindo uma carta do Exm.º Snr. Ministro de Negocios Estrangeiros para ser encaminhada ao Snr. Townsend Harris Ministro Residente dos Estados Unidos no Japão.

É com a maior satisfacção que communico a V. Ex.ª, que dei immediatamente execução á sua recommendação, fazendo a referida carta seguir para o seu destino por intermedio do Director Geral da Secretaria de Estado desta Capital.

Aproveito a occasião para reiterar a V. Ex.ª a minha perfeita estima e distincta consideração.

A S. Ex.ª o Snr. Cons.º Joaquim Maria Nascentes d'Azambuja
Director Geral da Secretaria d'Estado dos Negocios
Estrangeiros, &c. &c. &c.

Miguel Maria Lisboa

R. S. em 27 de Janeiro 1862.

Agradeço a V. Exc.ª o retalho do Jornal do Commercio que me fez o favor de enviar com sua carta official de 4 de Dezembro.

B. B. Lisboa

Secção Central

Nº 4.

Legação Imperial do Brasil nos Estados Unidos

Washington em 11 de Janeiro de 1862

Illmº e Exmº Snr.

Tenho a honra de accusar recepção do Despacho de V.Exª desta secção datado de 21 de Novembro do anno passado no qual V.Exª se digna communicar-me que S.M. o Imperador Houve por bem reconhecer o titulo de Rei de Italia assumido por S.M. o Rei Victor Manuel.

Fico sciente da correspondencia trocada a esse respeito entre V.Exª e o Snr Galateri publicada na parte official do Jornal do Commercio junta ao mesmo Despacho.

Digne-se V.Exª aceitar os reiterados protestos do meo profundo respeito e distincta consideração.

Ao Illmº e Exmº Snr Benevenuto Augusto de Magalhães Taques, Do Conselho de S.M. o Imperador e Seu Ministro e Secretario d'Estado dos Negocios Estrangeiros &c &c &c

Miguel Maria Lisboa

1ª Secção
Nº 2

Legação Imperial do Brasil nos Estados Unidos.
Washington em 23 de Janeiro de 1862.

Illmº e Exmº Snr.

§ 1. A mudança no Gabinete Federal que em 22 de Dezembro annunciei a V. Exª como provavel, foi iniciada pela repentina demissão concedida ao General Cameron, Secretario da Guerra, o qual foi substituido por Mr Stanton, Attorney General no ultimo periodo da Administração de Mr Buchanan.

Mr Cameron vae succeder na Russia a Mr Clay, Ministro americano na Côrte de S. Petersburgo, o qual regressa ao seu paiz para tomar o commando de uma brigada.

A varias razões se attribue esta importante mudança ministerial; mas as que me parecem mais plausiveis são as seguintes: por um lado a falta de harmonia entre o Secretario da Guerra e o General Mc Clellan, que tera persuadido o Presidente a despedir o primeiro de preferencia ao segundo; e por outro

Illmº e Exmº Snr Benevenuto Augusto de Magalhães Taques

a impossibilidade em que se achara Mr Cameron de arrostrar as accusações que de varias partes se lhe dirigiam por abusos commettidos nos gastos do exercito. Ja do Kentucky, e de Nova York haviam sido dirigidas contra elle representações ao Presidente e na propria Camara de Representantes foi votada a nomeação de uma Commissão especial para examinar e glozar os contratos militares effectuados pelo Departamento da Guerra, de cujos trabalhos não é facil que Mr Cameron obtenha um julgamento favoravel. Retirando-se, elle desarma uma parte de seus adversarios e censores.

Tal chegou a ser a impopularidade de Mr Cameron que sua nomeação para a Legação na Russia não foi approvada pelo Senado sem hesitações e discussões, e afinal passou por 28 votos contra 14.

A nomeação de Mr Stanton, membro do partido democratico, foi acolhida pelos homens moderados com favor, e interpretada como uma especie de derrota que soffreo o partido abolicionista que era no Gabinete representado por Mr Cameron, e que se presume será contrariado pelo novo Secretario. Ja fui porem informado por pessoa habilitada, de que podia muito bem a voz publica enganar-se: consta-me que Mr Sumner, um dos principaes campeões da emancipação, está muito contente com a mudança, e declara que não ha divergencia entre suas ideas politicas e as de Mr Stanton.

Em outras mudanças se falla posto que de uma maneira vaga, sendo uma dellas a de Mr Welles, reputado homem nullo e accusado tambem de abusos pecuniarios e outra a de Mr Smith, Secretario do Interior. Ainda me parece que tudo isto poderá vir a parar na retirada de Mr. Seward do Gabinete, que muitos de seus proprios amigos julgam indispensavel para poder se iniciar uma politica externa menos infeliz do que tem sido a sua até o presente.

§ 2 Essa politica acaba de soffrer no Senado um ataque indirecto bastante significativo. O Presidente communicou officialmente a esse Corpo copias da correspondencia relativa á questão do Trent, o que deo logar a que fosse ella de novo objecto de discussão, e provocasse o magnifico discurso de Mr. Sumner (Presidente da Commissão de Negocios Estrangeiros) de que remetto incluso um exemplar.

V. Exª. observará que o distincto Senador, approvando o acto de Mr Seward em quanto á entrega de Mason e Slidell, delle diverge completamente na apreciação da questão de direito. O Secretario de Estado sustentara que os Commissarios eram contrabando de guerra, e que o Capitão Wilkes só peccara em não deter tambem o vapor inglez para submettel-o a juizo; Mr Sumner sustenta que de modo algum deveria ser molestado o dito barco por levar a bordo a Mason e Slidell,

Hoje que a paixão do momento se vae acalmando, todos applaudem o discurso de Sumner, o que na realidade importa uma tal qual censura da Nota de Seward.

Antes de passar a outro topico permitta V. Ex.a que chame sua attenção sobre a manifestação que por intermedio do seu Ministro, Mr. Hulsemann, fez o Governo austriaco ao dos Estados Unidos relativamente á mesma questão do Trent. É um echo da que fez o Gabinete das Tuilleries, publicada no Intelligencer de 28 de Dezembro appenso a meu officio N.o 43, de 1861; e está impressa no numero do "Courrier des Etats Unis" de 15 do corrente que de Nova York é regularmente remettido a esse Ministerio. Da Prussia foi dirigida a Washington uma Nota igual e por Mr Seward communicada ao Congresso. V. Ex.a a achará, com a resposta que lhe deo Mr. Seward, impressa no incluso retalho do Intelligencer de 21 do corrente.

Quanto aos Snrs. Mason, Slidell, Eustiss e Macfarlane, consta que chegaram já á ilha de Bermuda, donde dizem ser transportados a S. Thomaz para dalli seguirem a Southampton pelo vapor regular das Antilhas.

§ 3 Posto que os receios de um rompimento immediato com a Inglaterra estejam completamente desvanecidos, continúa comtudo a manifestar-se por parte dos amigos da Administração algum cuidado sobre a intervenção europea

para levantar o bloqueio e obter supprimento de algodão. Consta-me porém que bem informados que Mr. Seward pensa seriamente em fazer proposições aos Governos europeos que possam satisfazel-os pelo que toca ás questões do bloqueio e algodão, embora melhorem algum tanto a situação do Sul. Uma dessas proposições será a de conceder licenças especiaes para commerciar com certos portos dos que estão actualmente bloqueados; e quando mesmo essa concessão não baste para desarmar as queixas da Inglaterra e França ir tão longe como levantar completamente o bloqueio do Sul, e permittir o commercio em geral com excepção do contrabando de guerra, abrindo negociações para a abolição permanente e geral dos bloqueios. Esta politica porem ainda está em embryão, nem poderá ser decorosamente iniciada sem que as armas federaes obtenham um triumpho brilhante que habilite o Presidente a poder fazer concessões sem o risco de serem attribuidas ao medo ou á fraqueza.

E 44 O que desejam portanto os amigos da União e o que os mais exaltados delles diariamente prognosticam mas não apparece, é esse triumpho brilhante. De obtel-o contra o exercito de Beauregard fortificado em Manassas não são muitas as esperanças que ha hoje: são muitas as esperanças que ha hoje. evidentemente o General McClellan

não tem bastante confiança em suas tropas para aventurar-se a atacar com ellas o forte, disciplinado e bem protegido exercito dos Confederados. Espera porem que ameaçados estes pelas forças de Burnside na Carolina do Norte e pelas de Buell no Kentucky e Tennessee se veja o inimigo na precisão de enfraquecer o seu centro de operações para acudir aos flancos, e então possa ter logar um ataque de Manassas com probabilidades de bom exito.

Segundo as ultimas noticias Burnside havia entrado nas enseadas de Hatteras e se dirigia apparentemente a New berne, donde poderá, si achar algum apoio no paiz, marchar sobre Raleigh, e embaraçar muito os Confederados cortando as communicações pelas vias ferreas entre a Virginia e os Estados do extremo sul, ou mesmo atacar a Norfolk pela retaguarda.

No Kentucky esforça-se o General Buell por conseguir uma vantagem semelhante, apoderando-se de Nashville e Bowling Green, cortando assim as communicações das vias ferreas entre a Virginia e os Estados do baixo Mississipi, e occupando o Tenessee oriental onde se presume ser forte o partido unionista. Publicou-se mesmo hontem que ja a vanguarda de Buell, mandada pelo General Shoepff, havia derrotado os Confederados em Somerset matando o seu General Zollicoffer e tomando-lhes

toda a sua artilheria, o que será, si se aproveitar a victoria, um bom começo do plano de occupação do Tennessee oriental, pois Zollicoffer guardava o principal passo que dá accesso ás montanhas desse Estado, denominado Cumberland Gap.

Mas á vista da complicação do plano Geral, da immensa extensão do territorio em que elle deve desenvolver-se, e das difficuldades de uma guerra de invasão em paiz tam hostil, aspero, e actualmente intransitavel em consequencia da estação inverniosa, eu não posso deixar de partilhar a opinião dos que não consideram proximo o triumpho militar decisivo, indispensavel para arredar ou differir, as reclamações dos Governos europeos contra o blokqueio.

Não consta por ora que tenha descido o Mississipi a grande esquadrilha que sob as ordens do General Grant, de Cairo ameaça Columbus e Memphis. Tem mesmo corrido que seu destino não é, como se suppunha, forçar o rio e emprehender o ataque de Nova Orleans, e só sim o de subir o rio Tennessee para apoiar o movimento de Buell.

85. A situação financeira, que é cada dia mais critica, clama tambem por uma victoria pronta e brilhante. Sem esta victoria não se poderão conseguir mais emprestimos; e sem emprestimos não se poderão sustentar por muito

mais tempo os exercitos que derem ganhar a victoria: é um circulo vicioso.

O plano proposto por Mr. Chase no seu relatorio (que terei occasião de, pela secção competente e opportunamente desenvolver com mais individuação) não foi acceito pelos Bancos que deviam cooperar em sua realisação, e outro em que, como transacção, concordaram o Secretario do Thesouro e os mesmos Bancos, não encontra apoio na Commissão de Fazenda da Camara de Representantes; de maneira que (segundo ainda hontem me affirmou Mr. Chase) nada se tem até agora adiantado na ardua tarefa de levantar fundos continuando a ameaçar-nos a prespectiva de uma emissão considerável de papel moeda. Para animar o credito Nacional votaram ambas as Camaras 9
do Congresso uma resolução, empenhando-se solemnemente a levantar impostos directos e indirectos, que subam a cento e cincoenta milhões de dollars annuaes, para fazer face aos gastos ordinarios inclusive os dos juros da immensa divida contrahida e ainda por contrahir. Mas o voto do Congresso não é sufficiente para dar animo aos Capitalistas, porque a difficuldade não está em que o Congresso vote os impostos, mas sim em que os possão pagar; e afóra da repugnancia de pagal-os que é natural a uma nação até o presente extraordinariamente favorecida nesse ramo, já se falla em incompatibilidades constitucionaes para impôr taxas directas que não sejam proporcionadas ao numero de habitantes de cada Estado.

De um modo porem ou de outro, um

postos, e bem pesados, terão brevemente de gravar muitos ramos de industria, e a pauta terá prosavelmente de ser sobrecarregada. A taxa sobre a renda, e sobre artigos de luxo (carruagens, cavallos, relogios &c.) o sello sobre papeis de credito, jornaes e documentos publicos, o imposto, chamado do excise, sobre a fabricação ou a venda de bebidas, as patentes para o exercicio da industria, o imposto sobre casas — cargas até o presente ou desconhecidas dos habitantes dos Estados, ou por elles unicamente supportadas para satisfação de suas necessidades locaes, as ameaçam como preço de uma União que lhes será muito mais cara do que a de tempos passados.

Si a pauta tiver de ser sobrecarregada, é provavel que não escape do augmento o nosso café. Logo que a tal respeito obtenha eu algum esclarecimento positivo não deixarei de, pela secção competente, elevar o ao conhecimento de V. Exª.

§6 Alem do que fica exposto sobre finanças e sobre a questão do Trent, não tem occorrido no Congresso questão alguma de interesse geral. Diariamente se apresentam peticões reclamando a abolição da escravidão, mas por ora não se atrevem os que as promovem a levar a questão no terreno pratico, com temor de provocar scisões no Norte. Tres Commissões especiaes de inquerito teem estado funccionando dando não pequeno cuidado ao Governo, e descobrindo bastantes vicios na Administração. Uma tem por objecto indagar as causas das derrotas de Bull Run e de

Blair's Bluff, e apesar de que o Poder Executivo pretendeo ao principio oppôr-se á sua marcha, tem ido avante e ja chamou á sua presença para depôr e explicar factos, a varios chefes sendo um delles o proprio General Mc. Clellan. Outra está examinando, e glozando os contratos do Secretario da Guerra; e seus trabalhos tomam uma direcção que póde seriamente comprometter a reputação desse alto funccionario, e terá sem duvida, como no principio deste officio referi, contribuido para a demissão de Mr. Cameron. Outra finalmente occupa-se de syndicar sobre a fidelidade á União dos empregados das differentes Departamentos do Poder Executivo, e dizem que ja tem uma lista de compromettidos ou suspeitos, que se eleva ao numero de 500!

§ 7. No meio das calamidades que está produzindo a guerra civil neste paiz, é agradavel o observar que o espirito feroz que algumas vezes se tem manifestado, vae-se modificando. Ainda não está inaugurado officialmente um systema regular de troca de prisioneiros de guerra; comtudo praticamente e mediante communicações entre os respectivos chefes, teem-se soltado das prisões federaes centenares de prisioneiros rebeldes e das prisões dos Confederados igual numero de prisioneiros federaes. Desse modo obtiveram liberdade o secessionista Mr. Faulkner, que fôra Ministro dos Estados Unidos em Paris e se achava no forte La fayette, e o unionista Mr. Ely, membro do Congresso que cahio prisioneiro dos

Confederados no dia da batalha de Bull Run.

8 8 As noticias do Mexico alcançam até o dia 5 do corrente; Vera Cruz continuava occupada pelos hespanhoes e a melhor ordem e tranquillidade reinavam em alli sob a protecção do Governo provisorio installado pelo General Gasset.

O Governo de Juarez preparava um numeroso exercito (150.000 homens e 100 baterias de artilheria alem de uma nova leva de mais de 52.000 homens e uma reserva de 100.000 milicianos) para impedir que os alliados penetrassem ao interior do paiz. Poucos mezes nos dirão si estas forças são tam efficazes como numerosas. Entretanto consta de Havana que o General Prim e o Almirante francez De La Graviere tinham daquelle porto partido para o Mexico em 28 de Dezembro, acompanhados ou seguidos, de 10 navios de guerra francezes, e 2000 homens de tropa de desembarque da mesma Nação.

Digne-se V.Ex.ª acceitar os reiterados protestos do meu profundo respeito e alta consideração.

Miguel Maria Lisboa

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2ª Secção

Nº 1.

Legação Imperial do Brasil nos Estados Unidos

Washington em 28 de Janeiro de 1861.

Illmº e Exmº Snr

§ 1 As disposições do Bill do Congresso approvado em 24 de Dezembro, relativas á epocha em que devia começar-se a cobrar os novos direitos sobre o açucar, chá e café, deram logar a discussões entre o Departamento do Thesouro e os particulares interessados, que terminaram por uma explicação do dito Bill favoravel ao commercio. É'lla datada de 11 do corrente, e incluo um exemplar da sua integra.

§ 2 Fundando-se na clausula do Bill de 24 de Dezembro que mandava cobrar os novos direitos desde a data da approvação do mesmo, Mr. Chase deo instrucções aos Collectores das Alfandegas para que recahissem elles não só sobre o açucar, chá e café que entrasse nos armazens da Alfandega depois do dia 24 de Dezembro, como sobre o que nos ditos Armazens se achasse nesse dia depositado (in bond).

Esta medida, na verdade injusta, provocou reclamações do Commercio, e o Bill de

Illmº e Exmº Snr Benevenuto Augusto de Magalhães Taques.

11 de Janeiro, estabelece que o açucar, chá e café que houvesse sido depositado até o dia 24 de Dezembro só seria sujeito aos antigos direitos, e que se restituisse a differença entre estes e os novos, aos que os tivessem pago.

Assim o açucar, cha e café que tenha sido depositado nos armazens alfandegados federaes antes do dia 24 de Dezembro, pagarão os direitos da pauta de 5 de Agosto, a menos que não tenham sido embarcados nos portos da sua procedencia antes daquelle dia, caso em que pagarão os da antiga pauta segunda a qual o café era completamente livre. Mas o beneficio desta ultima excepção não poderá hoje ter applicação sinão talvez a algum carregamento da China que tenha sido extraordinariamente retardado.

O açucar, cha e café que seja desembarcado ou entre para os armazens da alfandega depois do dia 24 de Dezembro, pagarão os novos direitos estabelecidos pelo Bill desta data.

§3 Quando mesmo estas medidas não tenham um grande interesse pratico para o commercio, merecem attenção como indicadoras da politica commercial do Governo Federal, e por isso me aventuro a tomar com a sua exposição o tempo precioso de V Exª

Digne-se V Exª. aceitar os reiterados protestos do meu profundo respeito e alta consideração.

Miguel Maria Lisboa

Annexo ao aff.º n.º 1 da Legação Imp.l em Washington, de 23 de Jan.º de 1862.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,

JANUARY 11, 1862.

The following Joint Resolution of Congress, approved this day, explanatory of an act entitled "An act to increase the duties on tea, coffee, and sugar," approved December 24, 1861, is published for the information of the officers of the customs and others concerned.

S. P. CHASE,
Secretary of the Treasury.

[PUBLIC RESOLUTION, No. 2.]

JOINT RESOLUTION explanatory of an act entitled "An act to increase the duties on tea, coffee, and sugar," approved twenty-fourth of December, eighteen hundred and sixty one.

Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and is hereby, authorized and directed to permit goods warehoused at the date of the passage of "An act to increase the duties on tea, coffee, and sugar," approved December twenty-fourth, eighteen hundred and sixty-one, to be withdrawn on payment of the duties imposed by the act entitled "An act to provide an increased revenue from imports, to pay interest on the public debt, and for other purposes," approved August fifth, eighteen hundred and sixty-one; and to refund any excess of duties above those imposed by said last-mentioned act, which may have been collected on such goods already withdrawn, any laws or parts of laws to the contrary notwithstanding.

Approved January 11, 1862.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
WASHINGTON, *January* 11, 1862.

I certify that the foregoing is a true copy of the original Joint Resolution on file in this Department.

W. HUNTER,
Chief Clerk.

Indice.

Washington — 2ª Secção, Nº 1 — 1862

Direitos sobre o café, açucar e chá.

Resp.º em 22 de Julho de 1862.

A Fazenda na m.ma data.

11

4ª Secção
Nº 7

Legação Imperial do Brazil nos Estados Unidos
Washington em 29 de Janeiro de 1862

22
1862
Jº

Illmº e Exmº Snr

Em cumprimento das Ordens vigentes tenho a honra de remetter à V. Exª o incluso quadro demonstrativo dos Emolumentos do Consulado Geral do Brazil nos Estados Unidos no anno findo de 1861.

V. Exª por elle verá, que a parte dos ditos emolumentos que cabe ao Consul Geral foi de $ 2,098,65, isto é $ 209-63 menos do que no anno de 1860, e $ 238,99 menos do que no anno de 1859.

Este desfalque tem empeiorado a situação do Sur Aguiar precariamente em uma epocha em que a carestia do paiz tem augmentado, e os novos impostos em perspectiva ameaçam augmental-a ainda mais.

Segue-se V. Exª aceitar os reiterados protestos do meo profundo respeito e alta consideração.

A S. Exª o Snr Conselheiro
Benevenuto Augusto Magalhães Taques.

Secção Central

Nº 5

Legação Imperial do Brazil nos Estados Unidos
Washington em 7 de fevereiro de 1862.

Illmo e Exmo Snr

§ 1º. — Tive a honra de receber ultimamente o Despacho de V. Exª, marcado com o Nº 25 da Secção Central e datado de 9 de Dezembro do anno passado, que cobre copias da correspondencia entre V. Exª e o Ministro Americano nesta Côrte relativa ao vapor Sumter

§ 2º. — Para corresponder á franqueza e delicadeza com que meus collegas de Hollanda e Bremen me franquearam em tempos passados uteis esclarecimentos sobre materia identica, não duvidei dar-lhes conhecimento da dita correspondencia; e foi para mim motivo de muito sincera satisfação o ouvir a apreciação que da Nota de V. Exª fizeram. Mr de Limburg comparando a rapsodia de Mr Webb com a resposta cheia de dignidade, de benevolencia, de força e de conhecimento da Materia, que V. Exª lhe deo, disse-me que havia muito tempo não lia um documento tão completo. Mr Thleiden, ao devolver-me os papeis que me lhe havia franqueado, escreveo-me o seguinte: "La Note de notre Ministre est très habile et démontre l'esprit fin et le bon goût de son auteur, pendant que la note de Mr Webb"

A S. Exª o Snr Benevenuto A. Magalhães Taques.

et la protestation du Capitaine Porter sont vraiment scandaleux. Je ne crois pas que Mr. Seward s'empresera à publier ces documents —"

§. 3º. Constando-me, que Mr. Seward ainda não tinha directamente recebido a Nota de Mr Webb, fiz-lhe saber, que em lhe a franquearia, si elle o desejasse, e effectivamente lh'a remetti para que a lesse. O mesmo praticarei com a resposta de V. Exª logo que tiver tempo para traduzil-a com cuidado.

§. 4º. O Sumter, segundo as ultimas noticias estava em Cadix, visitado, como está o Nashville em Southampton, por um barco de guerra da Marinha Federal.

Rogo-lhe V. Exª aceitar as reiteradas protestas do meo profundo respeito e alta consideração.

Miguel Maria Lisboa

Indice.

Secção Central - Nº 5. Washington 1862.

§º 1º. Recepção do Despacho nº 25 da serie desta Secção do anno passado.

§º 2º. Apreciação da Nota de S. Exª o Snr Conselheiro Taques à Mr Webb pelos Ministros de Hollanda e Bremen nesta Capital

§º 3º - Franqueamento à Mr Seward da Nota de Mr Webb.

§º 4º - O Sumter em Cadix.

12

Legação
N° 9

Legação Imperial do Brasil nos Estados Unidos
Washington em 3 de Fevereiro de 1862.

Ill.mo e Ex.mo Snr.

§° 1°. — Em meus relatorios politicos dirigidos a V. Ex.ª tenho-me occupado com pouca minuciosidade do estado em que se acha a parte da Republica que se separou do resto, porque não tenho meios de corresponder-me com os nossos Agentes, e as noticias do Sul publicadas pelos jornaes do Norte, ou não são fidedignas, ou são escolhidas com parcialidade, e apenas representam um lado da medalha.

Recentemente porem chegou-me á mão o numero 554 do "Edinburgh Blackwood's Magazine" publicado em Dezembro de 1861, e deparei nelle com dous artigos (— á paginas 755 a 768 —) que me parecem encher em parte a lacuna de meus Officios, e que recommendo á attenção de V. Ex.ª

Destes artigos são attribuidos o primeiro ao Sir James Ferguson — membro do Parlamento Britannico, e o segundo á um Mr. Burke amigo do mesmo, que vieram expressamente da Inglaterra para examinar e descrever o verdadeiro estado das cousas nos Estados Separados.

§° 2°. — Incluo tambem, com o mesmo fim, a copia

A S. Ex.ª o Snr. Benevenuto A. Magalhães Taques

de uma carta que recebeo do Sul o meo collega da Belgica, e que como os artigos da Revista Ecclesia descrevem a situação das cousas alli muito diversamente do que a pintam os jornaes do Norte.

Digne-se V. Ex.ª aceitar os reiterados protestos do meo profundo respeito e alta consideração.

Miguel Maria Lisboa

1

Copia annexa ao officio de Legação Imperial em Washington da 1ª Secção, N° , de 1862.

Monsieur l'Ambassadeur!

Ainsi que j'ai l'honneur de vous l'apprendre par ma lettre précédente, je suis arrivé depuis quelques jours à New York pour affaires de famille. J'ai cru qu'il était utile de vous donner quelques détails sur l'état des affaires au Sud, pour autant que j'ai pu le constater; car en réalité je suis une pauvre autorité en ces matières et ma vue ne s'étend guère au delà de mon jardin.

En arrivant au Nord, mon premier soin a été de dévorer les journaux pour me rendre compte d'abord de l'état de ce pays et ensuite pour voir comment on y comprend celui du Sud.

J'ai reconnu quand au premier point, qu'il y avait, au moins en apparence, une confiance complète dans le succès, une unanimité parfaite pour l'obtenir, et un développement d'énergie vraiment prodigieux pour préparer les moyens de l'assurer.

Les troupes que j'ai vues dans le Kentucky, l'Ohio, la Pensylvanie et à New York

sont très belles, bien sanies, bien armées, bien vêtues. Sous ces rapports, elles forment un vrai constraste avec celles que j'ai traversées dans le Tenessee et à Bowling-green. Ces dernières ont peu d'uniforme, sont armées pour parties de tous genres de fusils et se composent de gens de tout âge, depuis l'enfant jusqu'au vieillard; enfin il y a proportionnelment plus de malades que parmi les soldats du Nord, et j'ai cru voir moins de discipline. Bowling-green était alors occupé par 32.000 hommes et j'y ai vu trois forts ou plutôt batteries avec enceintes entourées de parapets en terre et palissades en madriers horizontaux. Je pense qu'il y en a encore d'autres; ceux que j'ai vus commandent les approches du côté de Louisville par Glasgow, city-card.

Tous les arbres ont été abattus dans un certain rayon. Les forces que j'ai traversées et qui marchaient pour prendre Bowling-green m'ont paru imposantes et accompagnées de beaucoup d'artillerie. Les officiers supérieurs que les commandent s'expriment sur le succès avec une confiance entière, en cela du reste, comme tout le Nord. Je ne partage pas cette confiance tout à fait, pas plus à l'égard de Bowling-green, qu'à l'égard de tout le

Liste; et ce malgré la supériorité des moyens d'attaquer dont dispose le Nord. Il y a en faveur du Sud un élément bien puissant, c'est la détermination sauvage, désespérée avec laquelle ils se disposent à combattre et l'unanimité avec laquelle il se prononce et marche vers le but qu'il s'est assigné: il ne s'avance pas au combat pour la gloire du drapeau, pour le maintien d'un principe politique plus ou moins vermoulu, pas même pour conserver certains avantages pécuniaires; mais bien pour défendre — disent-ils — leur liberté, leur vie, leur fortune, le pains de leurs femmes et de leurs enfants, confisqués par le Congrès. Voilà, à tort ou à raison, pourquoi ils déclarent prendre les armes et ce qu'ils déclarent tous, parce que tous ont pris part au mouvement, personnellement en prenant les armes, ou autrement, en fournissant volontairement aide et argent. Leur détermination est vraiment extraordinaire et leur haine contre le Nord terrible à voir: elle tient un peu du sauvage. Au point où ils en sont, ils se donneraient plus vite à l'Angleterre ou à la France qu'à l'Union. Une armée qui est armée de semblables sentiments est bien redoutable: un peuple pareil est bien difficile à dompter

et une fois dompté ne pourrait être contenu.
La composition de l'armée montre
bien les sentimens du Sud. Elle se
compose de toutes les classes du peuple,
mais particulièrement de la partie
indépendante et riche de la population,
puisqu'il n'y a pas de populace dans
le pays, et ces personnages servent presque
toujours comme simples soldats. J'en ai
vu, d'Atlanta, quitter jeune femme, 4
et 5 enfants, grande fortune, affaires,
pour servir dans les rangs comme
fantassins. Souvent le fils est à côté
du père. Dans les défilés vous voyez bien
des cheveux blancs et les figures imberbes,
et tous marchent comme s'ils allaient
à la fête. Leur figure ne devient sombre
et méchante que quand ils brandissent
leurs affreux coutelas en poussant leurs
cris de chérokées ou de Choctaus. Dans
ces momens d'excitement, avec leur
barbe mal peignée, leur figure non lavée,
leurs vêtements en désordre, ils
paraissent être gens de société peu désirable.
Je suis resté trois jours à Bowling-green au
milieu d'eux. Beaucoup d'entr'eux
arrivaient du Tennessee et étaient de
nouvelles recrues. Le Tennessee avait
alors sur pied 82 000 hommes, levés en

partie depuis quelques jours pour résister
à l'invasion dont on le menaçait du côté
du Kentuky. Il y avait aussi à Bowling-green
de vieilles troupes, mieux armées, mieux
uniformées et lavées. J'y ai vu les
fameux Texas Rangers et quelques Indiens.
il se trouvaient des compagnies de ces
derniers. Ces rangers passent pour de terribles
soldats: en réalité ils n'ont pas les mines
de Muscadin. Plusieurs d'entr'eux sont
munis de ces fameux lazzos, qui saisissent
leur proie à plus de 25 yards et ils sont si
habiles cavaliers qu'ils ramassent à terre
une dime, et remontent à cheval sans que
leur coursier ait cessé de galopper. Veuillez
remarquer que je n'ai vu ni l'un ni
l'autre: on m'a conté tout cela à Bowling-
-green.

J'ai traversé précisément le Tenessee le
Kentuky, pendant huit à dix jours, un
peu après le Message de Mr Lincoln, et
les propositions diverses sur l'abolition de
l'esclavage, la confiscation, colonisation.
J'ai beaucoup entendu parler, et il m'a
paru que tout cela fesait un très grand
mal à la cause du nord. La confiscation
c'est de propos délibéré plonger le Sud dans
l'impénitence finale, puisqu'il y a peu de
familles où un ou plusieurs membres

ne sont pas à l'armée, et que toutes ont fourni et fournissent chaque jour les dons volontaires, (même les Allemands les plus unionistes.) Du message et des propositions on a vu en découler, comme conséquence fatale, l'abolition de l'esclavage. Or je crois que chez les Américains l'amour de l'Union ne vient qu'après celui de leur fortune, ce qui est bien excusable du reste. J'ai donc entendu un planteur, chez lequel je logeais, dire que tels et tels de ses voisins ouvraient les yeux maintenant, et, à la première occasion, tourneraient le dos. Il ajoutait que le moindre revers dans le Kentucky ferait perdre irrévocablement cet état. Il était, pour lui, un invétéré sécessioniste, et c'est une chose à admirer que la franchise avec laquelle, de part et d'autre, ils déclarent ouvertement leurs opinions devant amis ou ennemis. Ce qui est moins admirable, c'est qu'ils en viennent ensuite à se couper le cou, à se piller, s'incendier et s'emprisonner, le tout au nom de la civilisation et des grands principes du freedom.

Le Nord se fait de son côté d'étranges illusions sur l'état du Sud. Tous les journaux le représentent comme désunis affamé, aux abois, sans armes.....

Tout cela est du mensonge pur et simple.

J'ai déjà eu l'honneur de vous le dire, ils sont unanimes dans leur haine et dans leurs idées de séparation. S'il y avait un sentiment unioniste quelconque, il se serait manifesté lorsqu'on a débarqué sur les côtes de la Caroline du Nord, sur celles de la Caroline du Sud, sur celles de la Géorgie. Alors, a-t-on vu les Southerners venir se ranger sous les drapeaux du Nord, comme le faisaient, dans les guerres contre l'Angleterre, les anciens tories? A-t-on vu se former les groupes disposés à soutenir les soldats en non? Pas un seul, et cependant on leur promet l'amnistie la plus absolue! Au contraire, 8 jours après le premier débarquement, des unionistes à Tybee il y avait 25.000 volontaires géorgiens réunis sur la côte pour leur résister au cas où ils auraient voulu attaquer Saramah, et on affirmait que si Saramah était pris, 15 jours après il y aurait de 50 à 60.000 volontaires sous les armes, pour résister à une avance dans l'intérieur.

Quand je parle d'unanimité, je mets de côté nécessairement les border States.

La famine au Sud est encore une

illusion. Depuis Septembre j'ai payé le froment à 1,10 et 1,15 le bushel et le maïs 0,75. En mi décembre le froment coûtait 1,15 le maïs 0,80 à 90, ce qui est le prix d'il y a un an. Je crois toutefois que le froment et le maïs iront plus haut. Le froment vaut aujourd'hui à New York 1,40 et le maïs blanc 0,80. Le lard et les jambons ont été achetés pour l'année, par contrat, à 10 et 12 sous; avant la révolte je l'ai payé à 30 sous. La viande de bœuf se vend à 6 à 10 sous, selon le morceau. Le beurre est à 40 sous, au lieu de 30, prix ordinaire d'hiver. Les souliers sont augmentés de 50 %. Les caps, étoffes de laine, &c, de fabrication étrangère sont augmentés de 100 à 200 %. Le café se vend à 1,25 le livre. Mais les caps, le café, les étoffes de fantaisie, sont plutôt des articles de luxe que des objets de nécessité! Je n'en dirai pas de même des drogues qui sont sans prix. Ce sont là de bien grandes privations, mais ce n'est pas de la famine.

Toujours est-il que vous n'entendez jamais un indigène de plaindre et regretter l'Union. Je n'en dirai pas autant des Belges et des Allemands qui, indifférents en masse à l'Union

mangèrent sincèrement contre les privations. Ma famille boit depuis deux mois du café 3/4 glands 1/4 Rio. C'est très tonique, j'en conviens, mais nous lui préférons 1/4 de java. Quant aux armes, on en fabrique maintenant dans beaucoup de localités. J'ai entendu et joué de très beaux canons à Atlanta. Toutefois, il faut le dire, les derniers volontaires sont encore mal armés, en ce sens qu'ils ont des fusils de toutes espèces. Ils ont beaucoup de ces longs rifles, à petite balle, avec lesquels, dit-on, ils visent à l'œil un écureuil au sommet d'un chêne afin de ne pas gâter la peau. (Soit dit en passant, ils sont tous un peu gascons.) Il arrive aussi fréquemment des navires d'Europe chargés d'armes et des munitions de guerre.

Il y a maintenant, dans le Sud un premium sur l'or de 30 à 40 %. J'ai vu que cela était dû à la dépréciation des papiers émis par le gouvernement, lequel avait entraîné à la suite de discrédit du papier des meilleures banques. C'est encore là une erreur. Avant la séparation, l'état de Georgie avait suspendu d'office le remboursement en espèces par les banques et le payement de ce qui était dû au nord

Les autres Etats n'ont pas tardé à limiter. Dès Janvier 1860 il y avait une prime sur l'or de 3 à 4%. Peu à peu cette prime s'est élevée parce que la demande de l'or s'est accrue et que la marchandise est devenue plus rare entre les mains des particuliers. En effet, il fallait de l'or pour payer tout ce qui venait du nord par le Kentucky librement d'abord, puis par contrebande; il en fallait pour en payer les nombreux chargements venus d'Europe et non payés en nature; il en fallait pour tous ceux qui émigraient au nord, en Europe, au Canada, ou qui avaient simplement à y faire des voyages; il en fallait, pour les personnes qui peu confiantes dans l'état des affaires, préfèrent enterrer un dollar d'or que d'avoir 2 dollars en dépôt dans les banques; il en fallait surtout pour les Etats frontières où, par la force des choses, les billets de banque n'ont guère de faveur. C'est ainsi qu'on est arrivé à une prime, lors de mon départ, de 30 à 40 %. Remarquez bien que cet état de choses n'était probablement avant l'émission du papier du Gouvernement. Un mois de mai, avant qu'on en parlât, il y avait déjà une différence de 12 à 15 %. C'est seulement en Octobre que j'ai vu le premier billet à Atlanta et j'en ai vu que jusqu'au 8 Décembre, ce qui prouve que l'émission en était encore restreinte. La prime sur l'or ne me paraît donc prouver en rien une dépréciation du papier du Gouvernement. Le peuple du Sud a du reste trop de confiance dans son gouvernement, dans l'issue de la lutte, pour que ce papier puisse se déprécier. En ce point, ils donnent l'exemple au Nord. Tandis qu'ici on ne fait qu'attaquer le gouvernement, les généraux, la conduite des affaires de la guerre, qu'on pille et qu'on vole dans les contrats, les fournitures &c, on n'entend guère ici bas que des expressions de confiance sans limites dans Davis, Beauregard, Johnson et autres et d'approbation pour tout ce qui a été fait. Du reste, si le papier était déprécié, il s'en verrait la preuve dans le commerce et le dollar papier ne devrait plus être reçu comme équivalent de la même quantité de telle ou telle espèce de marchandise. Maintenant, comment le Sud continuera-t-il la guerre et se trouvera-t-il l'argent nécessaire pour en faire face. Tout le peuple est plein de confiance

dans ses ressources; je ne suis pas à même de savoir s'il se trompe ou non.

L'affaire Mason et Slidell a fait peu de bruit au sud à l'origine. Le sud avait d'abord compté sur une intervention de la France et de l'Angleterre pour obtenir la levée du blocus. Leur déception en ce point leur a fait croire et dire que l'Angleterre qui pouvait patiemment supporter les souffrances de son commerce et de 4 millions de sujets, supporterait encore à plus forte raison l'offense purement d'amour propre faite à son drapeau. Ce n'est que par les nouvelles postérieures qu'ils se sont émus et ont conçu quelque espoir. La décision si sage du nord leur aura encore amené une nouvelle déception.

Leur désir d'une intervention Européenne est très grande, précisément en raison de leur haine pour le nord. Sous cette influence, sans doute, le parti du libre échange a aujourd'hui conquis une position que semble définitivement acquise. Le 14 octobre, une convention générale de tous les planteurs, commerçants... du sud s'est réuni à Macon et a, à l'unanimité proclamé le programme en Freetrade et rédigé une adresse au Congrès pour qu'il décrétât l'abolition en tarif et le remplaçât par une taxe directe. On ne fait pas de doute sur l'adoption de cette nouvelle politique commerciale, qui aurait des conséquences immenses pour l'Amérique du du sud et pour l'Europe. Une convention du même genre s'assemble à Memphis vers le milieu de ce mois. Il sera curieux d'en connaître les décisions. &c — Signé de Give

ac mai, avant qu... ...

déjà une différence de 12 à 15 %. C'est

R. 3 Abril 1862 — N° 12 —

Indice

1ª Secção N° 3. Washington 1862.

— Noticias do Sul.

Remessa do N° 554 da Revista = Edinburgh Blackwood's Magazin = e de copias de uma carta particular. —

2ª Secção
Nº 2.

Legação Imperial do Brasil nos Estados-Unidos.
Washington em 3 de fevereiro de 1862.

2ª Via

Illmo e Exmo Snr.

Hoje Officio ao Exmo Snr. Ministro da Fazenda cumprindo as ordens que V. Exª foi servido expedir-me no 1º e 2 de Outubro do anno passado, relativamente à informação annual acerca das finanças dos Estados Unidos e de seo Commercio exterior; e em obediencia às circulares de V. Exª de 5 e 21 do dito mez de Outubro, agora incluso copias de minhas communicações ao mesmo Snr Ministro da Fazenda. São estas.

1º Hum escrito que intitulei — "Breves Observações sobre a situação financeira e economica dos Estados-Unidos, e sobre o seo Commercio exterior e especialmente com o Brasil"; e 2º, Copia de um Officio reservado pelo qual respondi a outro tambem reservado do Ministerio da Fazenda, versando sobre a celebração de Tratados de Commercio com as Nações estrangeiras.

Remetto tambem juntas duplicatas de alguns documentos que forão apensos a minhas communicações ao Exmo Snr Paranhos, sentindo não me ser possivel remettel-os de todos.

Reiterando reclamando a indulgencia de

A. I. Exª o Snr Benevenuto A. Magalhães Taques

V. Exª toda deficiencia e erros que sem duvida encontrará no meo trabalho, e reiterando-lhe os protestos do meo profundo respeito e alta consideração.

Miguel Maria Lisboa

R. 4 de Abril de 1862.

Indice

2ª Secção Nº 2. Washington 1862.

— Remessa de copias das communicações dirigidas nesta data ao Ministerio da Fazenda, em obediencia ás Circulares de 5 e 21 de Outubro de 1861 de S. Exª o Snr Ministro de Negºs estrangºs.

14

Annexo ao Off.º n.º 2 de 3 de Dez. 1862 Ofic.

Breves observações

sobre a situação financeira e economica dos Estados-Unidos; e sobre o seo Commercio exterior, e especialmente com o Brazil.

Janeiro de 1862

Parte primeira

Finanças

A revolução politica por que está passando a União americana, tem affectado seus interesses materiaes e moraes no grão mais elevado, e influido desfavoravelmente, como era para temer-se, sobre as finanças e o Commercio do paiz. Para corroborar este facto com provas irresistiveis basta comparar os seguintes algarismos

As rendas fiscaes federaes subiram no anno financeiro de 1860 a 1861, despresando fracções,

A' — $ 86.000.000.

A do anno financeiro de 1861 à 1862, calculando sobre o primeiro quartel ja cobrado, e orçando proporcionalmente os outros tres quarteis, é de — $ 36.000.000

Differença contra o anno de 1861-1862 $ 50.000.000 (a)

sendo divida fundada de 5 e 6 p.c de juros, despresando da dita importancia

Os bancos seriam responsaveis pelo pagamento

A divida publica federal era no 1º de julho de 1860, desprezando fracções, de: — $ 64.000.000

Foi augmentada em 1861, á: — " 90.800.000

Orçada para 1862, em: — " 117.000.000

e para 1863, em: — " 897.000.000

— augmento já effectuado em um anno: — " 26.800.000

— Mais tres emprestimos contrahidos recentemente — 150.000.000

Total do augmento effectuado durante o anno de 1861 — $ 176.000.000

Augmento provavel em 3 annos (b) $ 833.000.000.

As rendas da Alfandega subiram em 1860-1861 á: $ 39.582.125

Calculam-se para 1861 á 1862 em: 32.198.602

Differença para menos (c) $ 7.383.523

As rendas da Alfandega de Nova-York somente subiram nos 3 primeiros trimestres de 1859 á: $ 31.500.000

— Nos mesmos de 1860 á: 30.300.000

— " " de 1861 á: (d) 15.800.000

Differença em 1861 comparada com 1860 14.800.000

— Idem 1861 com 1859 15.700.000

As causas que para estas differenças teem contribuido, podem reduzir-se á uma só; á saber, a necessidade de fazer face ás despezas de uma guerra em que se confrontam dous exercitos que juntos computam-se em 1 milhão de combatentes, no momento em que parte da armada da Republica não contribue para aquellas despezas, e no resto estão paralysadas as forças industriaes do paiz.

Tem-se portanto o Secretario do Thesouro visto na necessidade de recorrer á operações de credito extraordinarias, a fim de acudir ás urgentes necessidades do momento. Para dellas dar uma idéa, basta repetir que nos ultimos mezes os gastos da Administração Federal teem sido de perto de milhão e meio por dia, havendo quem os calcule em mais de 2 milhões, ou 4,000 contos diarios.

Para mais clareza classificarei as medidas a que se tem recorrido, ou que se tem proposto, para fazer face a tamanhas exigencias, pela maneira seguinte

1ª — Emissão de Apolices

2ª — Emissão de Bilhetes do Thesouro

3ª — Operações mistas consistindo em uma simultanea emissão de bilhetes e apolices, dependendo uma das outras.

Como estas apolices e parte dos bilhetes do Thesouro vencem juros, tem sido mister, para sustentar-lhes o credito, elevar a renda ordinaria, o que se tem procurado conseguir por meio de impostos directos antes desconhecidos nos Estados-Unidos, e por meio de reformas na pauta das Alfandegas.

§ 2º

Emissão de Apolices.

Como ja disse, a divida publica federal era em 1º de Julho de 1861, de — $ 90.867.828., sendo divida fundada de 5 e 6 p.c de juros, desprezando da dita importancia

Os bancos serão responsaveis pelo pagamento

fracções — $ 67.800,000
— Varias dividas fluctuantes — 3.000,000
— Bilhetes do Thesouro em circulação 20.000,000

Por um acto do Congresso de 17 deste mez foi o Governo authorisado a contrahir dous emprestimos; um no interior de 100 milhões de dollars a 7.30 por cento de juros, resgatavel em 3 annos ou convertivel em divida de 20 annos de 6 por cento de juros; e outra de igual quantia no interior ou no exterior, ao juro de 7 por cento resgatavel em 20 annos. 15

Tendo difficuldades no exterior resolveu Mr. Chase contrahir ambos elles nos Estados Unidos; e indo pessoalmente a Nova-York à conferenciar com os Representantes dos principaes bancos daquella praça, de Philadelphia e de Boston, conseguio delles um arranjo pelo qual se compromettêram à adiantar-lhe em 19 de Agosto 50 milhões, recebendo ao par titulos de 7.30 por cento e 3 annos de prazo, e reservaram o direito de no 1º e 1º de Outubro e 1º de Dezembro effectuar igual operação se lhes convier.

Ao mesmo tempo stipulou o Secretario do Thesouro que se abrissem nas principaes cidades da Republica subscripções para um grande emprestimo nacional e popular, que ajudassem os bancos a dispor dos titulos que recebessem do Governo.

Com esse auxilio e com a emissão de bilhetes

do Thesouro de que depois fallarei, poude Mr. Chase aguentar-se até o dia 1º de Outubro; e nessa data foi de novo a Nova-York, teve novas conferencias e conseguio, que os bancos tomassem o 2º emprestimo de 50 milhões que se tinham reservado o direito (não contrahido a obrigação) de tomar.

Mas o mez de Novembro foi um mez de tristes e difficuldades. A quéda do Front veio assombrar o paiz com a perspectiva de uma guerra externa, o emprestimo popular, longe de produzir os pingues effeitos do que em França se havia levantado, era subscripto lentamente e sem enthusiasmo, as forças federaes em campanha não realisavam as repetidas promessas de triumphos militares. Para realisar por tanto o 2º emprestimo de 50 milhões no 1º de Dezembro não encontrou Mr. Chase as mesmas facilidades que antes. Effectuou porem outra operação, em 10 de Novembro, negociando com os mesmos bancos um emprestimo de 50 milhões ao juro de 6 por cento, recebendo o seo producto com o rebate correspondente á differença dos juros de 6 a 7 por cento. Este emprestimo de 50 milhões apenas produzio portanto $ 45.795.478.

Ao mesmo tempo o ajuste de Agosto relativo ao 3º emprestimo de 50 milhões, ficou em pé, adiando-se a sua realisação do 1º de Dezembro de 1861 para o 1º de Janeiro de 1862.

Mas chegada esta epocha nada se fez: os bancos não usaram do seo direito. Mr. Chase imaginou então uma operação mixta de que mais adiante fallarei da dita emprestimo.

Os bancos serviam responsaveis pelo pagamento

trataveis e que tambem faltam, e o Congresso trata de prover ás urgentes necessidades do dia com a solicitude que é natural nas criticas circumstancias da Nação.

Os novos emprestimos de 150 milhões elevaram a divida publica dos Estados Unidos de 90.800.000 dollars a perto de 250 milhões, cujos juros são calculados pelo Secretario do Thesouro (2) em mais de 21 milhões annuaes.

Addicionem-se á esses 21 milhões os enormes gastos da Administração durante a guerra, calculados em mais de 500 milhões para o corrente anno, e ter-se-ha a medida dos sacrificios que se esperam do povo americano.

Para occorrer a esse gastos tem-se adoptado ou projectado varias medidas extraordinarias, como augmento nos direitos de importação, um imposto sobre a renda, e varias taxas directas.

O augmento nos direitos de importação não produzio o effeito que se esperava: a perda de Norfolk em vez de augmentar a renda das Alfandegas, as diminuio muito mais do que póde ser attribuido ao estado de revolução do paiz, como mais adiante mostrarei.

Só ha que contar portanto com os impostos internos e directos; mas por ser o assumpto delicado e complicado, o Congresso tem marchado com muita prudencia e tento, limitando-se até o presente a empenhar-se, por um voto solemne, á levantar uma

renda annual effectiva de 190 milhões de dollars.

Mas a difficuldade não está em votar impostos, e sim em que os póvos os paguem; e a idéa da repugnancia de pagal-os que é natural a uma Nação até o presente extraordinariamente favorecida neste ramo, já se falla em incompatibilidades constitucionaes para impôr taxas directas federaes que não sejam proporcionadas ao numero dos habitantes de cada Estado. A constituição federal, na secção X. 4, diz que nem uma capitação ou taxa directa será imposta, excepto em proporção ao censo ou contagem que na mesma Constituição se determina que seja tomado. Por obscuro que seja este preceito constitucional, é elle sufficiente para inspirar duvidas que pódem ter consequencias fataes.

O Congresso acaba tambem de propôr á discussão um novo Bill (4) em que, alem de varias disposições relativas á emissão de bilhetes do Thesouro, trata de prover á consolidação da divida fluctuante, autorisando o Governo á emittir até a somma de 500 milhões de dollars em apolices de 6 por cento pagaveis em 20 annos, á fim de mediante ellas resgatar não só as letras de 3 annos negociadas com os bancos de Nova-York, Philadelphia e Boston, como os Bilhetes do Thesouro ja emittidos, ou por emittir, e pagar aquella parte dos gastos da guerra em 1862 para que não alcançam as rendas ordinarias.

da dita importancia.

Os bancos serão responsaveis pelo pagamento

Se os impostos que estão decretados, ou se trata de decretar, produzirem a renda que delles se espera, tudo entrará em seus eixos; do contrario teem os habitantes deste paiz diante de si a perspectiva de uma divida enorme e progressiva, de um credito, depreciado e de uma circulação de papel-moeda sem base.

§º 2º

Emissão de bilhetes do Thesouro.

A emissão de bilhetes do Thesouro nos Estados-Unidos como em outros paizes, tem até recentemente tido por objecto antecipar a renda ordinaria. Tem portanto passado desapercebida, sem affectar o credito publico, nem o meio circulante: os bilhetes teem sido de valor elevado, emittidos a prazo limitado e vencendo juros 16

As exigencias de revolução induziram o Congresso, em Julho de 1861, à desviar-se deste prudente systhema, e a lançar-se na perigosa senda de emittir bilhetes sem prazo, sem juros, e só nominalmente pagaveis ao portador. Assim o fez pelo Bill de 17 daquelle mez, que authorisou a emissão, 1º de bilhetes do Thesouro com um anno de prazo, vencendo juros de $3\frac{65}{100}$ por cento ao anno, e convertiveis em titulos de 3 annos e $7\frac{90}{100}$ de juros; e 2º de bilhetes do Thesouro pagaveis (nominalmente) ao portador sem juros nem prazo.

Em uso desta autorisação emittio Mr Chase

em bilhetes a prazo limitado a quantia de (desprezando fracções) $26.800.000, e em bilhetes nominalmente pagaveis ao portador e sem juros, a de $21.165.220 que com mais $3.385.105 que quando apresentou o seo Relatorio existiam no Thesouro, e que provavelmente estão hoje em circulação, fazem a quantia de $24.550.325.

A fim de sustentar o credito destes ultimos bilhetes, declarou-se que seriam elles aceitos em pagamento de toda a divida do Thesouro, e usados como moeda em todos os pagamentos e cambios.

Não tardou porem o Mercado monetario a ressentir-se da existencia deste papel moeda. Os bancos particulares naturalmente receiosos da perturbação que elle podia produzir, adoptaram à medida prudente de suspender o pagamento em metal de suas proprias notas, e a Mr Chase não deixou de convir isso, pois, se continuassem os bilhetes daquelles bancos a representar o ouro, e não os bilhetes do Thesouro, o credito do Governo se abalaria ainda mais do que se tem abalado.

Ja estamos sentindo os effeitos destas medidas na subida do Cambio sobre Inglaterra, que de 108½ cents por 4s. 6d elevou-se a 115 cents, na desapparição do ouro que gira hoje como Mercadoria com um premio que chegou a ser de 4 por cento, e na crescente caristia do paiz da dita importancia

Os bancos seriam responsaveis pelo pagamento

Como porem para este augmento de cambio e valor do ouro, teem contribuido as manobras artificiaes de alguns especkladores, póde-se esperar que não seja o seo progresso tão rapido como ao principio se temeo. Nos ultimos dias consta-me que o cambio tem soffrido reacção, e o ouro está mais barato

Pelo ja citado Bill recentemente apresentado ao Congresso pela Commissão de Fasenda, e que ainda não está approvado, se autorisa a emissão de mais 100 milhões de dollars em bilhetes sem juros, com o mesmo correctivo dos anteriores, isto é, podendo ser recebidos nas estações publicas em pagamento de dividas, e convertidos em divida fundada de 6 por cento. A mesma lei (g), como ja acima referi, autorisa a emissão de 500 milhões em apolices de 6 por cento para a conversão mencionada.

Está portanto iniciada uma politica financeira que tem causado sustos e induzido alguns jornaes e muitas pessoas, a fallarem em uma banca-rôta como em um mal imminente. Na verdade uma circulação de papel moeda póde sustentar-se em um paiz onde as rendas estão pouco mais ou menos equilibradas com os gastos; mas quando, como actualmente succede nos Estados Unidos, os gastos são dez vezes maiores que a renda ordinaria, e teme-se que o póvo ou não possa ou não queira, supportar os impostos necessarios para satisfazer

juros pagaveis em paiz estrangeiro e em moeda

ao menos os juros desse exorbitante excesso, uma circulação de papel moeda envolve o risco de um augmento progressivo, e autorisa a presagiar um futuro como aquelle por que passou ja este mesmo paiz no tempo do chamado papel continental, e a França no tempo dos Assignats.

§º 3º

Operações Mixtas.

É tempo de tratar do famoso plano de Mr Chase, que consiste em estabelecer em todo o paiz uma moeda fiduciaria uniforme que substitua a actual circulação das notas dos numerosos bancos particulares, e ao mesmo tempo contribua para augmentar o credito do Governo, tornando necessaria a acquisição por parte das corporações bancaes de titulos da divida publica

Propoz Mr Chase, que o Thesouro Federal franquearia a qualquer banco que girasse com certo capital, a quantia que elle desejasse em bilhetes pagaveis ao portador, mediante a obrigação de conservar em caixa para occorrer aos trocos diarios 25 por cento da importancia dos ditos bilhetes em ouro, e a de depositar no Thesouro, como garantia collateral titulos da divida federal equivallentes á totalidade da dita importancia

Os bancos seriam responsaveis pelo pagamento

como porem para este augmento de cambio e valor
do ouro, teem contribuido as manobras artificiaes
em ouro das notas de padrão federal em seo nome
emittidas, as quaes deveriam ser assignadas
pelos respectivos directores; e se faltarem
a essa obrigação seriam declaradas em
banca-rota, e o Thesouro dispoz dos
titulos, depositados como garantia collateral,
em favor dos portadores das ditas notas.

O que Mr Chase pretendeo fazer em
grande escala com notas de padrão federal,
é ja effectuado em detalhe pelos bancos
particulares os quaes, mediante o deposito
de apolices da divida do Estado em que
existem, ou de outra caução satisfactoria,
inclusive os proprios titulos federaes, e em
alguns Estados sem caução alguma, estão
authorisados á emittir suas notas. 17

O plano do Secretario do Thesouro equivale
portanto a transferir para o Thesouro federal
as vantagens que do systhema actual derivam
os fundos publicos dos differentes Estados.
Os bancos particulares para acudirem ás
exigencias da industria ao mesmo tempo
augmentando o seo capital, emittem notas
suas, depositando geralmente, como garantia
para o seo resgate em ouro, titulos
da divida publica do Estado que authorisa
a emissão. Para adoptarem o plano de
Mr Chase, teriam de adquerir os titulos da

13

divida federal exigidos como garantia collateral
para a emissão de billetes federaes por elles
endossados; e isso os poria na alternativa
de ou augmentar as suas operações muito
mais do que a industria requer, ou recolher
a sua actual emissão á fim de poderem
levantar a caução, e realisal-a para com
o seo producto comprar titulos da divida
federal.

A vantagem portanto que tal plano promettia
ao Thesouro federal, era preço de correspondente
desvantagem soffrida pelo Thesouro dos Estados

Nos casos em que a garantia collateral
das notas actuaes dos bancos é a de titulos
da divida federal, não haveria alteração
alguma sensivel

Nos casos em que os bancos emittem
notas sem garantia (como succede em alguns
da Nova-Inglaterra) o plano proposto as
obrigaria a uma condição que por mais
salutar que seja, diminuiria muito os lucros
que actualmente percebem.

Não é portanto estranho que o projecto
de Mr Chase tenha encontrado a opposição
que encontrou.

Para interessar os bancos em favor de
seo plano, offereceo-lhes Mr Chase o transferir
para elles, mediante uma convenient commissão

15

juros pagaveis em paiz estrangeiro e em moeda
estrangeira.

...mo porem para este augmento de cambio e valor ... ouro. Teem contribuido as manobras artificiaes a cobrança dos impostos federaes, constituindo-os, como uma especie de agentes do Thesouro Federal. Ao mesmo tempo procuram intimidal-os, já insinuando duvidas sobre a constitucionalidade da emissão das suas notas particulares, já ameaçando-as com um imposto de sello sobre as mesmas. Mas nada pode induzir os bancos a apoiar o plano proposto; apenas depois de varias consultas e conferencias, concordaram elles com Mr. Chase em uma especie de transacção que está publicada no "Intelligencer" de 17 de Janeiro de que remetto junto um exemplar.

Esta transacção prescinde da principal vantagem que esperava Mr. Chase do seu plano original (o deposito de 200 milhões em titulos dos Estados Unidos) e esforça-se por impedir a emissão de bilhetes do Thesouro, sem prazo nem juros, que tenham circulação forçada (h).

No Congresso porem não encontrou a citada transacção o favor que esperavam os seus authores: a idéa da emissão de papel de circulação forçada tem nelle prevalecido, e a Commissão de Fazenda propoz um novo bill (i) que já está em discussão, e que decreta:

1º Emissão de 100 milhões de bilhetes, de denominação de 1 dollars ou mais, de circulação forçada, cujos portadores terão o direito de convertel-os em apolices de 6 por cento, vinte annos de prazo e juros pagaveis em pair estrangeiros e em moeda estrangeira.

2º Emissão de 500 milhões em apolices de 6 por cento, com 20 annos de prazo, e juros pagaveis no interior ou no exterior, com o fim de prover á conversão dos mencionados bilhetes, ou de vendel-as na praça.

§º §º

Conclusão

Taes são as principaes feições das medidas financeiras apresentadas á consideração do publico ou do Congresso pelo Secretario do Thesouro e pelo Congresso, acolhidas ou modificadas. Evidentemente Mr. Chase não levou avante a sua idéa de apoderar-se da circulação fiduciaria dos bancos particulares, transferindo para o Thesouro federal as vantagens de que actualmente gozam os titulos das dividas dos Estados. Nem é de estranhar que tal tenha succedido, e que o proprio Congresso não se tenha prestado a sanccional-a, si calcularmos o alcance politico da medida proposta. O seu natural effeito seria desenvolver nas finanças as tendencias á uma politica centralisadora que parece ser o alvo do partido dominante, e que, por maiores vantagens que possa ter, é pouco compativel com os habitos do povo americano, e necessariamente encontrará

tem sido nos ultimos tempos, a politica d

sem dependencia de tratados, mas persua

na opinião publica uma tenaz opposição, como
em epochas passadas tem encontrado, tanto
no Norte como no Sul.

———

Parte Segunda

Commercio

—

A unica base solida que teem as operações financeiras propostas pelo Secretario do Thesouro e adoptadas no todo ou em parte pelo Congresso, é a renda de $150,000,000 que se deve levantar por meio de impostos directos ou indirectos.

Já mencionei as difficuldades que se devem antecipar pelo que toca a impostos directos, nascidas em parte da indole da Constituição que parece tel-os reservado especialmente para as necessidades locaes dos Estados, e em parte da natural repugnancia que por elles sente o povo Americano, até o presente extraordinariamente favorecido em suas contribuições para os gastos publicos.

Conta-se portanto muito no pair com o producto das Alfandegas, e para fazel-o crescer tem-se nestes ultimos tempos procedido a varias reformas da pauta, elevando-se sempre os direitos de importação.

Seja porem porque faltem no Congresso a experiencia e os conhecimentos indispensaveis em materia tão complicada e difficil, seja porque tem sido nos ultimos tempos, a politica dos [illegible] sem dependencia de tratados, mas persuadi-

tenham prevalecido sobre os interesses do publico e do proprio fisco os de certas classes da sociedade que em uma secção do paiz se esforçam por crear, ou por fazer crescer, a industria fabril, as medidas até o presente promulgadas não teem conseguido o fim que se tinha em vista.

É preciso confessar que o assumpto é mais difficil nos Estados Unidos do que em outros paizes: a industria fabril não se acha nelles repartida igualmente, como succede em outras partes, mas sim limitada a uma secção do paiz; de maneira que toda a medida que tenda á protegel-a, é encarada como sectional ou parcial, é julgada contraria ao espirito da Constituição que estabelece a igualdade de todos os Estados, e soffre opposição naquelles Estados á cujos especiaes interesses não favorece.

Acresce á isto, que as pautas protectoras operam nos Estados Unidos mais prompta e efficazmente do que onde ha menos industria fabril: um direito de importação de 30 ou 40 por cento ad valorem que no Brazil, por exemplo, não seria prohibitivo, é nos Estados Unidos, pois basta para excluir a concurrencia estrangeira e estabelecer o monopolio das fabricas nacionaes com todas as suas consequencias e abusos.

Examinarei a questão praticamente, mostrando forçada, cujos portadores terão o direito de convertel-as em apolices de 6 por cento, vinte annos de praso e

os effeitos da reforma fiscal que teve logar em 1861.

§ 1º

Tarifa de Morrill

A pauta que hoje rege nas alfandegas dellas é a de 24 de Março de 1861 (1) chamada de Morrill, emendada pelo acto de 5 de Agosto que impôz direitos sobre o chá e o Café, e augmentou os do assucar e vinhos, e contra outros artigos, e de novo reformada pelo recente acto de 24 de Dezembro passado, que ainda elevou mais os direitos sobre o assucar, chá e café.

Todos estes actos foram propostos e approvados com o intuito de augmentar a renda, mas para julgar do quanto tem sido diverso o resultado pratico, reproduzirei os seguintes dados estatisticos, comparando a importação da parte já conhecida do anno que acaba de findar com os mezes correspondentes dos annos anteriores.

Pela Alfandega de Nova-York importaram durante os onze primeiros decorridos de Janeiro á Novembro os seguintes valores:

1861	1860	1859	1858
$153.153.869.	$217.007.227.	$226.261.118.	$199.532.442

mostrando uma differença para menos no anno de 1861 comparado com o de 1860, de mais de 63 milhões ao ponto de 30 por cento.

As importações pela mesma alfandega tem sido nos ultimos tempos, a politica do sem dependencia de tratados, mas persegu

no mez de novembro sómente foram as seguintes

— 1861 —	— 1860 —	1859	1858
$ 9.639.012.	— $ 15.421.156 —	$ 14.895.002 —	$ 10.591.606.

mostrando uma differença para menos no anno de 1861 comparado com o de 1860 de perto de 6 milhões ou 40 por cento, e comparado com o de 1858 (anno de crise) de perto de um milhão (k)

Durante os onze meses decorridos de Janeiro a Novembro os direitos cobrados na mesma alfandega de Nova-York foram os seguintes.

— 1861 —	— 1860 —	— 1859 —	— 1858 —
$ 19.380.133	— $ 34.855.018 —	$ 35.990.850 —	$ 24.455.834

mostrando uma diminuição no anno de 1861 comparado com o de 1860 de mais de 15 milhões, ou mais de 44 por cento (l). 19

Si se compararem estes dados com os publicados na Europa, ver-se ha, que de Bremen — principal porto das exportações da Allemanha para os Estados-Unidos — durante os nove meses de Janeiro a Setembro artigos houve cuja sahida em 1861 comparada com a de 1860 soffreo uma diminuição de 90, 88, 82, e 80 por cento

Nos tres meses de abril á junho, quando em 1861 os effeitos praticos da Pauta de Morril começaram á sentir-se, essa diminuição foi de 97 por cento nos charutos; e a exportação cessou completamente em rendas, oleados e certos tecidos de lã.

forçada, cujos portadores terão o direito de convertel-os em apolices de 6 por cento, vinte annos de prazo e

Nos tres meses de Julho a Setembro, quando estava a dita pauta em plena operação, foi a diminuição de 99 por cento em dous artigos (charutos e tecidos de linho); e em dous outros (oleados e tecidos de crina) a exportação cessou completamente. (m)

As exportações da Inglaterra para os Estados Unidos (n) em 8 meses, de Janeiro á Agosto foram as seguintes.

— 1861 —	— 1860 —	— 1859 —
Lt 82.575.126.	— Lt 88.077.892. —	Lt 86.405.885.

mostrando uma diminuição em 1861 comparado com 1860 de perto de 6 milhões de libras, ou 30 milhões de dollars.

Advirta-se que a pauta de Morril só começou a ser praticamente effectiva, como ja acima apontei, á meados do anno de 1861, e que no mez de Agosto a exportação da Inglaterra para os Estados Unidos foi em 1861 apenas de — Lt 483.174

quando em 1860 havia sido de — Lt 2.094.309.

o que mostra uma diminuição de — Lt 1.611.135

ou mais de 75 por cento (o)

Advirta-se mais que este immenso decremento teve logar em uma epocha em que a má colheita europêa deo um grande impulso ao commercio dos Areaes nos Estados-Unidos, e em que as exportações dos ditos Estados para Inglaterra, apesar da completa paralysação do commercio de algodão, em vez de

tem sido nos ultimos tempos, a [illegible]
sem dependencia de tratados, mas perso

diminuirem, cresceram: Nos sete meses de Janeiro a Julho foram as ditas exportações as seguintes

1861	1860
Ls 100.015.301	— Ls 90.569.648.

mostrando um augmento em 1861 comparado com 1860 de perto de 10 milhões de libras, ou 50 milhões de dollars. (p)

Não ha duvida de que para estes desastrosos resultados tem contribuido muito o estado de revolução em que está o paiz, o bloqueio dos portos do Sul e a paralysação parcial das forças industriaes da Nação. Mas creio que é evidente, que a pauta de Morrill tem sido tambem causa da grande diminuição que teem soffrido as importações de mercadorias estrangeiras.

É muito difficil, se não é impossivel, o determinar a parte que se deve attribuir á revolução, e a que é devida á pauta; duas observações comtudo occorre-me fazer sobre os dados estatisticos que precedem, que talvez possam indirectamente esclarecer esse ponto.

1ª. — A completa cessação do consumo de mercadorias estrangeiras no sul explicaria sem duvida uma diminuição das importações geraes, ou mesmo das de Nova-York donde ellas iam em grande parte parar ao Sul, proporcional a população ou ao consumo annual da secção revolucionada; mas não póde explicar satisfactoriamente

forçada, cujos portadores terão o direito de convertel-os em apolices de 6 por cento, vinte annos de prazo e

a cessação complete ou quasi completa da importação de alguns artigos, como se vê pela estatistica do Commercio de Bremen.

2ª. Nas importações da Grã-Bretanha para os Estados-Unidos em 1861 comparado com os anteriores, houve grande diminuição nos artigos que pagam direitos, entretanto que houve actual augmento nos artigos de entrada livre. Os primeiros despachados para consumo presentam os seguintes valores: —

— 1861 —	— 1860 —	— 1859 —
$ 49.911.475. —	$ 149.286.252. —	$ 163.721.999.

Os artigos de entrada livre pelo contrario mostram o seguinte augmento:

— 1861 —	— 1860 —	1859
$ 27.779.670 —	$ 25.867.868.	$ 26.573.198 (q)

Advirta-se que alguns artigos de grande extracção, como o chá e o café, que em 1860 pertenciam á cathegoria dos de entrada livre, passaram em agosto de 1861 para a dos que pagam direito.

Não vejo motivo para que a revolução, ou o bloqueio do Sul, ou a estagnação da industria, exclusivamente, tenham produzido em Nova-York decremento na importação dos artigos que pagam direitos, e augmento na daquelles que tem entrada livre. Evidentemente a pauta deve, e em não pequeno gráo, ter tambem contribuido para isso.

Nem é de admirar que assim succeda, examinando a

tem sido nos ultimos tempos, a politica
sem dependencia de tratados, mas persu

natureza a systhema da dita pauta. Nada direi sobre as complicações que se derivam do seo organismo de direitos ad valorem, combinados com direitos especificos do vexame que essa combinação póde causar ao Commercio e das duvidas e embaraços em que póde pôr os Officiaes fiscaes. Nada direi sobre o mal que deve ella causar aos grandes centros commerciaes, como Nova-York, com as restricções postas ao Commercio de transito (r). Limitar-me-hei a considerar o peso dos impostos que ella lança sobre os Consumidores.

A' primeira vista parece que o maximo dos direitos que impõe a pauta de Morrill, é de 30 por cento ad valorem (exclusivo dos vinhos que pagam por ella 40 por cento depois elevados á 50); mas isso é só á primeira vista, por que combinando-se essa porcentagem com os direitos especificos, simples, ou additicionaes proporcionados ao peso ou á qualidade de algumas mercadorias, ver-se-ha que o total dos ditos direitos é em alguns casos de mais de 100 por cento e em outros de perto disso.

Assim o Cognac que em França custa um dollar por galão paga 1.25^c de direitos (s); tapetes ordinarios pagam 42 por cento, alguns tecidos de lan 72 por cento; algumas qualidades de cobertores 76 e 81 por cento; alguns tecidos de algodão 67 por cento &c. (t).

Direitos tão elevados em qualquer paiz não deixariam de affectar o consumo extrahindo o circulo dos consumidores; nos Estados-Unidos onde uma secção da Republica pouco favorecida pela fertilidade do solo, busca supprir-a com o desenvolvimento da industria fabril, as mesmas direitos operam como protectores ou prohibitivos, e não são por certo o melhor meio de augmentar as rendas.

O que portanto considerando a pauta de Morrill, no relativo ás manufacturas estrangeiras, como uma pauta fiscal, della esperavam derivar um augmento nas entradas dos Alfandegas federaes, enganaram-se.

Terminarei aqui minhas observações sobre o Commercio geral dos Estados Unidos. Para bem julgar do seo desenvolvimento no anno findo será preciso examinar a publicação official que tem por titulo = Report on Commerce and Navigation, a qual até o dia em que escrevo (1º de Janeiro) ainda não foi distribuida; logo que saia ella á luz a remetterei ao Exmo Snr Ministro da Fasenda.

Passarei portanto á tratar do Commercio especial entre o Brasil e os Estados-Unidos

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tem sido nos ultimos tempos, a politica do Brasil sem dependencia de tratados, mas persuadido

§ 2º

Commercio com o Brazil

Sobre as transacções commerciaes entre o Brazil e os Estados-Unidos no findo anno de 1861, acompanho tres documentos que peço venia para recommendar á attenção do Exmo Snr Ministro da Fazenda. São: um officio datado de 2 de Janeiro, pelo qual o Consul Geral do Imperio em Nova-York respondeo a certos quesitos que lhe dirigi; uma informação, em portuguez, que ao dito Consul Geral dirigio o Snr Wright de Baltimore, socio de uma das principaes casas importadoras de Café do Brazil, e outra em inglez do Snr Gardner, Corrector estabelecido em Nova York.

Dellas se deduz um facto bastante notavel á saber; que apesar do bloqueio que tem impedido em grande parte a importação do Café pelos pôrtos bloqueados, dous dos quaes (Nova Orleans e Richmond) eram portos de grande commercio com o Rio, e apesar dos direitos de 4 cents por libra impostos pelo Acto de 5 de Agosto, o consumo do Café nos Estados Unidos sustentou-se em 1861 no termo medio dos tres annos anteriores.

Explica-se esta apparente anomalia com as forçada, cujos portadores terão o direito de convertel-as em apolices de 6 por cento, vinte annos de prazo e

operações especulativas que se effectuaram no principio do anno, antecipando-se a imposição dos direitos e a abertura dos portos do Sul, e tambem em parte com o esbanjamento que é notorio existe no Commissariado do exercito federal. Mr Gardner opina que á não ser o bloqueio e o direito de 4 cents, o consumo do Café houvera sido de 250 milhões de libras em logar de 200 milhões.

Este estado porem é considerado anormal, e se a guerra continuar e as suas necessidades persuadirem o Congresso, como temo, a augmentar ainda mais os actuaes direitos de 5 cents, devemos calcular com que pelo menos será retardado o progressivo augmento dos annos anteriores de 1857, 1858, e 1859.

Consta-me que os effectos do imposto se estão ja fazendo sentir por uma forma inesperada; isto é, pela adulteração. Na Marylandia estou informado de que se está introduzindo a pratica de augmentar o volume do Café com centêo ou cenouras que custam 60 cents o alqueire, quando o Café custa $6. Pretende-se mesmo que a mistura é mais saudavel (u).

No estado actual da politica do paiz é muito arriscado o fazer prognosticos; é porem licito o calcular que se a Confederação do Sul se consolidar, o nosso Café será nella mais favoravelmente

tem sido nos ultimos tempos, a politica sem dependencia de tratados, mas persu

recebido do que o é actualmente no Norte, e não só augmentará o seo consumo nos Estados do Sul como delles passará ao Norte por contrabando, ou obrigados se verão os Estados do Norte a diminuirem os actuaes direitos.

Terminarei relevando a desigualdade contra o Brazil e a favor de outros paizes productores de Café, que nasce do actual direito especifico de 5 cents por libra. O Café nosso que aqui se consome é de ordinario inferior qualidade, e vale perto de 30 por cento menos do que o de Java e Costa Rica; de modo que 5 cents por libra vêm a ser equivalentes no caso do primeiro a 50 por cento, e no caso dos segundos a apenas 33 por cento pouco mais ou menos. 21

Si no caso do Café o bloqueio e a revolução teem produzido menos mal do que se temia, no do assucar a perspectiva das vantagens resultantes de estar o estrangeiro livre actualmente da concurrencia do de Luiziana, não deixa de ser lisongeira, como se deduz das observações dos Snrs Wright e Gardner.

§º 3º

Communicações directas por vapor.

Um dos inconvenientes que actualmente embaraçam o commercio do Brazil com os Estados-Unidos, é a falta de communicações directas e regulares por vapor. As noticias commerciaes communicam-se de um paiz a outro pela via de Europa, tardando de forçada, cujos portadores terão o direito de convertel-os em apolices de 6 por cento, vinte annos de prazo e

40 dias e dando aos commerciantes inglezes a vantagem de apreciar com antecipação as necessidades dos mercados, quando directamente poderiam ir do Rio a Nova-York em 20 ou 22 dias. É facil imaginar-se o impulso que ás transacções mercantis daria uma tal communicação; mas neste caso, como em muitos outros, não ha probabilidade de que nos primeiros annos uma linha de vapores possa pagar os grandes gastos do seo custeamento sem uma subvenção publica.

Varias tentativas se teem feito que até o presente não têem passado de projecto, e parece-me tempo de examinar a questão para calcular si a despesa que fizesse o Brazil em commum com os Estados-Unidos para a subvenção de uma linha de vapores não seria uma despesa productiva.

O exemplo que nos tem dado a Inglaterra prova que o seria, alem de que o sacrificio da Nação seria temporario. Refiro-me a tal respeito ao que publica o acreditado periodico commercial que por vezes tenho citado (v), e ás informações de Mr Wright e Mr Gardner, relativas á esse ponto especial de communicações por vapor.

A linha de vapores entre o Rio e Nova-York tem uma escala natural e sem desvio no porto dinamarquez de S. Thomas, o qual é o centro das communicações entre a Europa e todo o continente e ilhas occidentaes. O vapor que de tem sido nos ultimos tempos, a politica sem dependencia de tratados, mas persu

Southampton larga a 2 e a 17 de cada mez para S. Thomas, esta ilha se reparte em sete linhas secundarias (cinco tambem de vapor e duas de vela) que se dirigem aos seguintes portos.
1ª Ilhas de Sotavento, Trinidad e Demerara
2ª Laguayra e Puerto Cabello. 3ª Curaçáo;
4ª Santa Marta, Cartagena, Colon, e o Pacifico; 5ª o Haiti, Jamaica e Honduras;
6ª Havana e Vera Cruz do Mexico; e 7ª ilhas Lucayas.

Um vapor que dos Estados-Unidos e do Brasil tocasse no mesmo porto de S. Thomas se entenderia com todas essas praças e produziria grandes benificios ao Commercio.

Como porem o interesse que nesse enlace tem os Estados Unidos é infinitamente maior do que o do Brasil, é de equidade que para as respectivas gastos concorra o Governo Americano com uma parte da Subvenção proporcionalmente maior. Entendo que se os Estados-Unidos tomassem a si tres quartas partes da Subvenção deixando uma quarta parte ao Brasil, não nos faria favor.

Mr Gardner calcula a subvenção necessaria para estabelecer uma linha de Nova-York ao Rio em £300.000 annuaes; Mr Wright em 240.000; mas pessoa muito versada nesses negocios assegura-me que com £200.000 annuaes se conseguirá o fim desejado. Se o

Governo Federal se prestar a pagar as tres quartas partes dessa quantia, caberá ao Brasil unicamente a de £50.000 ou 100 contos, e eu não temo enganar-me calculando que ao cabo de muito pouco tempo o Thesouro Imperial terá mais que recuperado esse adiantamento. Não se perca de vista que mesmo desde o principio o desembolso não será completo, pois alem do producto das portes de cartas que deverão ser especialmente repartidas entre os Governos subventores, alguma cousa se poderia receber de uma percentagem sobre o preço das materias preciosas, que sendo a balança do commercio entre os Estados Unidos e o Brasil a nosso favor, não deixaria de produzir alguma cousa.

Se a Independencia dos Estados Confederados se consolidar, poder-se-ha ainda dividir a subvenção entre o Brasil, a Uniao Americana e a Confederação do Sul; e isso talvez facilitará o arranjo. Será porem indispensavel estabelecer mais uma escala em Norfolk ou Charleston.

Bem vejo que em quanto durar a guerra civil não se pode esperar que o Governo dos Estados-Unidos preste seria attenção a este assumpto, nem tenha fundos disponiveis para a subvenção; mas é bom estudar a materia e preparar os dados necessarios para que

tem sido nos ultimos tempos, a politica sem dependencia de tratados, mas perse

quando chegue o dia de pôr o projecto em pratica, não se perca mais tempo.

Washington em 1º de fevereiro de 1862.

Miguel Maria Lisboa

appensos a este escrito uma apologia delle, evidentemente mandada escrever pelo Secretario do Thesouro, e que tambem já é hoje difficil de obter-se. O Courrier des Etats Unis de 24 de Desembro publicou outra analyse do dito plano que differe muito da que precede, e ou refere-se a algum outro projecto de que não tenho noticia, ou prova que o seo author o concebeo differentemente. Pessoa muito competente em Washington assegura-me que o modo como o entendi eu, é o verdadeiro.

(i) Veja-se o numero do Intelligencer de 25 de janeiro que vae appenso.

(j) — Remetti exemplares della, logo que foi publicada tanto ao Exmo Snr Ministro da Fazenda, como ao Exmo Snr Ministro dos Negocios estrangeiros. Não obstante remetto junto outro impresso em um livro onde tambem se acham numerosos e interessantes documentos relativos ao Commercio dos Estados Unidos. Esse livro é compilado por Mr Ogden, e sinto não poder remetter delle dous exemplares por ser hoje muito difficil o conseguil-o.

(k) — Veja-se o Officio do Consul Geral de que remetto copia, datado de 2 de janeiro, e Hunt's Magazine de Novembro, de 1861 a paginas 107.

(m) Veja-se o documento junto intitulado Comparative statement of manufactured goods exported from forcada, cujos portadores terão o direito de convertilos em apolices de 6 por cento, vinte annos de prazo e

Bremen to the U. S., o qual me foi franqueado pelo Ministro daquella Republica em Washington.

(n) Veja-se Hunt's Magazine de Novembro 1861, á paginas 556.

(o) Veja-se Hunt's Magazine de Novembro 1861 a paginas 558.

(p) Não tenho dados estatisticos sobre o movimento commercial da França com os E. U.; mas consta-me que diminuio em 1861 ainda em maior proporção que o da Inglaterra.

(q) Hunt's Magazine de Novembro 1861 a paginas 106. Não cito os algarismos relativos á moeda e metaes preciosos importados da Inglaterra porque para o seo movimento influem causas alheias as que em geral affectam o Commercio; direi comtudo de passagem que a importação de metaes em Nova-York em 1861 excedeo, como se vê pelo que publica a citada Revista, á de 1860 em mais de 34 milhões ou 1700 por cento: foi em 1860 de $ 2.678.269, e em 1861 de $ 36.734.883.

(r) Pela Secção 27 da pauta o prazo durante o qual é permittido conservar as mercadorias em deposito para poder reexportal-as sem pagar direitos, foi reduzido á 6 meses. Veja-se o que a tal respeito diz o folheto junto intitulado — Statements and remarks showing the effect of the Morrill Tariff bill, á paginas 2.

tem sido nos ultimos tempos, a politica do
sem dependencia de tratados, mas persuad

(s) Veja-se a informação junta escrita por um negociante de Baltimore em pedido do Vice-Consul do Brazil naquelle pôrto.

(t) Veja-se o folheto junto intitulado Statements and remarks on the Morrill Tarif by Mr. Hutton a paginas 4 e seguintes.

(u) Veja-se a informação junta sobre a adulteração do Café, dada pelo Vice-Consul em Baltimore.

(v) Veja-se Hunt's Magazine de Janeiro de 1852 á paginas 77.

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Lista dos documentos

que acompanham a informação do Ministro em Washington sobre as finanças e commercio dos Estados Unidos

Nº 1. Relatorio do Secretario do Thesouro apresentado ao Congresso dos Estados-Unidos em 4 de Janeiro de 1861

2 — Relatorio do mesmo apresentado ao Congresso em 9 de Dezembro de 1861.

3 — Um folheto explicativo do plano de finanças de Mr. Chase

4 — Um exemplar do Intelligencer de Washington de 17 de Janeiro de 1862, contendo um arranjo entre o Secretario do Thesouro e varias corporações de Nova York, o qual não foi avante.

5. — Projecto de lei actualmente em discussão no Congresso para a emissão de Apolices e bilhetes de Circulação forçada, impresso no Intelligencer de 27 de Janeiro de 1862.

6 — Um exemplar do Times de Nova-York de 29 de Janeiro de 1862, contendo um notavel discurso pronunciado no Congresso por Mr. Spaulding de Nova-York sobre as finanças do Paiz.

7 — Um livro contendo a pauta dos Estados-Unidos de 2 de março de 1861 chamada de Morrill e varios outros documentos interessantes, relativos ao Commercio,

temporal, a politica

assim como as reformas da dita pauta de 9 de de agosto e 24 de dezembro de 1861

8 – Informação manuscrita sobre os effeitos da dita pauta dada por um negociante de Baltimore á pedido do Vice-Consul do Brasil naquelle pôrto.

9 – Observações sobre a mesma pauta publicadas por Mr Hutton.

10 – Copia de um officio do Consul Geral de Nova York sobre o commercio entre o Brasil e os Estados Unidos.

11. – Informação de Mr Wright de Baltimore sobre o Commercio com o Brasil

12 – Informação de Mr Gardner de Nova-York sobre commercio com o Brasil.

13 – Extractos dos Officios do Consul Geral ao Ministerio de negocios estrangeiros do Imperio de 12 e 24 de Setembro e 15 de novembro de 1861

14 – 4 Numeros do periodico Commercial intitulado Hunt's Magazine de outubro, novembro e dezembro de 1861, e janeiro de 1862.

15. – Estatistica das exportações do Brazil para os Estados Unidos em 1861

16 – Carta do Vice-Consul em Baltimore sobre as adulterações do Café.

Copia

Annexo ao Off. nº 2 de 30 Nov. 1862 [illegible]

Legação Imperial do Brasil nos Estados Unidos
Washington em 3 de Fevereiro de 1862.

J. Ilmº e Exmº. Snr. Em despacho reservado de 2 de Outubro do anno passado, foi V. Exª. servido ordenar-me que enunciasse o meu parecer sobre as questões seguintes: 1ª Convem que o Brasil celebre tratados de Commercio?

2ª Quaes as bases sobre que poderiam assentar taes ajustes, para conseguir-se o fim que elles tenham em vista, sem os inconvenientes que experimentámos com os tratados que assignámos no começo de nossa independencia politica?

3ª Com que nações conviria entrar nessas estipulações.

Em obediencia a suas respeitaveis ordens, e pedindo desculpa pela minha insufficiencia para esclarecer pontos tam difficeis e complicados, tenho a honra de expôr o seguinte:

1ª. A politica commercial que mais convem a um paiz novo e crescente como o Brasil, é, no meu humilde entender, tratar a todas as nações amigas com as quaes commercia, com perfeita igualdade, sem conceder favores especiaes a nem uma dellas, conservando uma plenissima liberdade para modificar suas pautas como o exigirem os interesses dos consumidores, e do commercio combinados com os do fisco, e sem renunciar ao direito de legislar livremente á cerca da condição dos habitantes do Imperio quer nacionaes, quer estrangeiros.

Uma tal politica póde ser, e effectivamente tem sido nos ultimos tempos, a politica do Brasil sem dependencia de tratados, mas persuado-me

de

que o ser ella garantida pelo direito convencional, longe de fazer-lhe mal, póde beneficial-a. O commercio é naturalmente desconfiado; e por mais liberaes que sejam as leis ou os habitos de promulgal-as em um paiz, a mera possibilidade de que ellas sejam alteradas com prejuizo da liberdade commercial, arreda os homens emprehendedores da tentação de entrar em empresas novas, ou em especulações que exigem annos para dar fructos satisfactorios.

Um tratado de commercio contribue para destruir esse espirito de desconfiança. Inclino-me portanto a crer, em solucção da primeira questão, que ao Brasil paiz cujos immensos recursos pódem alimentar um commercio muito maior do que o actual, convem celebrar tratados de commercio.

2ª Ao encabeçar a resposta á 1ª questão já indiquei quaes devem ser as bases para os nossos tratados: Completa igualdade para com todas as nações conciliada com a reciprocidade, e conservação da plena liberdade de legislação interna. A falta destas condições foi causa dos inconvenientes que experimentamos com os tratados que logo depois do reconhecimento da nossa independencia celebramos: a obrigação contrahida com a Inglaterra, e naturalmente depois estendida a todas as nações, de não elevar os direitos de importação acima de 15 por cento, causou a nossas finanças muitos embaraços emquanto permaneceram em vigor os nossos primeiros tratados; e ainda recentemente sentimos os que nascem dos artigos permanentes que estipulámos com a França.

Os tratados não devem ter por objecto o

estorvar a acção livre dos Governos, e só sim o fechar a porta a distincções odiosas entre umas nações e outras, e definir os pontos duvidosos ou controversos do direito maritimo.

Outro inconveniente que experimentamos de nossos primeiros tratados, foi a obscuridade da redacção de alguns delles: devemos por tanto no caso de entrarmos em novos, ter muito cuidado em que suas estipulações sejam enunciadas de maneira a não admittir a menor duvida ou tergiversação.

3ª Não tenho bastante conhecimento da maior parte dos paizes com os quaes commerciamos, para poder responder cabalmente á terceira questão.

Parece á primeira vista que com os Estados do Rio da Prata com quem nossas relações de commercio são tam activas, mais nos convem celebrar tratados, mas não me aventuro a emittir a tal respeito uma opinião affirmativa categorica, porque tratados que não se executam são um mal para o paiz que obra de bôa fé, e a experiencia nos mostra que as Republicas do Rio da Prata ainda não entraram em um estado normal de civilisação. Si porem tivermos de fazer tratados com os Estados do Rio da Prata, ao menos não nos desviemos nelles das maximas acima recommendadas da igualdade e reciprocidade.

Com a Inglaterra eu não aconselharia que tratassemos, em quanto essa Potencia não satisfizesse completamente ás justas reclamações que contra ella temos pendentes. Não porque lhe falte civilisação,

mas por outros motivos bem conhecidos, os convenios com ella correm risco, como ainda muito recentemente o experimentámos, de ser pactos unilateraes; não esqueçamos isso um momento. Comtudo se a Inglaterra satisfizer a nossas justas queixas, e manifestar inclinação a adoptar para comnosco uma politica mais cordial e menos arrogante do que a passada, poderiamos sem inconveniente celebrar com ella um tratado, fundado na igualdade para com todas as nações conciliada com a reciprocidade quanto for possivel, clarissimo em suas estipulações, limitado em sua duração (nunca mais de 10 annos) e que solvesse em um sentido liberal as duvidas existentes sobre direito maritimo. Talvez mesmo um tal tratado ou a perspectiva delle, possa ser um meio de facilitar a solução das questões pendentes (inclusive a do bill Aberdeen) com o Governo britannico. 25

Com Portugal temos muitos interesses communs a regular, e se adoptarmos a politica de celebrar tratados de Commercio, não vejo porque não seja um dos primeiros com S. M. Fidelissima.

Cumprindo-me mais que tudo emittir minhas ideas sobre a conveniencia de tratar com os Estados Unidos, declararei a V. Exª. que me parece conveniente, quando se conclua a actual guerra civil, celebrar tratados com os ditos Estados — um ou dous conforme for o exito da dita guerra. Só vejo nisso um perigo, e é, que se a celebrarmos, redobrarão os esforços da Inglaterra

para aproveitar do exemplo; mas esse perigo
não será impossivel vencer. Não faltam
manchas na historia das relações externas
dos Estados Unidos; é preciso porem confessar,
que para ser imparcial, que não apresenta ella
exemplos de infracções de ajustes como os
da Inglaterra; e nos Estados Unidos, mais
do que talvez em parte alguma, se póde
calcular que um tratado que fixe invaria-
velmente por 10 annos a politica de
igualdade, produzirá o effeito de animar
as empresas de tardio desenvolvimento.

Ao estipularmos com os Estados Unidos
sobre commercio, é natural que aproveite-
mos a experiencia do passado, e a esse
respeito releve V. Ex.ª que eu me estenda
sobre dous pontos sobre que não me atrevo
a emittir uma opinião decisiva, mas que
me parecem dignos de consideração.

O primeiro é relativo á influencia
que sobre a verdadeira igualdade de com-
mercio, póde exercer o systema das pautas
fiscaes. Contra o de direitos ad valorem
ha a allegar em geral a difficuldade da
fiscalisação, e a facilidade da fraude;
mas no commercio do Brasil com os
Estados Unidos, que é alimentado princi-
palmente com o café, parece-me claro
que o systema dos direitos ad valorem
seria o mais equitativo e que o dos espe-
cificos fundado simplesmente sobre o peso,
annihila o principio da igualdade.
Vemos por exemplo pelos dous ultimos
Actos do Congresso que o café do Brasil
que vale em Nova York um terço ou

mais de cem quarto, menos que o de Java e paga como este 5 Cents por libra, é tratado com menos favor do que o dito Café de Java.

Si fosse possivel que na redacção das estipulações de um tratado relativas á igualdade do commercio, se precavesse contra isso, salvariamos o perigo que verdadeiramente existe, de que se aproximem no mercado os preços do Café de 1.ª e 2.ª qualidade, a ponto de prejudicar o Consumo do ultimo que é o nosso.

Mas uma tal precaução não pode ser tomada sinão a titulo de reciprocidade, e é indispensavel examinar antes si a sua applicação aos direitos sobre as farinhas que no Brasil se cobram não nos causaria embaraços. Por isso disse que não me atrevia a emittir sobre este ponto uma opinião affirmativa categorica.

O outro ponto é relativo aos prazos em que devem começar a executar-se as reformas nas pautas. O systema recentemente seguido pelo Congresso dos Estados Unidos, de mandar cobrar direitos novamente decretados desde a data da approvação da lei que os decreta, parece-me iniquo e perturbador do commercio: uma estipulação que impedisse a sua applicação, creio que seria uma valiosa garantia que compensaria amplamente esse pequeno sacrificio da liberdade de legislação interna.

Ha outro objecto sobre o qual poderiamos com vantagem e gloria, tratar com os Estados Unidos: falo da solução, em um sentido liberal, das questões duvidosas de

direito maritimo. Nós já nos temos adiantado alguma cousa no caminho da reforma iniciada pelos Estados Unidos, de isentar toda a propriedade particular encontrada no mar, dos effeitos da guerra. Póde ser que não esteja longe o dia em que, a despeito da Inglaterra, este principio prevaleça; e creio que o Brasil está no caso de dar a mão aos Estados Unidos para generalisal-o. Isso poder-se-ha conseguir por meio de um artigo de tratado, redigido, bem entendido, com as cautelas precisas para que não aproveite aos que não se obrigarem á mais estricta reciprocidade.

Taes são, Exmº. Snr, as observações que me occorre submetter a illustração de V. Exª. em cumprimento de suas ordens, e que não terminarei sem de novo reclamar a indulgencia de V. Exª. pela deficiencia e erros que nellas sem duvida encontrará.

Deus Guarde a V. Exª.

Illmº. e Exmº. Snr José Maria da Silva Paranhos Do Conselho de S. M. O Imperador, Ministro e Secretario de Estado dos Negocios da Fazenda.

(Assignado), Miguel Maria Lisbôa

Conforme
Manoel de Oliveira

Documento N.º 2

Copia = New York Dec 17th 1861 = My Dear Sir

To your enquiries would make the following answers.

1st The imports of Coffee into the ports of the United States not blockaded, during the year 1861, will amount to nearly the average import of the three previous years into all the ports, say about 200 millions of lb, of which about 4/5 are from Brasil, a large importation took place in anticipation of a duty in June & July, since then it has fallen off: Sales have been free, and the year will close with a lower stock in the Country, than for many years, probably not over one month regular consumption.

Thus far the blockade of the Southern ports has not exercised any great influence on the coffee trade, as the regularly increasing wants of the North & West combined with a moderate import, also a large demand for the army consumption estimated at 10:000 Bags per month of 160 lb, prices have been gradually advancing, and are likely to reach 20 cents per lb for Brazil, with a duty of 5 cents per lb. The blockade of the Southern ports has probably lessened the demand for coffee 15 to 20 p.º, with the trade free and uninterrupted the consumption of Coffee in the U.S. would probably have reached in 1861 two hundred and fifty millions of lb equal to 1.562,500 Brazil bags.

2d The duty of 4 cents per lb has not exercised, as yet, much influence upon the consumption of coffee & the addition of

Informação do Mr. Wright &c
Baltimore sobre o Commercio
com o Brasil

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LEGAÇÃO IMPERIAL DO BRASIL WASHINGTON

one cent more, will not probably lessen it more than the annual average increase of the past 10 years, say 5 p^{r} cent per annum, unless prices should be carried above 20 cents per ℔ by short supplies, as coffee is now considered a necessary of life more than ever.

3^{d} The same general remarks apply to Sugar, except that the blockade of the Southern ports, does not lessen the consumption of foreign sugars much if any, that portion of the country having heretofore been supplied from New Orleans, which also supplied a good part of the West, as many parts formerly supplied from N. O. draw their supplies from New York, Philadelphia & Baltimore a larger foreign import will be required. Having abundant supplies from Cuba & West Indies prices have not advanced equal to expectations. At the moderate duty proposed of 2½ cents per ℔, the consumption will not be affected much, if any.

4th The exportation of Flour & Breadstuffs has been influenced favorably by the blockade of the Southern ports. The crops having been abundant and the European demand great, the trade has been active at moderate prices, and the exports from New York have been greatly increased. European demand for Flour allways regulates prices. The demand for coffee producing countries, being small in comparison, exerts little influence.

5th Great advantages may be expected both to Brasil and the U. S. by a regular monthly line of steamers between Rio Janeiro and New York — via St Thomas — As the trade is now carried on, nearly three fourths (3¼) of the imports of Coffee from

Brazil are paid for by exchange on England, which is equivalent to cash. If a line of steamers was stablished so that orders for cotton and other Goods could be quickly executed, the demand for Brazilian produce would be greatly increased, and the trade more nearly equalised by which both countries would be benefited.

As the advantages would be mutual, and a line of steamers could not be made to pay on so large a route, without a mail contract of about $300.000 per annum, it would be for the interest of both countries to form a postal treaty, dividing the subvention and the receipts from the mails, which for 10 years, by the increase of postages would greatly reduce the annual cost, making it a very moderate outlay for a great commercial gain, and in addition many others advantages which would result from a more intimate acquaintance between the two great Nations of this continent.

By touching at St. Thomas, the steamers would take a West India Mail, which with the River la Plata mail to be forwarded from Rio Janeiro, the receipts would be largely increased.

As Mexico has proposed to bear half the expenses of a line of steamers to New York & appropriate $120.000 per annum for this purpose, the Post Master General has recommended that the U. S. Government do the same, and it will no doubt be adopted. This will form a basis for stablishing a line to Brasil.

I remain very truly = Yours

obt servant - assignado - John Gardner -
To Snr Aguiar - Consul Geral -
Conforme - Aguiar

Conforme

Leonel de Alencar

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LEGAÇÃO IMPERIAL DO BRASIL
WASHINGTON

Informação de Mr Gardner
de Nova York sobre o
Commercio com o Brasil

Copia annexa ao Officio da Legação Imperial em Washington, da 2ª Secção N.º 2 – de 1862.

Copia

N 1. Consulado Geral do Imperio do Brasil
New York em 2 de Janeiro de 1862.
Illm.o e Exm.o Snr. Em resposta ao officio dessa
Legação Imperial, sob data de 9 de Dezembro p.p.,
requisitando certas informações commerciaes,
tenho a honra de, em cumprimento ao mesmo,
submetter a alta consideração de V. Ex.a o que passo
a expender.

Nos documentos juntos sob nos 1 e 2, contendo
pareceres obtidos de duas pessoas competentes na
materia, e que submetto a consideração de V. Ex.a
ficão claramente desenvolvidos os pontos sob Nos 1, 2, 3,
4. 5. 7, e no meu fraco entender julgo que o de N.o 1,
parecer do Snr R. C. Wright, satisfaz completamente
as informações exigidas; e pelo documento sob N.o 3.
V. Ex.a encontrará extractos d'officios deste Consu-
lado ao Ministerio d'Estrangeiros, sobre alguns
dos pontos, cumprindo mais fazer chegar ao
conhecimento de V. Ex.a que a importação do Café do
Brasil nos Estados Unidos, nos primeiros nove
mezes do anno findo, foi de 780,281 ₤ contra
536.522 no identico periodo de 1860, ou um augmento
de 243.759 ₤, contudo no ultimo quartel do
anno a importação feita no porto de New York
foi tão somente de 101,942 ₤ contra 110,759
em 1860, não me sendo ainda possivel determi-
nar a feita nos demais portos da União no
mesmo Quartel, porem julgo não terá excedido
a 25.000 contra 238,893 no referido Quartel
de 1860, e por consequencia pode-se contar
que a importação do anno foi de 907,223 ₤
contra 886.174 em 1860, ou um augmento
de 21,049 ₤, e deduzindo-se 145.000 ₤ impor-
tadas no principio do anno nos portos do
Sul, hoje bloqueiados, observa-se ter sido o

do Norte contra 65.307 em fins de 1860 - regulando hoje o preço do mesmo artigo neste mercado de 17½ a 19½ centos por ℔ contra 10½ a 12½ em 1º de Janeiro de 1861.

Em relação ao Assucar, a importação dos nove mezes em todos os portos foi de 24.985 hol contra 180.599 no identico periodo de 1860, e no ultimo quartel a importação foi em New York de 18.690 hol contra nenhuma nos tres ultimos mezes de 1860 e nos demais portos calculo a importação em 12.000 contra 7.600 em 1860, sendo resultado de 55.675 hol em 1861 contra 188.199 em 1860 e o que sem duvida é uma grande diminuição, porem a importação do ultimo quartel do anno, si acaso continuar, parece prometter alguma animação para o futuro, comtudo a proximidade da Ilha de Cuba aos mercados da União é muito prejudicial a este nosso genero; actualmente as existencias do do Brasil em New York montão em 13,591 hol contra 31.307 em Janeiro de 1861, sendo seu preço actual de 7½ a 8 contra 5 a 5½ centos por ℔ em 1861.

Sobre Couros do Brasil a importação neste porto durante o anno findo foi tão somente de 64.600 contra 151.367 em 1860, ficando no fim do anno existentes 6.400 contra 37.500 no anno anterior, sendo o preço actualmente para os do Rio Grande de 21 a 21½ centos por ℔ contra 20½ a 21 em 1861; nos demais portos pouca importancia se fez desse Artigo; achando-se presentemente quasi estagnado este commercio pela abundancia que ha nos mercados Americanos. Tendo sido o total geral da importação de todas as procedencias em New York de 1.158.000 couros

total importado nos portos livres deste mes-
te 762,223 ℔, tendo alem disso muito influido
nesta importação a chegada de algumas cargas
com destino aos portos do Sul e que por causa
do blogueio tiverão de procurar os mercados
do Norte.

Ora essa mesma importação de 762.000
℔, foi feita ainda favoravelmente, em primeiro
logar porque as noticias dos acontecimentos poli-
ticos do mez d'Abril neste Paiz, so deviao ter
influido no Imperio em principios de Junho, e em
segundo logar de que o direito de 4 centos por
℔ imposto pela tarifa de 5 d'Agosto só foi
conhecido no porto exportador em fins de Se-
tembro, e a influencia destas duas causas já é
bem demonstrada pela importação do ultimo
quartel de 1861, a saber de 126,942 ℔ contra
349.652 em 1860; e o augmento de mais um
cento por ℔ deve sem duvida contribuir nas
circumstancias actuaes do Paiz para uma di-
minuição na importação desse artigo, ajuda-
tudo ainda mais no temor que ha do empre-
de navios americanos por causa dos Corsarios
do Sul, e o que é facto veridico pelo numero
dos que teem chegado ultimamente em lastro,
e a falta de competição deve sem duvida
muito influir nos fretes dos navios que forem
empregados.

Por uma circular deste mercado observa-se
que a importação do Café do Brasil, neste porto,
foi de 551.627 ℔, ficando existentes no mercado
no ultimo dia do anno, 44.017 ℔ contra 38.507 em
1860, e o que junto a 15.000 em Baltimore e 800 em
Philadelphia, prefaz tudo o total de 59.817 ℔
de Café do Brasil hoje existentes nos mercados

contra 1.597.000 em 1860 e actualmente em ser 264,300 contra 197.000 no anno anterior.

Nos demais generos pode-se dizer ter havido continua diminuição, notando-se tão somente no ultimo quartel a importação de 10.417 alqueires d'Arroz do Pará e 434 fardos d'Algodão de Pernambuco, generos que anteriormente não procuravão este mercado.

Quanto ao ponto sob Nº 6, em relação á pauta Morril sobre a importação de manufacturas europeas em geral, e especialmente sobre tecidos de meias (hosiery) e o ferro em obra. Cumpre-me em resposta a esse ponto observar que a influencia que tem exercido sobre o commercio de importação a lucta empenhada entre as duas seccões do Paiz, desde que foi posta em execução a tarifa chamada de Morril, e 27
posteriormente as alterações feitas a mesma, tem sido de tal preponderancia que tem dado logar a não se poder bem resolver a influencia dessa pauta sobre a importação, comtudo não ha duvida alguma de que ella em tempos ordinarios affectaria a principio de alguma maneira o commercio e mórmente manufacturas cujas taxas forão demasiadamente augmentadas, porem tendo-se em consideração que a grande massa dos consumidores neste paiz, sempre acha meios de viver com mais abundancia do que em muitos outros, em consequencia de ser o trabalho manual mais bem pago, o resultado seria, que submettendo-se ao preço mais alto do genero, elle continuaria a ser procurado e o commercio a melhorar, e o unico effeito que poderia produzir sobre a importação

seria que protegendo as manufacturas do paiz, ellas em breve tempo estariaõ habilitadas a competir com a importaçaõ do estrangeiro, mas deve-se notar tambem que o paiz é novo e crescente e cuja população ajudada pela continua emigraçaõ daria campo bastante, naõ só para o progresso das manufacturas no paiz como sua importaçaõ do estrangeiro.

Naõ tenho bases certas em que me possa fundar sobre o effeito da pauta a respeito dos tecidos de meias e do ferro em obra, quanto ao primeiro nenhuma estatistica conheço a respeito da sua importaçaõ, comtudo julgo que a necessidade imperiosa deste objecto fará com que naõ diminua sua importaçaõ; ao segundo só tenho a observar que desde Janeiro até fins de Novembro foraõ importadas neste mercado de New York, 46,887 barras de ferro contra 78,627 e 244,466 lanções (sheets) contra 854,447 no identico periodo de 1860, sendo attribuida esta diminuiçaõ ao estado actual do paiz e á falta de demanda para novas empresas de caminhos de ferro, com quanto de outro lado tenha havido grande demanda para aprestos militares e navaes, e certamente o augmento que tere este artigo na pauta deve muito contribuir para o incremento do artigo produzido no paiz, e com o tempo talvez causar alguma influencia na importaçaõ.

A influencia naõ tanto da pauta, como dos negocios politicos do paiz, tem causado uma grande diminuiçaõ no commercio de importaçaõ, e naõ estando ao facto qual tenha sido o total da importaçaõ na União, propo

contudo informar que as tabellas seguintes bem mostrão a decadencia nesse ramo, tendo-se em consideração que em New York se faz quasi as 2/3 partes do commercio de importação.

Importação do porto de New York de Janeiro a Novembro de

	1861	1860	1859
Para consumo	49,911,475	149.286,252	163.721.999
" Depositos	38,725.841	39.175.038	33.340.134
Artigos livres	27.779.670	25.867.868	26.573.198
Metaes preciosos	36,734,883	2,678,269	2.631.787
Total	$153.151.869	217,007.007	226.257.118

Sendo Manufacturas (Dry Goods) para consumo e depositos de

Fazendas	1861	1860	1859
Lã	15,409.782	32,896.470	35,015,628
Algodão	6,990,141	16,471.793	22,312.749
Linho	3.403,963	7,078.806	10.261,263
Sedas	13,088,514	33,380,627	30,977,066
outras	2.740,070	6,394,683	5,828.712
Total	$ 41,632.470	96.222,379	104,395,418

A tabella acima bem mostra a influencia que a guerra civil tem causado á importação de fazendas manufacturas e sobretudo em algodões e sedas, e sem esperança de reanimação, e si da importação geral se deduzir $36.734,883 em moeda e metaes preciosos, o resultado dará uma importação de $116.416,986 contra 214,328,378 no anno anterior ou uma diminuição de $97,911,752.

Até fins de Novembro a importação sujeita a direitos subia a $88,637,316 contra 188.461.290 em o anno anterior, tendo sido a receita da Alfandega deste porto de $19.380.133 contra 34,855,618

em 1860 ou uma deficiencia de 15,475,485
contra o Governo Federal.

Tenho a honra de reiterar a V. Exª. os votos
de minha estima e consideração.
Deus Guarde ao Exª = Illmº e Exmº Snr Conselheiro
Miguel Maria Lisboa, Ministro do Brasil
Washington —
= Assignado = Luiz Hº. Ferreira d'Aguiar —

Officio do Consul Geral em
Nova York sobre Commercio
entre o Brazil e os Estados Unidos



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LEGAÇÃO IMPERIAL DO BRASIL. WASHINGTON.



Copia. Documento N. 1.

Ponto 1º. Qual é o estado presente do commercio de Café entre o Brasil e os Estados Unidos nos portos que não estão bloqueados, e qual a influencia que sobre o dito commercio tem exercido o bloqueio Federal.

Resposta.

O estado actual do commercio de café nos portos que não estão bloqueados é mais prospero do que era de esperar. Era minha opinião que o consumo annual do Café do Brasil, a um preço regular, antes de começar a guerra civil era de 1.100.000 Saccas, pouco mais ou menos, e calculei que com o bloqueio dos portos do Sul soffreria este consummo uma diminuição de uma terça parte, e que por consequencia seria reduzido o consumo annual á cerca de 700.000 $, ou na razão de 60.000 $ por mez. Neste calculo porem não entrou a influencia que deveria exercer o direito, bastante forte, de 4 centos por ℔. Quando depois tomei em consideração este onus que deveria pesar, ao menos em parte, sobre o consumo, vi-me na necessidade de reduzir o meu calculo do consumo annual a 480.000 $, e devo mais declarar que baseei estes calculos, o primeiro de 700.000 $ sobre o preço de 12½ centos, preço que se póde ja considerar mais que regular, e o segundo sobre o preço de 14½ centos, favorecendo o calculo pela supposição que o direito deveria pesar em iguaes proporções sobre o productor e o consumidor.

Sou obrigado porem a confessar

que até agora não se realisou a exactidão dos meus calculos; porque o consumo, devo mais propriamente dizer a distribuição os tem por muito ultrapassado.

A existencia do Café do Brasil nos portos não bloqueados no 1º de Agosto proximo passado era de 163,600 ₰

A importação de Agosto 58,536
Setembro 42,618, Outubro 36,834 e
Novembro 27842 ou total 165,830.

Total 329,430.

A existencia em 30 de Novembro de 80,000.

Restão 249,430.

as quaes foram vendidas e distribuidas, das mãos dos importadores, no decurso de 4 mezes; e esta distribuição si podessemos confiar nella, como base do consumo, demonstraria um consumo mensal de 62,357 ₰ contra o meu calculo de 40,000; e torna-se este facto ainda mais saliente quando se nota que os nossos mercados acompanharam os do Brasil em uma subida de preço extraordinaria, e que o consumo, ainda outra vez porem encostando-nos á distribuição, em contraposição ao consumo, parece ter-se submettido, quasi sem protesto, não somente á subida do preço no Brasil, como igualmente a tomar sobre si todo o onus do direito imposto pelo Governo dos Estados Unidos.

Sobre este facto bem extraordinario haverá sem duvida diversidade de opinião. Procurarei porem explical-o a meu modo.

Entendo que o consumo apparente e o alto preço que actualmente sustentão o Café são illusorios, e que, em formando

um juizo sobre a futura marcha deste commercio, não deviamos confiar nelle. Entendo que são varias as causas que promovem o actual estado anormal deste commercio, e que todas ellas se devem considerar ephemeras ou passageiras.

Entre as causas referidas posso enumerar:

1ª A apprehenção ou receio de escassez do genero a nascer da imposição do direito, e da pequena colheita deste anno no Brasil, e a convicção, que por esses motivos, o preço deve subir consideravelmente, como de facto tem acontecido.

2ª A grande accumulação de capitaes nos centros do commercio, por causa da estagnação geral produzida pela guerra civil; promovendo esta accumulação um movimento especulativo em certos ramos de commercio.

3ª A grande extracção que tem tido este anno os nossos cereaes por causa da falha no velho mundo, a qual tem augmentado os meios da grande massa consumidora do Norte e Oeste.

4ª O consumo desperdiçal de um grande exercito.

5ª A opinião, ao meu ver mal fundada, que nutrem muitas pessoas no Norte que o Governo deve em breve prevalecer sobre a rebellião, e desta maneira abrir os portos do Sul ao commercio.

Um exame imparcial destas causas demonstrará que não errei em classifical-as como ephemeras ou passageiras; e por tanto ainda me encosto ao meu calculo

que para o proximo futuro não se deve
calcular o consumo annual do Café do
Brasil em mais de £ 80.000 Ts nos Estados
que ainda reconhecem o Governo de Washington,
fundando-se este calculo sobre um preço,
por meio termo de 14 1/2 Centos, sujeito, em
circunstancias normaes do paiz a um
desconto correspondente com qualquer subida
de preço que se torne de alguma maneira
permanente.

Com a restauração de paz pode-se
calcular o consumo annual dos Estados
do Sul em 400.000 Ts sendo o preço regular,
sujeito porem este calculo a ser reduzido
si alli igualmente se impuser um direito.

Ponto 2º.

Qual a influencia que sobre o commercio
e o consumo do Café tem exercido o direito
de 4 centos por libra. 29

Resposta.

Tenho respondido incidentalmente, em
grande parte, a este ponto, na resposta
que tenho dado ao 1º ponto Não é pos-si-
vel ainda determinar com exactidão
qual deveria ser esta influencia. As
opiniões são necessariamente especulativas,
porem entendo que quando o Brasil tiver
grandes colheitas de Café, terão que dividir
os seus Fazendeiros, talvez em iguaes pro-
porções com o consumidor Americano
o onus do direito de 4 centos, sendo a isto
obrigados pela diminuição de Consumo.

Ponto 3º.

Qual a influencia V. sobre o commercio
do assucar do Brasil.

Resposta.

Antes de se manifestar a guerra civil era da Louisiana que se recebião dos Estados do Norte os primeiros supprimentos de assucar nosso; e a falta prospectiva d'aquelles supprimentos dirigio a attenção dos importadores para os assucares do Brasil que se aprompтão mais cedo do que os das Antilhas. Póde-se portanto considerar que o Brasil, emquanto durar a guerra civil neste paiz lucrará mais no augmento de extracção dos seus assucares, de que poderá ser prejudicado pelo augmento de direitos.

Ponto 4.

Qual a influencia da actualidade sobre o commercio das Farinhas.

Resposta.

Pouca ou nenhuma a não ser que, emquanto durar o bloqueio dos portos do Sul não poderá o Brasil receber as farinhas de Richmond, as quaes são mais bem adaptadas aos climas dos tropicos de que qualquer outra.

Ponto 5.

Que vantagens se poderão esperar do estabelecimento de communicações directas por vapor entre os portos do Rio de Janeiro e New York e que meios praticos haverá para promover o seu estabelecimento permanente.

Resposta

Duvida alguma ha que o estabelecimento de communicações directas por vapor entre o Rio de Janeiro e New York deve ser vantajoso ao commercio dos dous Paizes,

e em nada mais de que no conhecimento intimo que traria comsigo de parte a parte, das mutuas necessidades dos povos.

Temos a experiencia para a nossa justificação na proposição, que, nos nossos tempos o trafico sempre se accommoda ás facilidades que se lhe proporcionam. Recordarão todos, porque o facto é tão recente, quando um pequeno Brigue de Guerra Inglez, despachado uma vez por mez, accommodava quasi todos os passageiros que transitavam entre o Brasil e a Europa. Hoje nem sempre bastam dous grandes Vapores, despachados de quinze em quinze dias para os accommodar. E' igualmente innegavel que a rapida e segura transmissão de intelligencia facilita e alimenta o Commercio, e exerce uma influencia benefica em obstar aquelles grandes movimentos especulativos que tanto prejudicam por vezes não sómente o Commercio como a massa da sociedade.

Sobre os meios praticos para o estabelecimento permanente desta communicação, sabe-se que, por varias vezes, uma companhia offereceu-se para estabelecer mediante o diminuto subsidio de vinte mil pesos por mez, sendo de admirar que esta offerta não fosse bem acolhida pelo Governo dos Estados Unidos. Fora por vezes recommendada ao Congresso no Relatorio do Administrador Geral dos Correios, porem não fora attendida; o que se pode attribuir ao facto de ser o Congreso dominado pelos membros do Oeste que pouca sympathia manifestam pelas

interesses do Commercio apesar de serem os seus constituintes não menos interessados no seu desenvolvemento progressivo, de que os proprios negociantes.

Apresento-lhe, Snr Consul Geral e Amigo, estas minhas cruas idéas e fará dellas o uso que lhe aprouver; assegurando-lhe que não deixo de fazer votos pela crescente grandeza e continuada prosperidade do nosso grande Imperio Americano — Sou com toda a estima, seu criado e amigo —

= Assignado = Robert Clinton Wright
Conforme = F d'Aguiar.

Conforme
Lionel de Alencar

Comparative Statement of Exports of Manufactured Goods and Segars, from Bremen to the United States for the nine months from Jan 1. to Sept 30. 1860-61.

		1860	1861	decrease 1861
Ribbons	Ds Gross	114,646	39458	65%
Cotton goods		2,749,371	959,928	65%
Hair cloth		18,275	1,722	90%
Linen Goods		61,517	33,107	46%
Silk		45,692	21,216	54%
Laces		1,322	168	88%
Oilcloth		3,443	—	
Woolen Baize		5,044	972	80%
Woolen cloth		531,093	234,437	56%
Woolen goods		1242,845	674,278	46%
Other manufactures		144,716	86,961	40%
Segars	mille	60,220	10,522	82%

Exports for the three months July 1st - Sept 30th

		1860	1861	decrease 1861
Ribbons	Ds Gross	32,926	8,450	74%
Cotton goods		1,186,263	226,695	80.
Hair cloth		8,573	—	
Linen goods		32,954	378	99.
Silk		20,102	4,421	78.
Laces		859	80	87.
Oilcloth		182	—	
Woolen Baize		2,497	972	60.
Woolen cloth		167,937	62,570	63.
Woolen goods		323,748	208,721	36.
Other manufactures		78,483	28,868	63.
Segars		24,853	325	99.

Comparative Statement of Exports of Manufactured Goods from Bremen to the United States for the three months from April 1st to June 30th 1860 61

		1860	1861	
Ribbons	Dz Grs	33,775	17,814 decrease 1861	47%
Cotton Goods		978,892	363,374	63"
Hair cloth		2,143	492	77"
Linen Goods		11,332	9,001	20"
Silk		12,585	6,873	45"
Laces		95	—	
Oilcloth		2,848	—	
Woolen Baize		17,41	—	
Woolen cloth		147,336	60,973	59"
Woolen Goods		674,000	210,919	69"
Other manufactures		35,754	21,517	40"
Segars	mille	23,127	6543/4	97"

Exports from Janry 1st June 30th 1860 - 61

		1860	1861
Ribbons	Dz Grs	78,720	31,017
Cotton Goods		2,613,108	733,233
Hair cloth		9,702	1,722
Linen Goods		28,563	32,729
Silk		24,633	16,793
Laces		463	88
Oilcloth		3,261	88
Woolen Baize		2,547	—
Woolen cloth		363,156	171,867
Woolen Goods		919,097	465,557
Other manufactures		66,233	58,093
Segars	mille	35,367	10,196 3/4

3ª Secção
Nº 1

Legação Imperial do Brasil nos Estados Unidos
Washington em 4 de Fevereiro de 1862

Illmo e Exmo Snr.

Tenho a honra de remetter a V. Exª com este Officio, para que se sirva dar-lhe o destino que julgar conveniente, um exemplar da interessante obra topographica publicada sob os auspicios do Ministerio da Guerra dos Estados-Unidos e intitulada: — "Report upon the Rivers and Hydraulics of the Mississipi River" —, pelo Capitão Humphreys e Tenente Abbot.

Aproveito a occasião para reiterar a V. Exª os protestos do meu profundo respeito e alta consideração.

A S. Exª o Snr Conselheiro
Benevenuto Augusto Magalhães Taques
&c. &c. &c.

Miguel Maria Lisboa

Remettida a obra a Rep. de Agricultura
3 de Abril de 1882.
Resp. na mesma data.

Indice

3ª Secção - Nº 1. Washington 1882.

– Remessa de uma Obra sobre o Rio Mississipi

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1ª Secção
Nº 11 –

Legação Imperial do Brasil nos Estados Unidos
Washington em 5 de Fevereiro de 1862.

Illmº e Exmº Snr.

§1 Nestes ultimos dias teem preoccupado muito os espiritos, tanto em Nova York, como nesta Capital, as noticias da Europa que indicam da parte da França e da Inglaterra, e sobretudo da primeira destas Potencias, disposições para tentar uma intervenção nos negocios da America que não será por certo favoravel á causa da União. Alem das anteriores motivos de queixa, os quaes, como em minha correspondencia official previ, continuaram depois da questão do Trent, a influir sobre a acção daquelles Governos, um novo surgio com o bloqueio de portos de Charleston e Savannah, que era discutido em Londres e Paris com tanta acrimonia como qualquer dos outros, sinão com mais. E' tambem certo, nem me parece estranho, que no interior destas noticias combinadas com as difficuldades em que se acha a Administração, causem desanimo e encontrem uma especie de echo. Uma carta que acabo

Ao Illmº e Exmº Snr Benevenuto Augusto de Magalhães Taques
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de receber de Nova York de personagem circumspecta quanto é possivel, e dedicada á União, me diz que alli se fallava muito em paz, e se andava em busca de projectos de conciliação. Não penso que Mr. Lincoln ou Mr. Seward, estejam taõ adiantados; é porem muito notavel o aspecto de preoccupação e abatimento deste ultimo, que é geralmente interpretado como uma prova de não serem satisfactorios os despachos recebidos de Mr. Adams e Mr. Dayton.

Por outro lado nos Estados do Oeste correram vozes que V. Exª. achará reproduzidas no Courrier des Etats Unis de 27 de Janeiro passado, de que Jefferson Davis estava inclinado a negociar com o Norte sobre as seguintes bases.

1ª Reconhecimento da Confederação do Sul
2ª Commercio livre entre esta e os Estados do Norte.
3ª Revogação da lei de extradição de escravos.
4ª Colonisação dos Coolies nos Estados do Sul
5ª Abolição da escravidão no prazo de 21 annos.

Não dou muito peso a estes rumores, como indicando a actual iniciação de tal proposta; mas creio que elles pódem muito bem ter por objecto o sondar o terreno e ver como sopra o vento. O actual estado da questão americana é violento, e não pode durar muito: assim não deixa de ser provavel a sua solução dentro de poucos mezes, seja mediante a intervenção europea, seja por uma transacção entre os belligerantes, nascida da convicção que mais cedo ou mais tarde adquirirão, de que os sacrificios que estão fazendo não valem o fim que teem em vista - principalmente no Norte.

Proseguindo na politica de cuidar

de seus prisioneiros mais do que a principio cuidou, resolveo o Gabinete Federal nomear duas pessoas de categoria — o bispo Ames e o ex-Governador de Nova York Fish — Commissarios para irem a Richmond a fim de tratar sobre a situação e o provimento das necessidades dos ditos prisioneiros. A escolha destes Commissarios tem dado logar a suspeitas de que, alem desta missão humanitaria, levam elles talvez alguma outra politica que póde ter connexão com os rumores de conciliação a que acima alludi. Mas isso não passa por ora de suspeitas, e repito que não creio as cousas ainda bastante maduras para que ellas se realisem.

§2 Muito antes de receber este officio, terá V. Exª. lido a Nota de Lord Russell em resposta á de Mr. Seward sobre a questão do Trent, a qual, como sempre me pareceo, manifesta que a solução dada pelo Secretario de Estado, comquanto satisfizesse á reclamação ingleza, nem por isso restaurou a cordial intelligencia entre os dous paizes.

Sobre o ponto de direito que essa questão envolve, publicou o "Intelligencer" de 27 do mes passado, do qual remetto um retalho marcado com a letra A, um artigo, que consta ser producção do General Cass, e que ouso recommendar a V. Exª., como elaborado com muito conhecimento de causa e muito bom criterio. Mr. Cass nelle allude, com fundado orgulho, aos esforços que tem feito o seu paiz para deffender a liberdade dos mares; politica de que é pena se tenha, tam sem fructo e sem gloria,

dessiado na questão do Trent.

E já que incidentemente trato de liberdade dos mares, permitta V. Exª. que tambem recommende a sua attenção outro artigo que sobre esta materia publicou o periodico Providence Daily Post de que vae tambem junto um retalho (letra B). É obra de Mr. Lawrence, o editor dos Elementos de Direito Internacional de Wheaton, que actualmente se occupa de preparar dessa obra uma nova edição. V. Exª. notará que elle faz no seu escrito allusão aos esforços do Brasil em promover tambem os principios liberaes dos Estados Unidos sobre direito maritimo.

§ 3 Em additamento ao que communiquei a V. Exª. no § 7 do meu officio Nº 2 desta secção e serie, tenho a satisfação de dizer que o Governo Federal dando na senda da humanidade mais um passo importante, resolveu tratar os individuos capturados a bordo dos Corsarios do Sul, alguns dos quaes estavam já condemnados á morte, como prisioneiros de guerra, prestando-se a trocal-os pelos prisioneiros federaes que em Richmond eram retidos como reféns dos mesmos. Por esse modo o Coronel Corcoran e outros distinctos officiaes tomados em Bull Run, poderão obter a sua liberdade. É sem duvida um passo que ninguem censurará; mas é um passo que equivale ao reconhecimento dos confederados pelos federaes, como belligerantes, e com elle cahirão por terra todas as reclamações que a diplomacia federal tem tido ordens para dirigir a Governos estrangeiros a fim de impedir ou impugnar a marcha

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destes no caso do Sumter e outros.

§4 No Congresso pouco se tem feito; discussões volantes sobre a abolição da escravidão, e a pessoal sobre a expulsão do Senador Bright, tem occupado um tempo precioso, com preterição de outras de grande importancia. O Bill sobre emissão de Apolices e papel moeda ainda não fez progresso sensivel.

§5 Sobre operações militares nada de importante tenho a communicar. A que de Cairo deve descer o Mississipi não consta que tenha largado ainda, e agora dizem que não tem marinheiros sufficientes; a de Sherman que desembarcou em Port Royal procurava sitiar o forte Pulaski que protege a Savannah, para depois investir esta cidade; a de Burnside occupara as agoas interiores de Hatteras, ameaçando a Newberne e á ilha de Roanocke na Carolina do Norte; e finalmente o poderoso exercito de Buell no Kentucky não tinha podido tirar fructos da victoria que a sua vanguarda ganhou sobre Zollicoffer, por causa do estado deploravel em que estão os caminhos. A situação dos cousas no Kentucky deve porem dar cuidado a Jefferson Davis, quando induzio-se a mandar para alli o General Beauregard, a fim de tomar o commando do exercito confederado que tem o Quartel General em Columbus: Beauregard é o official mais importante — sem duvida o mais popular do Sul. O logar que deixa vago Beauregard em Manassas, será occupado, dizem, pelo

proprio Jefferson Davis depois do dia 22 do corrente em que será elle inaugurado como Presidente Constitucional dos Estados Confederados.

Digne-se V Exª aceitar os reiterados protestos do meu profundo respeito e alta consideração.

Miguel Maria Lisboa

Indice.

Washington — 1ª Secção — N4 — 1862

Resumo de noticias politicas.

R. 29 Março 1862 — n.º 11.

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Washington em 8 de Fevereiro 1862

Illmo Exmo Sr Conselheiro

Ainda posso pela barca Adelaide acrescentar duas linhas ao que escrevi a V. Exa de officio no dia 3 do corrente, para remetter-lhe o incluso numero do Intelligencer de hontem, pelo qual V. Exa verá que o Bill para a emissão de bilhetes do Thesouro de circulação forçada, foi approvado pela camara de representantes por 93 votos contra 59, e remettido ao Senado.

O mesmo jornal contem varios discursos sobre as finanças do paiz, pronunciados no Congresso no dia 6, sendo os mais notaveis o de Mr Sherman no Senado, e o de Mr Thomas na Camara, este ultimo impugnando a constitucionalidade da medida de que trato

Illmo e Exmo Sr Conso Benevenuto A. de Magalhaes Taques.

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Aproveito a occasião para annunciar
a V. Ex.ª que as forças federaes obtiveram
na fronteira do Kentuckey com o Tennessee
uma victoria de alguma importancia:
o General Grant subio o rio Tennessee com
500 homens e uma esquadrilha, e apoderou-
-se, depois de um renhido combate, do forte
Henry, aprisionando o General que nelle
mandava.

Tem publicado os jornaes, referindo-se
a um telegramma de S. Francisco de Ca-
lifornia, que os hespanhóes foram derrotados
pelos mexicanos perto de Vera Cruz; mas
é noticia que aguarda confirmação,
por ser estranho que só nos chegue por uma
direcção tam extraviada e suspeita.

Sou com o mais profundo respei-
to e consideração

De V. Ex.ª

o mais attencioso venerador
e dedicado Criado

Miguel Maria Lisboa

Secção Central
Confidencial nº 1.

Legação Imperial do Brazil nos Estados Unidos
Washington em 12 de fevereiro de 1862.

Illmo e Exmo Snr

Com relação ao que expuz a V. Exª em minha Confidencial desta Secção, nº 8, e serie do anno passado, tenho hoje a honra de passar a suas mãos o incluso interessante folheto que lucidamente analysa a correspondencia official do Departamento de Estado, de que com a dita Confidencial remetti um exemplar.

Este folheto publicado sem nome do author e mesmo sem menção da typographia que o imprimio, tem circulado mysteriosamente, e é muito difficil de conseguir-se. Ouso recommendal-o muito à V. Exª por me parecer, que não será perdido o tempo que empregar em lel-o; algumas de suas apreciações coincidem com aquellas que acompanharam a remessa do volume que a elle deo logar, e não podem deixar de produzir no publico uma impressão pouco lisongeira ao Secretario de Estado.

Digne-se V. Exª aceitar os reiterados protestos do meo profundo respeito e alta consideração.

A S. Exª o Snr Conselheiro B. A. Magalhães Taques

Miguel Maria Lisboa

Rio 5 Maio 1862.

Indice.

Secção Central
Confidencial nº 1. Washington (1862.)

– Remessa de um folheto publicado clandestinamente que analysa a – Correspondencia Diplomatica – do Secretario de Estado.

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1ª Secção
Nº 5.

Legação Imperial do Brazil nos Estados Unidos
Washington em 15 de fevereiro de 1862.

Illmo, Exmo Snr.

Nº 1º. — Depois de expedido meo ultimo officio tem-se activado extraordinariamente as operações militares do Exercito Federal, graças às facilidades da mobilisação que lhe presta a Marinha. O General Grant abandonando, ao menos por ora, o projecto de forçar as fortificações do Mississipi, tubio o rio Tennessee, atacou e capturou o Forte Henry, inutilisou um pouco mais acima a ponte da Estrada de Ferro que liga Bowling-Green com Columbus, e mandou varias canhoneiras rio arriba, as quaes penetraram até Florence no Estado de Alabama.

Este movimento é bastante importante e desastroso para os Secessionistas, porque rouba um ponto estrategico (Bowling-Green), onde elles estavam fortemente intrincheirados, e lhes servia de base de operações, privando as forças ahi reunidas de receberem reforços e provisões.

Para ameaçar porem seriamente a Bowling-Green será mister tomar tambem a outro forte (Donelson) situado sobre o rio Cumberland que corre

A. S. Exª o Snr Conselheiro Benevenuto A. Magalhaes Taques

paralello ao Tennessee, e disso se occupa o General Grant.
Ainda antes de fechar este Officio poderei talvez annunciar
a V. Exª o resultado final desta movimento.

Pelo lado do Oceano tem tambem os Federaes
ganhado vantagens consideraveis; o General Burnside
penetrou a enseada de Hatteras na Costa da Carolina
do Norte, e depois de um renhido combate contra
os Confederados que occupavam a Ilha de Roanoke,
tomou-lhes esta posição, entrou francamente na
bahia de Albemarle, e penetrou até Elizabeth-City
que os habitantes abandonaram incendiando-a.

Estes successos, na verdade importantes, teem
enchido de esperanças os amigos da União, e devem
ter desacoroçoado muito os Secessionistas. É porem digno
de attenção que não tenham elles provocado na extensa
linha do rio Tennessee percorrida pela esquadrilha federal
manifestações categoricas daquelle sentimento unionista
que se pretende, existe no Sul latente e comprimido pelo
medo. Dizem o contrario alguns jornaes de Nova-York,
mas não apresentam senão noticias vagas, e que são
categoricamente desmentidas por outros orgãos com
raciocinios plausiveis. Na Carolina do Norte vemos,
que os habitantes de Elizabeth City, em vez de receberem
os Federaes como amigos e salvadores, abandonaram
e reduziram a cinzas suas habitações; e a Carolina do
Norte é outra os Rebelladas o Estado que, se pretende,
ser por excellencia unionista.

Vae-se portanto realisando o temor dos que
logo ao principio desta lucta viram, que o Norte não

não reduziria o Sul, senão por meio de uma guerra de conquista.

É preciso porem não perder de vista que a situação do Sul é muito violenta, e que, quando mesmo não haja alli, como supponho não ha, um partido unionista, pode e deve existir um grande numero de homens fatigados das perdas, vexames e sobresaltos em que por tanto tempo teem vivido, que apoiarão qualquer transacção que salve, ainda que à meias, o seo amor proprio. Si portanto os recentes triumphos militares dos federaes forem aproveitados, e se o prestigio delles não fôr destruido por algum grande revez; se sobretudo o General Sherman conseguir apoderar-se da cidade de Savannah, como se espera; será o momento de tentar a conciliação. Não respondo porem que a tente o partido dominante, pois a julgar pela paixão e cegueira de que tem dado provas em sua conducta passada, é arriscado, que se embriague com a victoria e prefira o rigor e a vingança.

§ 2º. — As victorias a que acima alludi, não são o unico contratempo que teem soffrido os Confederados. Durante 15 dias espalhou-se no paiz, que o Imperador Napoleão estava decidido a fazer levantar o bloqueio dos portos do Sul por não ser effectivo; e esperava-se que no seo discurso ao abrir o Corpo Legislativo annunciasse essa sua decisão. Aquelle discurso porem acaba de aqui chegar sem o preconisado annuncio; e supposto, que as palavras de que se servio o Imperador, ao alludir à guerra civil da America, estejam longe

de manifestar cordialidade para com o Governo de Washington, pois pelo contrario denunciam descontentamento e desconfiança, comtudo deve o conhecimento delle em Richmond augmentar o desanimo produzido pelo resultado das operações militares.

O conjuncto destas circumstancias induz os Unionistas exaltados, a meo ver prematuramente, a cantarem ja a victoria, e dizerem, que a guerra está terminada. Mas em todas as revoluções ha peripecias como estas que parecem, e não são, decisivas. Eu considero o espirito publico no Sul tão profundamente commovido contra os homens do Norte, que me sorprehenderá, que o paiz se lhes submetta, senão depois de uma invasão renhidamente disputada.

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§ 3º. — O congresso continua a occupar-se assiduamente com o Bill relativo ás finanças do paiz. Approvou a clausula da circulação forçada das notas do Thesouro que veio da Camara, mas acrescentou ao Bill uma emenda que sem duvida o corrige um pouco; a saber que os dividendos da divida federal sejam pagos pelo Thesouro em ouro. Espero brevemente escrever pela Secção competente à V. Exª, e ao Exmo Snr Ministro da Fazenda, em additamento ao que escrevi à 3 do corrente, e então me occuparei com mais extensão deste assumpto de finanças.

§ 4º. No Gabinete Federal não se tem

effectuado nem uma outra mudança; mas uma ordem do Ministerio da Guerra dispondo, que d'ora em diante as communicações para os Generaes que mandam Corpos do exercito no Oeste e na Costa da Carolina do Sul partam directamente e não por intermedio do General Mc Clellan, tem dado logar a suppoziçoes de que este está virtualmente privado das funcções de General em Chefe.

§° 5°. - Ainda que é mui que provavel, que de Londres se tenha remettido a V. Exª a segunda resposta de Lord Russell á nota de Mr Seward sobre a questão do Trent, não deixarei comtudo de remetter o incluso retalho do Herald de 12 do corrente que a transcreve; por ella verá V. Exª, que quando mesmo o Trent tiver sido levado para adjudicação e condemnado por um Tribunal Americano, não deixaria o Governo Britanico de protestar contra o julgamento, ou de exigir reparação pelo insulto, como exigio pela simples apprehensão dos Commissarios.

Supponho, que com esta resposta está definitivamente terminada a questão do Trent.

§° 6°. - Teve logar em Nova-York um processo criminal por trafico de escravos que terminou pela condemnação á morte do Capitão de um Navio negreiro, um tal Mr Gordon. Tem-se feito diligencias por obter que se commute a pena; mas o Presidente até agora tem-se mostrado inflexivel.

§° 7°. Grande sensação tem causado em Washington e em todo o Paiz a repentina prisão do General Stone, que foi em alta

noite extrahido de sua casa e remettido para o Forte Lafayette sob o peso da grave accusação de traição.
O General Rose mandara em Edward's Ferry a divisão Federal que soffreo ha pouco tempo uma derrota, e dizem que a sua accusação parte da Commissão do Congresso que se occupa de examinar o modo porque tem sido dirigidas as operações militares.

§º 8º. — As noticias do Mexico recebidas pelo Courrier des Etats Unis de hontem, descrevem o Governo de Juarez como disposto a acceder ás exigencias dos alliados, e dão logar a esperar-se um arranjo pacifico. Suppondo comtudo que serão pelos ditos alliados exigidas garantias que não poderão ser aceitas sem grande humilhação. Talvez o melhor meio de salvar a sua Independencia será para o Mexico o entrar de boa fé e francamente nas vias da reforma Radical das instituições que se attribuem aos alliados.

§º 9º. — Addição em 14 de Fevereiro. Depois que escrevi o que precede, foi publicado um documento que V. Exª achará marcado á margem no mesmo numero do Chipper de Baltimore de 13 do corrente, que dá logar á esperar-se na politica do Governo Federal uma mudança no sentido da conciliação que será sem duvida muito applaudida. Mr. Stanton, Secretario da Guerra, determinou mandar pôr em liberdade todos os presos politicos existentes nas Fortalezas com a condição não de prestarem juramento de fidelidade á União, mas simplesmente de prometterem não ajudar e

apoiar os rebeldes. V. Ex.ª notará, que essa ordem termina por estabelecer que d'ora em diante as prisões politicas serão effectuadas por ordem da autoridade militar e não do Secretario de Estado, como até o presente; o que é interpretado como uma especie de restricção posta à autoridade de Mr. Seward, e confirma o que por vezes tenho annunciado sobre o não ser a sua posição no Ministerio muito segura.

§. 10.º Tambem deparei ultimamente com um artigo do =Herald= do dia 11 (vae junto o retalho) do qual se vê, que o Commodore Dupont officialmente annuncia a 2.ª operação do bloqueio de portos, asseverando, que o entulhamento do pôrto de Charleston é completo; entretanto que Mr. Seward declarou à Lord Lyons, segundo conta da nota desta publicada no fim citado numero do Herald de 11, que o Governo Federal só procurava com tal bloqueio obstruir temporariamente as pequenas entradas (small holes). Não é provavel, que semelhantes discrepancias satisfação ao Lorde Russel, ou contribuam para prolongar a abstenção dos Governos Europeos, da qual tanto depende no actual critico momento o desfecho da guerra civil.

§. 11. — Não posso ainda hoje annunciar à V. Ex.ª a tomada do Forte Donelson; pelo contrario conta, que o Commandante Foote se retirara para Cairo com a sua esquadrilha

R. em 5 de Maio de 1862 — Nº 15

algum tanto desmantelada, à fim de regressar com maiores forças.

Digne-se V. Exª aceitar os reiterados protestos do meu profundo respeito e alta consideração.

Miguel Maria Lisbôa

Herald de 18 de Fevereiro 1862

1ª Secção, nº 5 - 1862

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OFFICIAL REPORT REGARDING THE SINKING OF THE SECOND STONE FLEET OFF CHARLESTON.

The Navy Department has received a communication from Capt. Dupont enclosing the report of Commander Parrott on the disposition of the second stone fleet. Commander Parrott states that the remainder of the stone fleet were got into position and sunk on the 26th ult., th date of his report. Commander Parrott thinks the stone vessels are exceedingly well placed, as they effectually block a deep and excellent passage to the north of Rattlesnake Shoal.

Capt. Dupont states:—"The department is misinformed, I infer, from a letter received last night, as to the Isabel getting into Charleston by the main channel, where the previous fleet was sunk. The obstruction there is complete, and has not been removed by the last gales, the water breaking clear across. The Isabel got in by Moffitt's Channel; and as that portion of it included between Rattlesnake Shoal and the shore has been blocked up by the second stone fleet, the possibility of getting into Charleston is still more circumscribed, the only channels remaining being the Swash and a portion of Moffitt's, and I have never less than three vessels covering them, and which now ride out the gales at anchor."

Indice.

1ª Secção nº 5. Washington 1862.

Resumo das noticias politicas dos Estados Unidos.

1ª Secção.
Nº 6.

Legação Imperial do Brasil nos Estados Unidos
em Washington em 15 de Fevereiro de 1862.

Illmo e Exmo Snr

§-1- Para melhor seguir-se a direcção dos movimentos militares de que dei conhecimento no meu Officio Nº 4 desta Secção e serie, e calcular a sua importancia, remetto junto mais um mappa do Theatro da guerra que passa por ser mais correcto do que os anteriormente publicados

§-2- Como não vem nelle marcadas as posições de Forte Henry, e Forte Donelson no Tennessee, por serem obras ha pouco tempo levantadas, accompanho o dito mappa de outro publicado pelo Herald de 8 do corrente, que as contem. O Forte Henry está sobre a margem direita do Rio Tennessee no territorio do Estado do mesmo nome, e um pouco ao Sul da linha divisoria que o separa do Kentucky; o Forte Donelson está sobre a margem esquerda do Rio Cumberland, um pouco ao Sul da pequena provoação de Dover. Tomados estes dois Fortes, poderão os Federaes

A S. Exª o Snr Conselheiro B. A. Magalhães Tagues

atravessar todo o territorio do Tennessee até aos confins do de Alabama.

Digne-se V. Exª accentar os reiterados protestos do meu profundo respeito e alta consideração.

Miguel Maria Lisboa

R. — 5 Março a 1862 — A. 16

Indice

5ª Secção N.º 5. Washington 1862.

Remessa de um mappa do Theatro da Guerra.

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Washington em 18 de Fevereiro 1862

Illm.o E.mo Snr

Ainda tenho tempo para acrescentar hoje duas linhas ao que escrevo a V.Ex.a por este barco, e de remetter-lhe o incluso numero do Intelligencer de hoje, pelo qual V.Ex.a verá que o forte Donelson depois de um renhido combate de 3 dias cahio em poder do General Grant e do Commodore Foote, com 15.000 prisioneiros, dizem, e entre ellos dous Generaes. Aberto assim o caminho a Nashville pelo rio Cumberland, naquella cidade e em Clarksville concentravam os insurgentes forças consideraveis que se suppõe estarem ás ordens de Beauregard. Já evacuaram o Bowling Green.

E' o que posso dizer muito á pressa reiterando a V.Ex.a os protestos da alta consideração e respeito com que tenho a honra de ser

De V.Ex.a

Illm.o E.mo Sr. Benvenuto A. de Magalhaes Taques

patricio dedicado e

Criado m.to Obg.do

Miguel Maria Lisboa

1ª Secção

Nº 1

Legação Imperial do Brazil nos Estados-Unidos

Washington em 20 de Fevereiro de 1862.

Illmo e Exmo Snr

§º 1º. – Pela via de Baltimore officiei antes de hontem a V. Exª dando conta dos importantes successos que têm recentemente coroado as armas federaes, e remettendo varios documentos interessantes. Forão aquelles successos: no Kentucky, a tomada dos Fortes Henry e Donelson, com o ultimo dos quaes cahirão em poder dos federaes 15,000 prisioneiros, 2 Generaes e grande quantidade de munições; e na Carolina do Norte a tomada da Ilha de Roanoke e de Elizabeth-City. O primeiro franqueia aos Unionistas as duas principaes arterias do Estado do Tennessee, – os rios Tennessee e Cumberland; o segundo expõe a cidade de Norfolk a ser atacada pelo flanco.

Estas victorias que tem causado no Norte as mais vivas sensações de alegria e que devem naturalmente produzir no Sul muito desanimo, são na verdade importantes, não tanto pelas suas consequencias immediatas, mas pelo effeito moral que devem produzir. Em primeiro logar ellas salvam em parte o Governo Federal do pesadello que lhe causava a questão financeira: com quanto não se possa dizer que tenham cessado os embaraços do

A S. Exª o Snr Bernardo A. Magalhães Saques

Thesouro, é comtudo evidente, que a emissão dos 500 milhões de apolices que o Congresso trata de autorisar, serão depois dos feitos de armas mencionados menos difficil que antes.

Alem disto muito tem contribuido para a incerteza do desenlace, e para o encarniçamento na marcha da lucta civil americana, a derrota que soffreram os Federaes em Bull-Run, derrota que elevou as pretenções do Sul a um ponto de ridicula exageração, e estimulou o orgulho do Norte, fechando a porta a actos de conciliação e concessão que depois daquelle desastre convinham o risco de ser attribuidos ao medo, ou á fraqueza. Com as victorias do Tennessee póde-se dizer, que a conta de Bull-Run está saldada, e o Norte habilitado para tentar um arranjo amigavel, sem mais consideração que do interesse geral do paiz e da humanidade.

A maior vantagem dos feitos d'armas do Tennessee é, porem, a meo ver, a perspectiva de que elles abram a porta á que os povos do Sul se pronunciem abertamente sobre o que desejam. Ou elles receberão os Federaes como amigos e poder-se-ha estabelecer no Tennessee, como se tem estabelecido no Kentucky, Missouri, e Virginia Occidental, ao menos um simulacro de governo de Estado, mediante o qual e uma occupação militar de algum tempo, se veja o que póde fazer o correr do tempo em favor da Union; ou elles lhes opporão uma resistencia desesperada, queimarão suas povoações, devastarão seos campos, e organisarão um serviço activo de guerrilhas, e então o Norte se desenganará, e se verá na necessidade de capitular com

a separação: A memoria de Bull-Run que antes tomava qualquer transacção impossivel, já não é agora um estorvo para isso.

§ 2º. — Com referencia aos negocios do Mexico cumpre-me dizer hoje a V. Exª, que a idéa de um Throno que se deve estabelecer naquelle paiz em favor do Principe Maximiliano de Austria, é hoje reputada em Washington como proxima de ser executada. Acabam de avisar-me de boa fonte, que as objecções que ao principio oppôs a Corte d'Austria á aquelle plano estão em via de aplainar-se, ou já estão aplainadas, mediante a promessa dos alliados de que sustentarão durante 10 annos o novo Soberano, conservando no Mexico uma Guarnição Militar. Devo tambem dizer, que quaesquer que sejam a tal respeito as vistas do Gabinete ou da Côrte de Madrid, o Ministro Hespanhol aqui se pronuncia abertamente contra a occupação do throno do Mexico por um principe austriaco, confirmando-me na persuasão de que as opiniões deste diplomata propendem para a reconstrucção da antiga Monarchia hespanhol-a, com a restauração, quanto fôr possivel, de sua Colonias de outr'ora. O projecto de Monarchia que se attribue aos alliados, póde portanto ser o melhor meio de salvar a autonomia do Mexico, ameaçado por um lado pela invasão de seos visinhos Saxonios, e por outro por seos antigos dominadores.

Digne-se V. Exª aceitar os reiterados protestos do meo profundo respeito e alta Consideração.

Miguel Maria Lisboa

R. em 5 Maio 1862 — N.º 17

Indice.

1.ª Secção N.º 4. Washington - 1862.

§ 1.º = Resumo das noticias politicas dos Estados Unidos.

§ 2.º = Noticias do Mexico.

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Secção Central
N.º 6

Legação Imperial do Brasil nos Estados Unidos
Washington em 24 de fevereiro de 1862.

Illm.º e Exm.º Snr.

Tenho a honra de remetter a V. Ex.ª nesta occasião por via de Baltimore os seguintes documentos officiaes de algum interesse e importancia:-

Sob n.º 1, - um Bill apresentado ultimamente no Congresso pelo Senador Harris, propondo o estabelecimento de Governos Provisorios nos Estados Separatistas que se forem submettendo ao governo da União.

Sob n.º 2, - outro Bill, authorisando uma via telegraphica entre a Cidade de S. Francisco na California e o rio Amoor na Asia Oriental, o que, segundo me informa o Ministro da Russia nesta Capital, será prompta execução.

Sob n.º 3, - um Acto determinando a creação de uma Repartição de Agricultura.

Sob n.º 4, - o Orçamento da lista civil do proximo anno financeiro de 1862-63.

Finalmente sob n.º 5, - A correspondencia trocada entre o Secretario de Estado e o Ministro da Prussia em Washington relativa

A S. Ex.ª o Snr. Benevenuto A. Magalhães Taques.

a questão do Brasil.

Digne-se V. Exª aceitar os reiterados protestos do meu profundo respeito e alta consideração.

Miguel Maria Lisboa

...ao Officio nº 7 da Secção Central
...de 1862. Washington

Nº 1

37TH CONGRESS,
2D SESSION.

S. 200.

LEGAÇÃO IMPERIAL DO BRASIL
WASHINGTON



IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES.

FEBRUARY 14, 1862.

Mr. HARRIS asked, and by unanimous consent obtained, leave to bring in the following bill; which was read twice, and referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

FEBRUARY 17, 1862.

Ordered to be printed.

Considerase uma infracção da Constituição Federal.

A BILL

To establish provisional governments in certain cases.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That wherever, within the territorial limits of the United States, the constitutional authority and laws of the United States are or may be resisted by arms during the present rebellion, except in the States of Kentucky, Missouri, Maryland, and that portion of the State of Virginia the inhabitants of which now acknowledge the authority of the United States, the President of the United States may, by proclamation or order, establish a provisional government, to exercise the powers granted by this act, within such district or districts as he may, in like manner, determine, and the limits of any dis-

trict so established shall be subject to such modifications as may be found to be necessary and expedient by him.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted,* That the executive power of every government so established shall be exercised by a governor, the judicial power by three judges, or a majority of them, who shall constitute the provisional court of the district, and the legislative power by a legislature, consisting of the governor and three judges, and said governor and judges shall be appointed by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, and shall receive for their services, respectively—the governor twenty-five hundred, and each judge two thousand, dollars per annum.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted,* That the executive power shall extend to all such acts as may be necessary for the due enforcement of the laws; the legislative power to all subjects of rightful legislation not inconsistent with the Constitution and laws of the United States; and the judicial power to all causes usually heard and determined in courts of law.

SEC. 4. *And be it further enacted,* That there shall be appointed, within each district organized as aforesaid, a secretary, a marshal, and a district attorney, who shall exercise the powers usually vested in like officers by acts of Congress establishing territorial governments, and shall receive, respectively, a compensation of fifteen hundred dollars per annum.

SEC. 5. *And be it further enacted,* That the court hereby authorized shall hold such terms as it may order or as Congress or the provisional legislature shall direct; shall appoint its own clerk and ministerial officers other than marshal; establish and modify rules of practice applicable to proceedings within its jurisdiction; and hear and determine all such causes and matters as are by law cognizable by the circuit and district courts of the United States or the supreme or superior territorial courts, and also such as may, by act of the provisional legislature of the district, be made cognizable by said court. And the several judges of said court shall exercise such jurisdiction as may be exercised by the several judges of circuit, district, or territorial courts, or as may be conferred by Congress or the provisional legislature; and the final judgments or decrees of said court shall be subject to reversal, affirmation, or revision, on appeal and writs of error, by the Supreme Court of the United States, in like manner and to the same extent as judgments or decrees of the circuit, district, or territorial courts now existing are or may be.

SEC. 6. *And be it further enacted,* That the President may, by proclamation or order, establish ports of entry and delivery within the limits of any provisional government hereby authorized as he may deem necessary; appoint col-

lectors and other needed officers, who shall have the same powers as like officers in other ports, and receive such compensation as the President may direct, not exceeding fifteen hundred dollars per annum to any one officer, or, in the aggregate, ten thousand dollars a year; and all provisions of law relating to other ports of the United States shall be applied, so far as applicable, to the ports hereby authorized.

SEC. 7. *And be it further enacted*, That the execution of this act, or any of its provisions, may, at any time, be suspended by proclamation of the President of the United States; and it shall not be held to be operative in any district within which it may have gone into effect for a period longer than three months from the commencement of the session of Congress next succeeding the termination of the insurrection now existing in the United States.

Rio em 3 de Junho de 1862

Index. Secção Central nº 6. Washington 1862.

Remessa de documentos Officiaes

Remetteu-se em original em data de 14 de Junho aos Ministerios d
Obras Publicas e Fazenda os documentos respectivos. —

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Secção Central

N. 7.

Legação Imperial do Brasil nos Estados Unidos

Washington em 28 de Fevereiro de 1862.

Illmo. e Exmo. Snr.

Havendo pedido, em data de 2 de Abril do anno passado, esclarecimentos sobre os privilegios concedidos pelas leis do Imperio aos inventores de machinas, e achando-me até o presente sem esses esclarecimentos, tenho a honra de enviar de novo a V. Exa. uma copia do officio em que frisei os pontos principaes sobre que necessito esclarecer-me, a fim de habilitar-me a responder aos repetidos pedidos de informações a respeito, que todos os dias são dirigidos a esta Legação.

Nesse mesmo sentido officio hoje ao Ministerio da Agricultura, a que está affecto actualmente pelo Art. 9º do Tit. 2º do Regulamento daquella Repartição a concessão de privilegios exclusivos, e meu officio, em conformidade das ordens vigentes, remetto a sello volante por intermedio deste Ministerio.

Rogo a V. Exa. se sirva tomar

Ao Illmo. e Exmo. Snr. Benevenuto Augusto de Magalhaes Taques, &c. &c. &c.

em consideração esse assumpto de interesse publico e nacional.

Digne-se V. Exª. aceitar os reiterados protestos do meu profundo respeito e alta consideração.

Miguel Maria Lisboa

Annexo ao Officio nº 4 da Secção Central - Serie de 1862.

Copia

Legação Imperial do Brasil nos Estados Unidos
Washington em 2 de Abril de 1862.

Illm.º e Exm.º Snr. §1. Accuso a recepção do despacho que sob nº 1 e data de 4 de Janeiro do corrente anno, V. Ex.ª me fez a honra de dirigir-me, em resposta a meu officio em que pedi esclarecimentos sobre as leis e regulamentos em vigor no Imperio, relativamente a patentes de privilegio exclusivo e a naturalisação de estrangeiros.

§2 Pelo que toca ao primeiro destes assumptos, tenho continuado a receber cartas de individuos que apresentando-se como autores de descobrimentos de utilidade mais ou menos demonstrada, pedem-me que lhes indique os meios praticos para conseguirem o privilegio exclusivo no Brasil, e alguns mesmos apresentam a inadmissivel pretenção de que a Legação se encarregue de agenciar a concessão do dito privilegio.

Ainda ultimamente Mr. Hoston que me consta ser um residente respeitavel do Ohio, escreveo-me em favor de um Mr. Green Hove, apresentando-o como inventor de uma machina para beneficiar café que elle julga de utilidade para o Brasil, e pedindo-me informações sobre a nossa legislação. Respondi-lhe que o artigo XXVI da Constituição do Imperio garante a todos os inventores o direito de propriedade sobre seus descobrimentos, seja por meio de um privilegio exclusivo temporario, seja por meio de indemnisação pelo prejuiso que possam soffrer em

consequencia da vulgarisação; e que como determinara esse mesmo artigo, uma lei havia effectivamente sido promulgada em 28 de Agosto de 1830 para regular a sua execução, Não me foi porem possivel dar-lhe conhecimento das disposições dessa lei por não existir um exemplar della nesta Legação.

§3. Esperando brevemente ser habilitado para dar os esclarecimentos necessarios em casos iguaes, conforme V. Exª. me annuncia no despacho a que respondo, peço venia para submetter á patriotica consideração de V. Exª. a conveniencia de se procurar suppir uma falta que entre nós se faz, ou pelo menos se fazia sentir ha poucos annos. Nos Estados Unidos existem em todos os centros populosos, e em grande numero na Capital Federal, agentes especiaes ou corretores, que se encarregam de obter do Patent office a carta de privilegio exclusivo para os que provarem legalmente que teem direito a ella. Se no Brasil, por agencia directa ou indirecta da Sociedade Auxiliadora, por exemplo, iguaes facilidades se creassem para assegurar aos inventores o beneficio do artigo XXVI da nossa Constituição, e por outra parte o Governo no que está ao seu alcance, e o Poder Legislativo no que delle depende, procurassem remover as difficuldades e delongas que soffrem os pretendentes a privilegios exclusivos, ficaria preenchida uma lacuna de que a impossibilidade de satisfazer ás frequentes requisições, dirigidas a esta Legação, que deram logar a minha correspondencia sobre este assumpto é uma prova.

Terminarei elevando a presença de V. Ex.ª para que se digne dar-lhe o destino que julgar conveniente, o incluso folheto em que vem reunidas as regras e instrucções por que se guiam os que nos Estados Unidos pretendem conseguir cartas de privilegio exclusivo para suas invenções.

Tenho a honra de reiterar os protestos do meu profundo respeito e alta consideração.

Illm.º e Exm.º Snr. João Lins Vieira Cansansão de Sinimbú &. &. &.

Assignado, Miguel Maria Lisboa.

Conforme

Soares de Meneses

N.º em 3 de Junho de 1862

Indice

Secção Central N.º 7. Washington 1862.

Pedido de esclarecimentos sobre os privilegios concedidos pela Lei do Imperio aos Inventores de Machinas.

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Secção Central
N.º 2.

Legação Imperial do Brasil nos Estados Unidos
Washington em 1.º de Março 1862.

Illm.º e Exm.º Snr.

Accusando a recepção da Confidencial
n.º 4 que V. Ex.ª foi servido expedir-me pela
Secção Central desse Ministerio em 7 de Janeiro
deste anno, relativa á intervenção europea
no Mexico, peço licença para elevar á sua
presença alguns esclarecimentos que á cerca
dessa questão aqui tenho colhido.

Procurando eu observar attentamente
a attitude do Governo americano com refe-
rencia áquella intervenção, e especialmente
aos projectos de monarchia que se attribuem
aos alliados, parece-me poder asseverar
que quaesquer que sejam suas vistas futuras,
qualquer que seja seu desejo natural de
estorvar um projecto que por certo neutrali-
sará a influencia que os Estados Unidos
teem até recentemente exercido sobre a
vizinha Republica, nem o Gabinete de
Washington, nem o Senado Federal, se

Illm.º e Exm.º Snr. Benevenuto Augusto de
Magalhães Taques, &c. &c. &c.

acham na actualidade dispostos ou habilitados, para protestar, pedir explicações ou por qualquer forma manifestar-se contra o referido projecto de monarchia.

Em tempo opportuno informei esse Ministerio do projecto de Mr. Seward de fazer ao Governo mexicano, com o fim de subtrahil-o á pressão dos alliados, adiantamentos pecuniarios garantidos por uma hypotheca territorial, o qual deixaria o Mexico á mercê de seus poderosos vizinhos.

Hoje parece que essas vistas estão abandonadas. Mr. Seward limita-se (e assim instruio a Mr Corwin, Ministro americano no Mexico) a offerecer ao Presidente Juarez não um adiantamento de capital mas a responsabilidade pelo pagamento de interesses, uma vez que se lhe deem garantias de que com esse pagamento sejam definitivamente satisfeitas as reclamações dos alliados.

Nas respectivas instrucções que foram communicadas ao Ministro de Hespanha, e que este teve a bondade de mostrar-me confidencialmente, se faz uma allusão que me parece significativa, e póde indirectamente orientar-nos sobre um ponto sobre o qual Mr Seward mantem-se na mais cuidadosa reserva. Nella exprime o Secretario de Estado sua concurrencia com os desejos de Mr Corwin de aliviar o Mexico dos seus presentes embaraços, sem perda de independencia, e não diz uma palavra das que em tempos passados invariavel e emphaticamente se ostentaram sobre a

doutrina de Monroe ou as instituições democraticas do paiz.

Esta ligeira manifestação é feita em termos tam acautelados que bem se vê que a politica que ella insinúa, é de circunstancias ou transitoria; mas por outro lado não ha duvida de que ella indica a opposição á Monarchia no Mexico.

O Senado Federal indo ainda mais longe, acaba de fazer, segundo me informaram, uma desfeita a Mr. Seward que lhe deve ter doido muito, e lhe diminuirá o prestigio no interior e no exterior. Ao enviar a Mr. Corwin as instrucções de que acima fallei, lembrou-se Mr. Seward de associar-lhe o General Scott, em qualidade de Ministro em Missão Especial, obtendo do Presidente que lhe passasse a respectiva nomeação, e submetteo á approvação do Senado tanto essa nomeação como as instrucções a Corwin. O Senado porem não approvou estas, e tal opposição se manifestou sobre a nomeação do General Scott que o Governo a retirou, sob pretexto de que o General por sua avançada idade, e doenças, não se achava com forças de emprehender a viagem. Com toda esta complicada transacção não conseguio portanto Mr. Seward senão desgostar a Mr. Corwin e manifestar a pouca influencia que exerce sobre o Senado Federal.

A perspectiva é portanto actualmente de que o Governo Federal, ao menos em quanto durar a guerra civil, nada

fará absolutamente para contrariar a politica dos alliados, e que o projecto de monarchia não encontrará outros obstaculos, sinão os que possam nascer da divergencia entre os mesmos alliados, ou da opposição dos mexicanos.

Ha quem conte muito com a discordia entre os alliados: consta-me que Mr. Seward a crê provavel e vê nella a taboa de salvação para as instituições democraticas no Mexico. Assim o declarou conversando sobre o assumpto com Pessoa de alta categoria. Sei mais que o Snr. Calderon Collantes escreveo ao Ministro hespanhol nesta capital dizendo que o Gabinete das Tuillerias não havia dito ao de Madrid uma palavra sobre a candidatura do Principe Maximiliano, o que por certo não indica muita cordialidade. Mas por outro lado o mesmo Snr. Collantes dirigio ao Capitão General de Cuba um officio (que tambem ouvi ler pelo meu collega de Hespanha) no qual reproduz a linguagem cautta do Conde Russell quando este Ministro affirmou no Parlamento britannico que o Governo da Rainha não interviria nos negocios internos do Mexico, e deixaria os Mexicanos adoptar a forma de Governo que quisessem.

Esta linguagem, e por ventura tambem a reserva de Mr. Thouvenel para com o Snr. Collantes, não significa, a meu ver, outra cousa, si não o desejo dos alliados de aplainar as difficuldades da sua empresa

procurando cuidadosamente despir-a
do caracter coercitivo que poderia offender
o sentimento nacional dos mexicanos,
e ao mesmo tempo de deixar a porta aberta
para recuar, si for preciso, diante de qual-
quer obstaculo insuperavel que se apresente
á execução dos seus projectos.

Não me parece portanto que o
projecto de monarchia possa ser frustrado,
como espera Mr. Seward, por falta de concor-
dancia entre os mesmos alliados.

Quanto a opposição dos mexicanos,
não creio que della devam temer muito
os que desejam a reforma das instituições
do paiz. Essa opposição póde vir de duas
fontes; ou da opinião publica geral dos
habitantes, ou dos interesses individuaes
de certos regulos que teem desde que se
proclamou a independencia, explorado
em proveito seu aquella rica e malfadada
Republica.

Não conheço o Mexico; mas julgan-
do por analogia com o Perú cujos elementos
sociaes são muito parecidos aos daquella
Republica, penso que a massa da população
é completamente indifferente á forma de
Governo e que entre os proprietarios, os
capitalistas, os agricultores, o clero, e os ho-
mens serios e pensadores do paiz, as antigas
tradições hespanholas, apoiadas pela
memoria dos males que tem produzido o
ensayo das instituições democraticas, devem
tornar a monarchia aceitavel para todos
elles.

Resta calcular o que se deve temer

dos caudilhos militares, ou chefes de partido, hoje reduzidos a muito pequeno numero; e eu os considero impotentes. Juarez e Santana são homens gastos e desprestigiados, o primeiro gemendo sob o peso da odiosa reputação de yankeeismo, o segundo sem mais influencia que a que pode comprar com seu ouro; e até me admira que em Madrid se lhes dê a importancia que se colligo da Confidencial a que respondo. Miramon, si o não estava tanto, acaba de ser annullado, por seu systema de alternativamente cortejar o Governo Juarez e apresentar-se no Mexico como Campeão da independencia, a ponto de ser deportado pelo Almirante inglez de Vera Cruz para a Havana como um estorvo para a pacificação do paiz. Sem o alliados esses chefes poderiam talvez movendo as paixões populares, affogar a voz dos homens importantes da Republica; mas permanecendo o exercito alliado, com fins ostensivamente alheios á mudança de governo, em alguns pontos estrategicos do paiz, disposto não a forçar a expressão do voto popl. mas a impedir que ella seja por outrem forçada, eu supponho que aquelles chefes nada conseguiriam.

Releve V. Exª. que me haja estendido tanto sobre esta materia, mas creio cumprir com um dos meus deveres da minha missão, informando e commentando sobre as noticias confidenciaes que me forão ministradas, com o unico fim de que possa V Exª combinando minhas informações

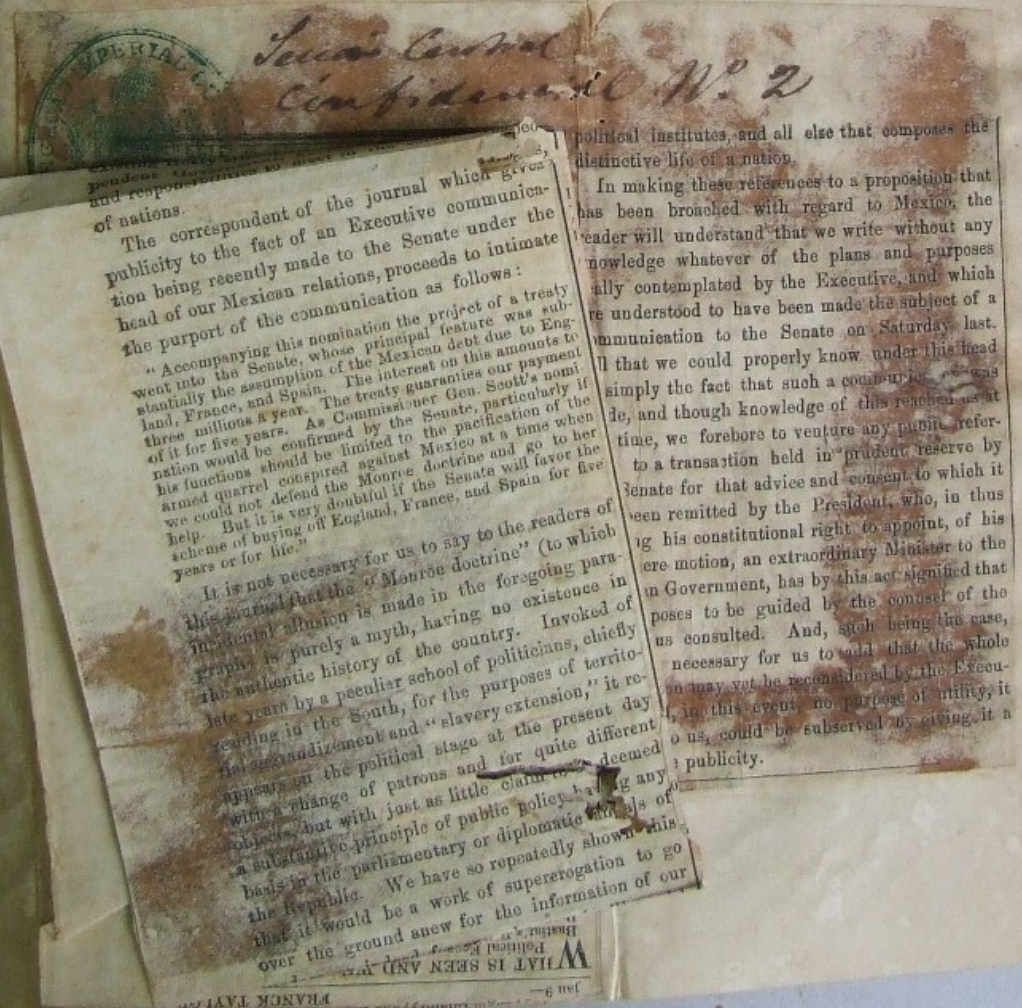
com as que receberá de outras fontes, conhecer o verdadeiro estado das cousas.

Acompanho um retalho do Intelligencer de 27 de Fevereiro proximo passado, que contem um notavel artigo sobre a nomeação do General Scott, publicado antes de haver-se annullado o Governo Federal, e judiciosas observações sobre o verdadeiro interesse dos Estados Unidos em suas relações com o Mexico.

Digne-se V. Exca. aceitar os reiterados protestos do meu profundo respeito e alta consideração.

Marcellmeira Lisboa

Secreto Confidencial N.º 2



pendent duty to assist in the
and responsibilities to meet the

of nations.

The correspondent of the journal which gives publicity to the fact of an Executive communication being recently made to the Senate under the head of our Mexican relations, proceeds to intimate the purport of the communication as follows:

"Accompanying this nomination the project of a treaty went into the Senate, whose principal feature was substantially the assumption of the Mexican debt due to England, France, and Spain. The interest on this amounts to three millions a year. As Commissioner Gen. Scott's nomination would be confirmed by the Senate, particularly if of it for five years. The treaty guaranties our payment his functions should be limited to the pacification of the armed quarrel conspired against Mexico at a time when we could not defend the Monroe doctrine and go to her help. But it is very doubtful if the Senate will favor the scheme of buying off England, France, and Spain for five years or for life."

It is not necessary for us to say to the readers of this journal that the "Monroe doctrine" (to which incidental allusion is made in the foregoing paragraph) is purely a myth, having no existence in the authentic history of the country. Invoked of late years by a peculiar school of politicians, chiefly residing in the South, for the purposes of territorial aggrandizement and "slavery extension," it reappears on the political stage at the present day with a change of patrons and for quite different objects, but with just as little claim to be deemed a substantive principle of public policy having any basis in the parliamentary or diplomatic annals of the Republic. We have so repeatedly shown this that it would be a work of supererogation to go over the ground anew for the information of our

political institutes, and all else that composes the distinctive life of a nation.

In making these references to a proposition that has been broached with regard to Mexico, the reader will understand that we write without any knowledge whatever of the plans and purposes really contemplated by the Executive, and which are understood to have been made the subject of a communication to the Senate on Saturday last. All that we could properly know under this head simply the fact that such a com[illegible] was made, and though knowledge of this reached us at the time, we forebore to venture any public reference to a transaction held in "prudent reserve by the Senate for that advice and consent to which it has been remitted by the President, who, in thus using his constitutional right to appoint, of his own mere motion, an extraordinary Minister to the Mexican Government, has by this act signified that he proposes to be guided by the counsel of the persons consulted. And, such being the case, it is necessary for us to add that the whole matter may yet be reconsidered by the Executive, in this event, no purpose of utility, it seems to us, could be subserved by giving it a premature publicity.

WHAT IS SEEN AND [illegible]
Political Economy [illegible]
Bastiat's [illegible]
Jan 9—
BLANCK TAYL[illegible]

Miguel Maria Lisboa

Texas Central Confidential No. 2

WASHINGTON.

[illegible] AND UNION, NOW AND FOREVER, ONE AND INSEPARABLE.

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 27, 1862.

EXTRAORDINARY MISSION TO MEXICO.

We see it announced in a New York journal that on Saturday last a communication was made by the President of the United States to the Senate, in Executive session, nominating Lieut. Gen. WINFIELD SCOTT as Minister Extraordinary to Mexico, to act in conjunction with our present enlightened Envoy near that Government.

We may say that we had already been apprized, as far as it was consistent with Senatorial propriety to refer to a topic held under the seal of Executive secrecy, that the President had brought the name of Gen. SCOTT before the Senate in connexion with an extraordinary mission to the neighboring Republic, which, after being long weakened by civil dissensions, is now the theatre of foreign complications, growing out of the misrule of that unhappy country.

We are not in a position to learn the nature, scope, or objects of the mission upon which it has been proposed to send the veteran chief of the army, but when we recall the signal services he has previously performed as a Pacificator, we may safely presume that he has been selected with reference to the high qualifications he has already displayed in this character, and which he can fill with only the more of singleness now that he has retired from the active military service of the country.

We have heard it represented that the Allied Powers which are at present co-operating in the military demonstration that is making upon Mexico for the enforcement of alleged rights, as also for the prevention of alleged outrages upon their subjects, are ready to sheathe the sword and to enter upon diplomatic negotiations for a pacific solution of the questions at issue between them and the Mexican administration. If this be so we can readily understand why it might be deemed expedient and proper to associate with our present distinguished Minister near the Government of Mexico one like Gen. Scott, who, by his historic character and eminent standing, would be able to wield a potential influence in swaying the minds of the Mexican rulers to thoughts of peaceful settlement and plans of rightful accommodation.

When we consider the chronic anarchy which has disturbed the internal and external relations of Mexico, gravely compromising the interests of foreign nations, and especially of those nations which, like ourselves a few years ago, are now seeking "indemnity for the past and security for the future," it would be equally idle and invidious in the People or Government of the United States to assume that Spain, France, and Great Britain can have no wrongs to redress and no rights to maintain with regard to that country. It will surely not be pretended that the United States have the sole right of invading Mexico for the avenging of outrages or the enforcement of reclamations. If so, we have virtually assumed the Protectorate of a country which, according to common understanding and to existing treaty stipulations, is regarded as an independent Government, having duties to perform and responsibilities to meet in the commonwealth of nations.

The correspondent of the journal which gives publicity to the fact of an Executive communication being recently made to the Senate under the head of our Mexican relations, proceeds to intimate the purport of the communication as follows:

"Accompanying this nomination the project of a treaty went into the Senate, whose principal feature was substantially the assumption of the Mexican debt due to England, France, and Spain. The interest on this amounts to three millions a year. The treaty guarantees our payment of it for five years. As Commissioner Gen. Scott's nomination would be confirmed by the Senate, particularly if his functions should be limited to the pacification of the armed quarrel conspired against Mexico at a time when we could not defend the Monroe doctrine and go to her help. But it is very doubtful if the Senate will favor the scheme of buying off England, France, and Spain for five years or for life."

It is not necessary for us to say to the readers of this journal that the "Monroe doctrine" (to which incidental allusion is made in the foregoing paragraph) is purely a myth, having no existence in the authentic history of the country. Invoked of late years by a peculiar school of politicians, chiefly residing in the South, for the purposes of territorial aggrandizement and "slavery extension," it reappears on the political stage at the present day with a change of patrons and for quite different objects, but with just as little claim to be deemed a substantive principle of public policy having any basis in the parliamentary or diplomatic annals of the Republic. We have so repeatedly shown this that it would be a work of supererogation to go over the ground anew for the information of our readers, or indeed for any who are familiar with the political records of the country from the year 1823—the date of the declarations made by Mr. Monroe with regard to foreign intervention or colonization on the American Continents.

It is also unnecessary for us to repeat [illegible], with our well known views respecting the inexpediency of any further territorial expansion in the direction of the Southwest, we should be, as at present advised, entirely opposed to any engagements that might lead to or even contemplate future acquisitions of Mexican land, to be received in compensation for the assumption of Mexican debts to foreign nations. And we may add that we had hoped that the past experience of the country in this matter of territorial annexation had not been without its useful lesson of warning against a policy proved to have been the fruitful source of civil dissension, culminating in civil war; for it requires no political sagacity to trace the line of connexion between the present feuds distracting our country and the fatal act by which Texas was annexed to this country in the year 1844. *Hoc fonte derivata clades.* From it flowed the war with Mexico. That war gave us the new territorial domain over whose regulation and government we have been quarrelling until the strife of tongues has been silenced by the clash of arms.

And surely at a time like the present, when we are struggling to preserve our integrity as a nation within the limits that already bound our territorial dominions, we are in no condition to [illegible] responsibilities with regard to a [illegible] people alien to us in lineage, language, traditions, political institutes, and all else that composes the distinctive life of a nation.

In making these references to a proposition that has been broached with regard to Mexico, the reader will understand that we write without any knowledge whatever of the plans and purposes really contemplated by the Executive, and which are understood to have been made the subject of a communication to the Senate on Saturday last. All that we could properly know under this head is simply the fact that such a [illegible] made, and though knowledge of this [illegible] the time, we forebore to venture any [illegible] reference to a transaction held in [illegible] by the Senate for that advice and consent to which it had been remitted by the President, who, in thus waiving his constitutional right to appoint, of his own mere motion, an extraordinary Minister to the Mexican Government, has by this act signified that he purposes to be guided by the counsel of the body thus consulted. And, [illegible] case, it is not necessary for us to [illegible] the whole proposition may yet be [illegible] and, in this [illegible] it seemed to us, could be subserved by giving it a premature publicity.

Indice.

Secção Central - Confidencial Nº 2 -

Washington - 1862

Intervenção no Mexico.

R. em 5 Maio 1862. —

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Lê-se destino, a vista da Circular de 24 de Outubro de 1861.

2ª Secção.
Nº 3.

Legação Imperial do Brazil nos Estados-Unidos
Washington em de Março de 1862.

Illmo. e Exmo. Snr

Em execução das ordens exaradas na Circular de V. Exª de 5 de Outubro do anno passado, tenho a honra de remetter inclusa uma copia do Officio que hoje dirijo ao Exmo Snr Ministro da Fazenda relatorio as finanças e commercio dos Estados-Unidos.

Foi este officio acompanhado dos quatro documentos officiaes, de que remetto juntas duplicatas: 1º- um exemplar do Relatorio do Secretario do Thesouro com todos os documentos com que foi apresentado ao Congresso. 2º- o Bill que authorisou a emissão de apolices e bilhetes do Thesouro, qual foi afinal approvado, impresso no Intelligencer de Washington de 27 de fevereiro proximo passado. 3º- o Bill que authorisou a emissão de certificados da divida federal, qual foi approvado, impresso no Intelligencer de 3 do corrente. 4º Um exemplar da Lei sobre contribuições directas que ainda está em discussão.

Digne-se V. Exª aceitar os reiterados protestos do meu profundo respeito e alta consideração.

A S. Exª o Snr Conselheiro B. A. Magalhães &c. &c. &c.

Miguel Maria Lisboa

Annexo ao Officio N.º 3 da 1ª Secção, Serie de 1862.

Copia

Legação Imperial do Brasil nos Estados Unidos
Washington em 12 de Março de 1862 = Illm.º e Exm.º Snr.

Em additamento ao que tive a honra de communicar a V. Ex.ª em meu officio de 3 de Fevereiro deste anno, peço licença para submetter hoje a sua consideração os seguintes documentos:

1.º Um exemplar do Relatorio do Secretario do Thesouro, contendo todos os mappas e documentos que acompanharam aquelle Relatorio, e que foi por esta forma publicado depois de expedido meu citado officio;

2.º Um exemplar do Intelligencer de Washington de 27 de Fevereiro, contendo a integra do Bill que autorisa a emissão de bilhetes do Thesouro e titulos da divida federal, qual foi afinal approvado;

3.º Um exemplar do Intelligencer de 3 do corrente, que contem um Bill, tambem já definitivamente approvado que autorisa a emissão de certificados de divida em satisfação de reclamações contra o Governo Federal.

Um exemplar do projecto de Bill sobre o estabelecimento de contribuições directas, ha tanto tempo esperado.

Nos documentos que acompanham o relatorio, peço licença para chamar a attenção de V. Ex.ª sobre os mappas á paginas 148 e 149 em que vem detalhado o valor das importações e exportações dos Estados Unidos para paizes estrangeiros em 1859 e 1860. Por elles verá V. Ex.ª que neste ultimo anno, comparado com

o anterior foi avultada a diminuição não só da importação nos Estados Unidos das mercadorias estrangeiras sujeitas a direitos, como da exportação dos Estados Unidos para aquelles paizes, inclusive a Gran Bretanha. Esses mappas revelam um engano que commetti nas observações appensas ao meu anterior officio quando referindo-me ao que publicou o Hunters Magazine de Novembro de 1861, considerei como movimento commercial entre a Gran Bretanha e os Estados Unidos, o que era movimento commercial da Gran Bretanha em geral. Lendo de novo o que então escrevi não me parece comtudo que esse engano affecte as conclusões geraes que tirei relativamente ás tendencias e effeitos da pauta Morrill.

O Bill que autorisa a emissão de apolices e bilhetes, soffreo na discussão a importante modificação que encerra a sua Secção 5ª pela qual se estabelece que os direitos da Alfandega, logo que estiverem retirados da circulação os bilhetes sem prazo e sem juros recentemente emittidos, serão satisfeitos em moeda metallica que na mesma moeda pagará o Thesouro todos os dividendos da divida publica e que annualmente se amortisará um por cento da totalidade da dita divida. E' sem duvida um melhoramento, pois torna parcial e circumscrita a emissão do papel moeda que pelo projecto original era muito mais absoluta. Mas como por um anno ou mais haverá em circulação bilhetes sem prazo sufficientes para satisfazer as necessidades dos importadores, não recolherá delle vantagem immediata o Thesouro entretanto que desde já está comprometido a pagar

em ouro os dividendos que se forem vencendo.
Logo depois da approvação deste Bill o ouro
que se vendia com um agio de 4 1/2 por cento,
baixou ao de 2 1/2.

O outro Bill, impresso no Intelligencer
de 3 do corrente, é tambem de importancia, e
póde considerar-se como uma extensão da
autorisação para emittir bilhetes do Thesouro
com juros. Na verdade reflectindo sobre os
effeitos praticos de emittir, em satisfacção
de uma reclamação liquidada, um certificado
de divida com um anno de prazo, e juros de
6 por cento, não se encontrará mais differença
entre um tal certificado e um bilhete do Thesou-
ro ordinario, sinão a de ser o prazo deste ultimo
forçoso para ambas as partes, entretanto que o
do certificado poderá ser encurtado pelo Thesouro.
Mas é facil prever nas circumstancias financeiras
do paiz o Thesouro não usará provavelmente
desse direito em grande escala. Consta-me
que as reclamações liquidadas para satisfacção
das quaes Mr. Walsh se terá de emittir os certificados
de que trato, sobem a muito mais de 100 milhões
de dollars.

Finalmente appareceo o Bill sobre
contribuições directas depois de muitas hesitações
por parte da Commissão de finanças da Camara
que não são estranhas a attenta a importancia
da medida e as duvidas sobre a sua consti-
tucionalidade. Fallou-se por algum tempo
no recurso prudente de decretar o Congresso
simplesmente a imposição de um contingente
de subsidio a cada Estado deixando-lhe o
arbitrio de levantal-o, como quisesse, por mei
de legislação local. Mas agora vê-se que

idéa não prevaleceo. O projecto que remetto será provavelmente modificado na discussão, e causará no paiz, especialmente nos Estados do Oeste, muito descontentamento. Já se murmura sobre seu rigor, allegando-se que pela sua construcção algumas industrias serão sobrecarregadas com duplicata de contribuições.

Não deixarei de elevar ao conhecimento de V. Exª. o que definitivamente se approvar sobre este Bill; e remetterei logo que for publicado o Relatorio do Secretario do Thesouro sobre Commercio e Navegação, e o Relatorio annual do Secretario d'Estado sobre Commercio estrangeiro.

Deus Guarde a V. Exª.

Illmº e Exmº Snr José Maria da Silva Paranhos
Ministro e Secretario d'Estado dos Negocios
da Fazenda e Presidente do Thesouro Publico
Nacional &c. &c. &c.

Assignado, Miguel Maria Lisboa

Conforme
Leonel de Alencar

R. em 4 de Junho de 1862.

Indice

2ª Secção nº 3. Serie de 1862. Washington

Remetem por copia de um Officio desta Legação ao Ministerio da Fazenda, e duplicatas dos documentos que o acompanharam.

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Secção Central
N.º 3
Confidencial
Legação Imperial do Brasil nos Estados Unidos
Washington em 15 de Março de 1862.

Illm.º e Exm.º Snr.

§ 1. Em devido tempo accusei a recepção do despacho ostensivo expedido por V. Ex.ª pela secção central desse Ministerio, sob N.º 25 e data de 9 de Dezembro do anno passado, e hoje cumpre-me accusal-a das Confidenciaes de N.º 2, 3 e 5 datadas de 7 e 24 de Janeiro

§ 2 Logo que recebi a Confidencial N.º 5 procurei a Mr. Frederico Seward, Sub-secretario de Estado, para perguntar-lhe si havia recebido a ultima correspondencia trocada no Rio com Mr. Webb relativa ao Sumter, e como elle me dissesse que não a tinha visto deixei-lhe as quatro copias annexas ao Despacho reservado N.º 1, pedindo-lhe que advertisse a seu Pae (o Secretario de Estado) de que eu pensava procural-o no primeiro dia de audiencia diplomatica para dar-lhe leitura de um despacho de V. Ex.ª a mim dirigido. Isto teve logar no dia 11 do corrente, e no dia 13 apresentei-me no Departamento de Estado, e tive com

Ao Illm.º e Exm.º Snr. Benevenuto Augusto de Magalhães Taques

Mr Seward uma prolongada conferencia,
de que passo a recapitular a substancia.

Comecei por perguntar-lhe si
elle estava ao facto da correspondencia
cujas copias eu havia confiado dous dias antes
a seu filho; e como elle me assegurasse que
a havia recebido directamente, disse-lhe que
eu tinha instrucções para lêr-lhe um des-
pacho que S. Exª me expedira, e para deixar-
-lhe copia, si elle a quisesse.

Passei-lhe então a traducção
(copia Nº 1) do despacho confidencial de
S. Exª, que elle mesmo lêo e pôs sobre a mesa,
e depois de uma prolongada pausa abri
eu a conversação dizendo-lhe que esperava
que elle veria no despacho que acabava
de ler a prova do quanto o Governo Imperial
desejava manifestar seus sentimentos de
amizade e consideração para com os Estados
Unidos, sem ao mesmo tempo se afastar
dos deveres que lhe impunham as leis das
Nações.

Mr Seward respondeo-me que
as palavras de amizade e consideração que
continha a nota que eu lhe communicára
eram satisfactorias, mas que elle sentia
ter de acrescentar que os actos não cor-
respondiam com ellas. Disse depois que
lhe causara muita pena o communicar
-me que em todo o mundo, na Europa
como na America, havia um unico
Governo que dava abrigo aos piratas
que tanto damno causavam ao pacifico
commercio dos Estados Unidos, e que esse

Governo era o do Brasil que mais que nem um tinha interesse em sustentar a causa da ordem que o Governo Federal deffendia contra a rebellião.

Repliquei-lhe que muito me admirava do que acabava de ouvir, por ser patente que o que se praticára no Maranhão com o Sumter, era o mesmo que em Paramaraibo se havia praticado com esse vapor, e em Southampton com o Nashville.

Mr Seward observou-me então que a Inglaterra, a Hespanha e a Hollanda, ao principio haviam na verdade adoptado uma marcha que déra logar a queixas do Governo Federal, mas que posteriormente haviam retrocedido e estabelecido regras tanto para os Corsarios como para os navios de guerra que davam satisfação.

Respondi-lhe que eu entendia que a nossa posição era a mesma da Inglaterra e da Hollanda; que ambas essas Potencias, como nós, distinguiam os Corsarios dos navios de guerra, os Corsarios com presas dos que as não traziam, e que a respeito de uns e outros o Governo Imperial havia expedido as instrucções que constaram da Nota de 22 de Janeiro dirigida por V. Ex.ª a Mr. Webb, as quaes instrucções pedi-lhe licença para tradusir-lhe.

Replicou Mr. Seward que o facto era que conforme as ultimas ordens dos Governos britannico e hespanhol, o Nashville e o Sumter não tinham meios de

prover-se de combustivel sinão em muito limitada escala, de modo que não podiam mais praticar suas depredações, entretanto que os portos do Brasil lhes estavam abertos para obterem carvão e provisões.

Perguntei-lhe então si o Governo Federal se conformaria com que as nações neutraes negassem provisões e carvão aos navios de guerra dos rebeldes, negando-as tambem, como exigia a neutralidade aos vasos federaes. Mr. Seward disse-me que elle não podia responder a esta questão; que contra a mera declaração de negar carvão aos vasos de guerra dos Estados Unidos, não via necessidade de pronunciar-se, e que quanto ao acto de ser o auxilio effectivamente negado, isso era negocio para discutir-se quando o acto fosse praticado. 6

Reiterando Mr. Seward sua asserção de que a Inglaterra a Hollanda e a Hespanha haviam recentemente reformado suas ordens a respeito dos corsarios e vasos de guerra dos rebeldes, manifestei-lhe que eu nada sabia a respeito e que lhe agradeceria si me podesse dar copias das respectivas communicações, ao que annuio, chamando acto continuo a Mr. Hunter e autorisando-o a que me mandasse aquellas copias.

§ 3. No decurso desta conversação que durou uma hora, Mr. Seward alludio mais de uma vez á moderação do Governo Federal, insinuando de longe que si os embaraços actuaes do paiz

o obrigaram a conter-se, a marcha dos Governos estrangeiros era observada, e não deixaria para o futuro de influir na conducta dos Estados Unidos para com elles.

Uma vez que fez valer a moderação da sua linguagem official, eu observei que tinha prazer em reconhecê-a, mas que não me parecia que o General Webb era como elle nesse particular. Mr. Seward callou-se não pretendendo defender o seu delegado.

Mr. Seward terminou nesta conversação sobre o Sumter, dizendo-me que tomaria em consideração a Nota que eu lhe deixára, e me communicaria as instrucções que tivesse de dar em resposta á ella.

§ 4. Isto passou-se no dia 13 do corrente. Logo que voltei a casa, reduzi a um Memorandum o que levo dito no § 2.º deste officio, e hontem apresentei-me de novo no Departamento de Estado, para pedir a Mr. Seward que me permittisse lêr-lhe o dito Memorandum a fim de descobrirmos si continha elle alguma discrepancia ou lacuna.

O Secretario de Estado pedio-me que modificasse as tres seguintes passagens:

1.ª onde dizia o Memorandum, <u>havia</u> <u>um unico</u> <u>Governo</u> <u>que</u> <u>dava</u> <u>abrigo</u> <u>aos</u> <u>piratas</u>, indicou-me que accrescentasse

as palavras sem limites ou reserva, de modo a ler "there was only one Governement which gave unlimited or unreserved shelter to the pirates".

2º onde dizia, estabelecido regras tanto para os Corsarios como para os casos de guerra, que dasam satisfação, indicou-me que em logar de que dasam satisfação dissesse que modificaram o caso — which modified the case.

3º onde dizia, que os portos do Brasil lhes estavam abertos (aos piratas) para obterem carvão e provisões, indicou-me que acrescentasse, por um tempo illimitado — for an unlimited time.

§ 5 Feitas estas alterações, Mr. Seward tornou a penna, escreveo, leo-me e pedio-me que incorporasse no meu relatorio a V. Exª. o seguinte additamento: "Que elle achava que o effeito
" da nossa conversação estava bem recordado, mas que para guardar-nos contra
" qualquer má intelligencia, elle desejaria que eu acrescentasse que o Governo
" dos Estados Unidos insiste em que
" todos os actos de qualquer Governo
" estrangeiro, que concedam direitos de
" belligerantes aos insurgentes deste
" paiz, são injustos e injuriosos, e que
" elle não se conforma com elles (does
" not acquiesce in them). Que isso mesmo
" tem se declarado á Gran Bretanha, á
" França, á Hespanha e aos Paizes Baixos
" como ao Brasil. Que por motivos obvios

" elle se limita por ora a oppôr-se
" (to objecting) aos actos dos ditos Governos
" que causem damno. Que todos os outros
" Governos teem modificado o seu proceder,
" quando se lhes teem apresentado queixas,
" de modo a praticamente excluirem
" embarcações piraticas, entretanto que
" o Brasil, quando o General Webb
" se queixou, confirmou e justificou
" o occorrido no Maranhão."

Assegurando-lhe eu que faria o additamento pedido Mr. Seward disse-me que elle havia obrado para com o Brasil com mais consideração do que com outras Nações; que Mr. Mercier e Lord Lyons haviam querido deixar-lhe copias de communicações parecidas á de V. Exª.; e que elle só porque em taes communicações os insurgentes eram considerados belligerantes, havia recusado recebel-as entretanto que não praticára isso com a de V Exª.

Não lhe respondi por não querer entrar em discussões que poderiam complicar mais a questão; mas devo observar a V. Exª. que não attribúo essa differença tanto á sentimentos de consideração para com o Brasil, como á consciencia que deve ter hoje o Secretario de Estado, de que a recusa de aceitar as communicações dos Ministros de França e Inglaterra (no dia 15 de Junho de 1861 como V. Exª. verá pelo que publicou a paginas 209 a collecção de documentos diplomaticos appensa á minha Confidencial

N. 8 daquelle anno) foi um acto irreflectido e contrario a todos os precedentes, segundo bem o demonstrou o folheto que remetti annexo a minha Confidencial da mesma secção Central N.º 1. deste anno

Resp.do em 2 Junho de 18

§. 6. Até o momento em que escrevo ainda não recebi as promettidas copias das ultimas ordens mandadas executar pelos Governos de Hespanha, Gran Bretanha e Hollanda, a respeito dos corsarios e vasos de guerra dos belligerantes. Vou fallar sobre isso a M.r Hunter e farei todas as diligencias para obtel-as a tempo de serem encaminhadas por este vapor.

Digne-se V. Ex.ª aceitar os reiterados protestos do meu profundo respeito e alta consideração.

Miguel Maria Lisbôa

Annexo a Confidencial nº 3 da Secção Central.

Copia nº 1

Translation

Ministry for Foreign Affairs
Rio de Janeiro, January 24. 1862

Central Section
nº 5
Confidential

To H. Exª Sr Miguel Maria Lisboa

Sir. – I have already acknowledged the receipt of your Confidential despatch of 19th November, nº 5, in which Y. Exª reported a conversation which the Secretary of State Mr Seward had with H. R. H. the Prince de Joinville, respecting the treatment received in Maranham by a Steamer of war called Hunter, the Conference which Y. Exª, after being informed thereof by H. R. H. had sought and obtained from the same Secretary of State, what took place then, and the documents communicated to you.

Having brought all to the knowledge of H. M. the Emperor, I have been ordered to praise the discreet manner and the conciliating and respectful language by Y. Exª used on that occasion.

I have in due and convenient time communicated to Y. Exª copies of the notes exchanged with General Webb, Minister from the United States to this Court, as well as of the official letters exchanged in Maranham between the President of

of the Province, the American Consul, and the Officer Commanding the Frigate "Powhatan".

The President of Maranham treating as vessels of war of the belligerents both the "Sumter" and the "Powhatan", and observing towards the latter the distinctions and acts of courtesy which could not be extended to the former, has done nothing except to execute the instructions received.

There might have existed on the part of the President an error of fact, if it were proved that the "Sumter" was not a war vessel; but that has never been proved, it being impossible to admit the assumption that the vessels of the legitimate Government can only be considered as vessels of war.

The President of Maranham might yet have committed an error, by considering as an object of legitimate trade some article of contraband of war; but also from the discussion had with Mr Webb, it clearly results that coal cannot be considered as such, in view of the Doctrines which the United States have at all times sustained since the first years of their existence.

The Doctrines and the line of conduct adopted by the Imperial Government are the same that the British Government has applied to the "Nashville", and that of the Netherlands to the same "Sumter".

These doctrines are the most sound, and are professed by public writers of the best reputation, and their application to the present conjuncture has merited the approval of those public writers, as is seen by the

work which respecting the Nashville (entirely analogous to the Sumter) has published a writer of so great authority as Mr. Hautefeuille.

The necessity of replying to Mr. Webb has obliged me to discuss these doctrines in notes too extensive, but in that discussion the Government of the United States will have perceived that the Imperial Government in all this transaction is not guided by any considerations, I shall not say, of want of benevolence, but not even of indifference towards the United States of America.

The relations between Brazil and the United States have ever been of the most cordial understanding; their commerce is advantageous to both countries; the extensive territory which they occupy in America has never exposed them to conflicts, to hatred, or to jealousies; the future does not present any probability except that of mutual esteem and of loyal concourse to develope in the American Continent the principles of order, of peace, and of civil and religious liberty, of which Brazil and the United States may well be proud of being the first, the most constant, and the most coherent representatives in the world.

Brazil desires peace and amity with the United States, whatever may be the crisis which God may prepare for the present struggle; Brazil regrets the existence of that struggle, and most ardently desires to see it terminated. If her efforts

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could contribute to that end, he would employ them.

If the separation of the United States in two Republics is brought about and accomplished, I dont know what effect it will have on the prosperity of the American people; but to the foreign policy of Brazil there is a risk that there may spring up causes of misunderstanding with one of the two fractions which would never occur with the Republic, such as Washington and the Constitution of 1787 left it.

I shall waive some incidents of your conversation with Mr Seward and specially some expressions of the official letters of the American Consul in Maranham, that seem not to breathe that consideration which the Brazilian Authorities ought to receive from him.

Your Excellency will read this despatch to Mr Seward, and will furnish him, if he desires it, with a copy or translation of the same, in order that he may fully understand the sentiments of the Imperial Government.

I avail myself of this opportunity to renew to Y. Ex.y the expressions of my perfect esteem and distinguished consideration.

Signed. B. A. Magalhaes Taques.

Conforme
Lionel de Abreu

1ª Secção
Nº 8

Legação Imperial do Brazil nos Estados Unidos
Washington em 16 de março de 1862.

Acc.

Importante

Illmo e Exmo Snr.

§º 1º. — A chronica das operações militares neste paiz apresenta hoje varios factos que, se não são de natureza decisiva, não deixam por isso de ser interessantes. Continuam os Federaes a ganhar terreno, tanto no Oeste, como sobre o Potomac e na Costa do Atlantico. Já fiz chegar ao conhecimento de V. Exª a evacuação de Bowling-Green, de Clarksville e Nashville pelos Confederados, e devo acrescentar, que as fortes posições de Columbus e New-Madrid sobre o Mississipi e de Manassas na Virginia foram por elles tambem abandonadas.

Na Costa occupou o Commodore Dupont as povoações de Brunswick na Georgia e de Fernandina na Florida.

Tudo isto tem-se effectuado sem derramamento de sangue; mas postoque os movimentos dos Rebeldes não possam deixar de ser considerados como reveses, vê-se que teem elles sido praticados em boa ordem

A S. Exª o Snr B. A. Magalhães Taques

que teem algum vigor de estrategia e poderam contribuir para prorogar a guerra ainda muito mais do que os ardentes do partido unionista tem prognosticado e esperam.

A evacuação de Manassas teve sobretudo dado logar a Commentarios sobre o General Mac-Clellan; que ameaçam seriamente a posição deste Chefe. Não se comprehende facil de explicar-se como o exercito federal com 200 mil homens, abundancia de recursos, e de Material de guerra, tenha podido deixar escapar-lhe intactas as forças rebeldes que se apregoavam inferiores, demoralisadas e soffrendo miseria. É facto porem que o exercito Confederado ás ordens do General Johnston effectuou em boa ordem e levando sua artilheria e bagagens um movimento retrogrado em toda a sua linha desde Winchester até as margens do rio Occoquan, abandonando e desmantellando as fortificações daquella cidade, de Centreville, de Manassas-Junction, e as baterias que impediam o transito por agua para Washington.

Corre a voz, de que a retirada foi iniciada ha 15 dias, sem que os Federaes a suspeitassem, e de que os Confederados para illudir os Yankees guarneciam as trincheiras de Centreville e Manassas com troncos de arvores imitando canhões.

Não se sabe positivamente para onde se retirou o inimigo; mas suppõe-se que occupará uma linha parallela á que abandonou e que se estenderá de Aquia-Creek até as faldas das Montanhas azues, protegido pelo rio Rapahannock e cobrindo a Richmond em um circulo mais concentrado. Este movimento terá a vantagem de attrahir os Federaes ao interior de um paiz hostil e de difficil transito, afastando-os da sua base de operações e dos recursos da Capital, e sobretudo a de ganhar tempo, o que é summamente importante, attentas as complicações europêas. Comtal procrastinação não será difficil ao General Johnston o destacar parte de suas forças para o Sul, á fim de emquanto os Federaes attendem aos preparativos indispensaveis para avançar, ameaçar as forças do General Burnside que marchavam sobre Norfolk. Ia se dizer, que esse chefe Federal retrocedêra de sua marcha e se fôra pôr ao abrigo da artilheria de suas canhoneiras.

Não falta quem proclame a evacuação de Manassas como um triumpho, immaculado de sangue, do General Mac-Clellan; e por outro lado quem nella encerque a prova da superior estrategia dos Officiaes Confederados. Parece-me porem mais justa a apreciação que se lê no incluso retalho (Letra A) do Intelligencer

de hontem (— e note V. Exª que esse periodico é hoje orgão ministerial —) que a attribue como a de Columbus e de Bowling-Green, a ambas as causas combinadas; isto é, á pericia e previsão dos Confederados e á superioridade de recursos dos Federaes.

Quanto ao General Mac-Clellan, apenas se divulgou, que os Confederados haviam escapado, e que quando atravessou o rio e avançou sobre Manassas, só encontrara trincheiras vazias, tem sido o alvo de censuras, mais ou menos directas, não só nos circulos sociaes, como do proprio Governo. No dia 11 do corrente marchou ----elle com o seo estado-maior para o outro lado do Potomac; e logo depois foram publicadas tres ordens do Presidente, impressas no incluso retalho do Intelligencer do dia 13 (letra B) em uma das quaes, datada de 27 de Janeiro, se havia determinado, que todo o exercito Federal e a esquadra avançassem sobre o inimigo no dia do anniversario natalicio de Washington, e na outra, de 11 do corrente, o commando em chefe do exercito é retirado categoricamente ao General Mac-Clellan, cuja authoridade fica limitada ao exercito do Potomac.

A interpretação natural e geralmente dada á publicação destas medidas, é de que o Presidente julga Mac-Clellan responsavel pela falta de execução do seo plano de Campanha, e por ella o

castiga. Outras vezes convem, posto que por ora sem consistencia, de que a sua dimissão vedouda está proxima, ou de que para effectual-a sem estrondo o Governo decretará a dissolucção do exercito do Potomac, conservando delle apenas o sufficiente para guarnecer as fortificações da Capital, e distribuindo o resto pelas divisões que operam no Oeste e sobre a Costa.

Os amigos do General Mac-Clellan pelo contrario affirmam, que elle irá bater os Confederados onde os abeiçar, e que brevemente salvirão suas forças, parte por terra, parte embarcadas pelo rio Rapahannock, afim de perseguil-os com efficacia. Isso porem não se poderá realisar com muita brevidade, porque não se improvisam transportes para mover 70 ou 80 mil homens.

§ 2º A mesma ordem que apôa do Commando em chefe do exercito a Mac-Clellan, divide em dous o districto militar do Oeste, deixando uma fracção sob as ordens do actual Commandante (o General Halleck) e pondo a outra sob as do bem conhecido General Fremont.

§ 3º. Si sobre o Potomac os Federaes Conseguirem um triumpho sem sangue como a evacuação de Manassas, o mesmo se não pode dizer de outro que defronte do Forte Monroe

alcançaram os Confederados. Já dei conhecimento a V. Exª do armamento da fragata a vapor Merrimack que os Confederados levantaram do fundo do mar em Norfolk, que foi depois fortemente encouraçada, e de que os Federaes se viam dizendo, que estava mal fabricada, não podia navegar por excesso de peso e para nada servia! Pois esse barco, denominado agora = Virginia = sahio no dia 8 do corrente do seu ancoradouro, inesperadamente cahio sobre a esquadra Federal que bloqueava o rio Yames, partio ao meio com um golpe de sua proa de aço a corveta = Cumberland =, obrigou a render-se, capturou e queimou a fragata de 50 canhões = Congresso = e retirou-se deixando os Federaes do Forte Monroe e New-Port-News em consternação. No dia seguinte tornou a sahir do seu abrigo, e teria por certo aniquilado toda a esquadra Federal, si providencialmente não chegasse de Nova-York uma bateria de ferro, chamada = Monitor = e construida por Mr. Ericsson exprofessamente para oppôr-se ao Merrimack. No domingo, 9 do corrente, encontraram-se as duas machinas infernaes e depois de um renhido combate, que fez rir, que nem sobre a torre redonda do Monitor, nem sobre a escorregadia couraça do Merrimack faziam impressão as balas, à não ser as pancadas que entravam pelas portinholas das peças, separaram-se os combatentes, ficando a bateria federal intacta e o vaso dos confederados recebido em sua proa com o choque contra os seus contrarios. Dizem que se está concentrando a toda a pressa, e espera-se com anciedade a renovação do combate entre os dous

monstros maritimos de destruição.

Da parte dos Federaes calcula-se em perto de 200 o numero de mortos, à bala ou affogados, da guarnição do "Cumberland" e "Congress". No Merrimack, disem os jornaes de Richmond, morrerão 9 homens e foram feridos 12, todos por uma bomba que entrou pela portinhola de uma peça. Entre os feridos, e gravemente, está o Capitão Buchanan, seo commandante, o mesmo que ha mais de trinta annos sendo Tenente de Marinha foi encarregado de levar para o Rio de Janeiro uma de nossas Fragatas construidas nos Estados Unidos.

§º 4º. Este combate naval de Norfolk ou de Hampton-Roads, como mais apropriadamente é chamado, tem um especialissimo interesse por ser o primeiro em que se prova praticamente a força dos barcos encouraçados, e pessôas entendidas na materia affirmam, que tal é a sua efficacia, que é provavel, que em alguns annos não se construam vasos de guerra de outra especie. Isto me induz a dirigir ao Exmo Snr Ministro da Marinha (— o que farei brevemente —) um Officio em que remetterei a S. Exª alguns detalhes sobre o dito combate, chamando a sua attenção para esse importante ramo da construcção naval militar.

§º 5º. — Na linha das recentes medidas politicas do Governo Federal tenho tambem de relevar hoje

uma tão importante e de tanto alcance, qual é a Mensagem dirigida pelo Presidente Lincoln ao Congresso no dia 6 do corrente que V. Exª achará empregada no incluso retalho (- letra C -) do Intelligencer do dia 7.

Por ella exorta Mr. Lincoln o Poder legislativo Federal á "- cooperar com qualquer Estado da União que adopte um systhema de abolição gradual da escravidão, dando-lhe auxilio pecuniario para ser por elle usado a seo arbitrio, para compensal-o pelos inconvenientes publicos e particulares produzidos por aquella mudança de systhema. - "

Essa Mensagem foi acolhida nos primeiros dias com muito favor; nella via-se um desejo da parte do Presidente de evitar os extremos, reconhecendo por um lado a necessidade de promover uma emancipação gradual e respeitando por outro os principios Constitucionaes de que a materia é da privativa alçada das Legislaturas dos Estados, não podendo nella intervir o Congresso Federal, senão indirectamente, e de que a emancipação não póde ter logar sem uma equitativa compensação.

A reflexão porem Não tem confirmado este conceito, ao menos pelo que toca á opportunidade da medida. Seo principal fim era crear nos Estados da fronteira onde a escravatura não é tão ameaçadora de ruina como nos de algodão, um interesse distincto do destes, destacando-os assim da causa do Sul; mas teme-se, que mesmo nos Estados da fronteira e especialmente no

Tennessee, dê ella armas aos chefes separatistas para moverem os proprietarios de escravos á opporem aos federaes uma resistencia obstinada.

Soube-se em breve, que o senador Sumner, o campeão do abolicionismo violento, a approvara, e que o Veneravel e Moderado Sr. Senador Crittenden a impugnava; e isto fez nascer desconfianças.

Finalmente a restauração do General Fremont ao commando militar, decretada 5 dias depois, veio crear duvidas sobre o verdadeiro espirito que a dictava.

Ouso recommendar á V. Ex.ª o artigo editorial do = Intelligencer de 13 do corrente, impresso no incluso retalho marcado com a lettra (- D -), e que trata deste assumpto.

Não falta quem, escrutando o mais recondito pensamento da Mensagem, e combinando as idéas do seu 4º periodo (- que vae marcado á margem) com outras que circulam nos circulos sociaes, preme ver nella certa disposição no Presidente a reconhecer a independencia dos Estados Confederados, uma vez que o seu territorio seja limitado ao dos Estados de algodão, e fiquem para a União Federal todos os que se acham em ambas as Margens do Mississipi e os que pela natureza de suas producções, não exigem imperiosamente = trabalho escravo.

Com conexão com esta idéa ouve-se nas circulos diplomaticos e sociaes repetir com frequencia, que logo que for occupada militarmente a Nova Orleans,

Richmond e Norfolk e as principaes cidades do Tennessee, a guerra não será continuada com rigor pelo Norte; que si os Estados de algodão, acabrunhados pelas privações do bloqueio, se prestarem a voltar á União, serão recebidos; e si manifestarem um decidido empenho em separar-se, se lhes permittirá que formem uma Confederação insignificante e que estará á mercê da poderosa Nação que dominará todo o curso do grande rio e toda a costa do Oceano, desde o golfo do Mexico até o S. Lourenço. Pode ser, que este plano se consolide e ganhe partidarios, ajudado pelo interesse que teem os Federaes de evitar uma guerra activa nos mortiferos campos dos Estados de algodão onde do mez de Junho em diante os homens do Norte não podem residir e muito menos combater, sem immensos sacrificios de vida.

§ 6º Faz lentos progressos no Senado outra proposta abolicionista (do Senador Trumbull) que tem por objecto confiscar os bens dos rebeldes, e emancipar sem compensação os escravos dos mesmos. V. Exª achará as suas disposições impressas no incluso retalho (letra E) do Intelligencer do dia 7 do corrente, acompanhadas de breves, judiciosas e moderadas reservas sobre a sua doutrina.

§ 7º. — Em seguimento ao que expuz á V. Exª em officio anterior sobre os assumptos da Nova-Granada e sobre a Dictadura do insigne adversario do Brazil, o General Mosquera, cumpre-me

hoje dar os seguintes esclarecimentos que me foram ministrados pela Legação Granadina (- a que representa o Governo Legitimo -) nesta Capital.

"- As noticias de Bogotá que chegam até 14 de Janeiro fazem crer provavel, que o General Marquez não consiga consolidar-se no poder. Os Decretos que tem promulgado, amortizando os bens do Clero, desterrando os Bispos e sacerdotes, creando papel moeda de circulação forçada, ameaçam derriba-lo antes de haver assegurado o seo triumpho.

" Dos oito Estados que formam a Confederação Granadina, reconhecem a Marquez os mais pequenos e aquelles onde predomina a população de raças mistas, à saber:- Panamá, Magdalena (capital Sta Martha) e Bolivar (capital Cartagena -). Domina Marquez no territorio que ocupam materialmente suas forças em Cundinamarca (Bogotá) e Boyacá (Tunja), mas a população destes dous Estados lhe é muito hostil, faz-lhe uma guerra de guerrilhas, cada dia mais forte, e sua vida estava tão ameaçada em Bogotá que transladou-se com o seo quartel-general para uma povoação vizinha.

" Alem destes oito importantes Estados do Cauca (capital Popayan), Antiochia (capital Medellin) e Santander (capital Pamplona) estão ocupados pelos Legitimistas

que obram em combinação com o Snr Tulio Arboleda,
e com autoridade do Snr Ignacio Gutierrez,
hoje chamado a exercer o Poder Executivo, conforme
a Constituição, por ser o Secretario de maior idade
do ultimo Presidente Legitimo.

"Mosquera enviou tropas contra Antiochia, mas
a 15 de Janeiro foram completamente derrotadas, perto
de Medellin. D. 1300 a 1500 homens foram
apprisionados com suas armas.

"Em principios do mesmo mez uma guerrilha
bateo as portas de Bogotá ao General Mendoza,
Official de Mosquera, tomando-lhe 250 prisioneiros
e muitas armas.

"Em Santander a luta é duvidosa, ainda que
o Governador Legitimo tenha conseguido vantagens
contra as tropas de Mosquera.

"Mosquera enviou Ministros a Venezuella, Inglaterra,
e França, mas os respectivos Governos teem recusado recebel-os.
O Ministro dos Estados Unidos, Mr Burton, está
em Bogotá, mas o seo Governo lhe ordenou que não apresentasse as suas
credenciaes a Mosquera. O do Perú é o unico Governo que tem reconhecido
o de Mosquera. —"

Digna-se V. Exª aceitar os reiterados
protestos do meo profundo respeito e alta consideração.

Miguel Maria Lisboa

Indice. 1ª Secção nº 8. Serie de 1862. Washington
Resumo das noticias politicas dos Estados Unidos.

WASHINGTON.

SATURDAY MARCH 15, 1862.

MILITARY CRITICISM.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

EXECUTIVE MANSION.

PRESIDENT'S WAR ORDER No. 3.

EXECUTIVE MANSION.

PRESIDENT'S WAR ORDER No. 2.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

EXECUTIVE MANSION.

PRESIDENT'S WAR ORDER No. 3.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER.

SPECIAL MESSAGE OF THE PRESIDENT.

The President of the United States yesterday communicated to both Houses of Congress the subjoined special message on the subject of slavery. It was read and referred in the House, but not read during the brief public session of the Senate. The message is here published as it was taken in short hand during the reading by our Reporter, without having been afterwards compared with the original.

WASHINGTON, March 6, 1862.

Fellow-Citizens of the Senate and House of Representatives:

I recommend the adoption of a joint resolution by your honorable body which shall be, substantially, as follows:

Resolved, That the United States, in order to cooperate with any State which may adopt gradual abolishment of slavery, give to such State pecuniary aid, to be used by such State, in its discretion, to compensate it for the inconvenience, public and private, produced by such change of system.

If the proposition contained in the resolution does not meet the approval of Congress and the country, there is an end of it. But if it does command such approval, I deem it of importance that the States and people immediately interested should be at once distinctly notified of the fact, so that they may begin to consider whether to accept or reject it.

The Federal Government would find its highest interest in such a measure as one of the most important means of self-preservation. The leaders of the existing rebellion entertain the hope that this Government will ultimately be forced to acknowledge the independence of some part of the disaffected region, and that all the Slave States north of such part will then say, "The Union for which we have struggled being already gone, we now choose to go with the Southern section." To deprive them of this hope substantially ends the rebellion; and the initiation of emancipation deprives them of it, as to all the States initiating it.

The point is not that all the States tolerating slavery would very soon, if at all, initiate emancipation, but while the offer is equally made to all, the more Northern shall, by such initiation, make it certain to the more Southern that in no event will the former ever join the latter in their proposed Confederacy. I say *initiation*, because, in my judgment, gradual and not sudden emancipation is better for all.

In the mere financial or pecuniary view, any member of Congress, with the census or an abstract of the Treasury report before him, can readily see for himself how very soon the current expenditures of this war would purchase, at a fair valuation, all the slaves in any named State. Such a proposition on the part of the General Government sets up no claim of a right by the Federal authority to interfere with slavery within State limits—referring as it does the absolute control of the subject, in each case, to the State and the people immediately interested. It is proposed as a matter of perfectly free choice in them.

In the annual message last December, I thought fit to say "the Union must be preserved, and hence all indispensable means must be employed." I said this not hastily, but deliberately. War has been made, and continues to be an indispensable means to this end. A practical recognition of the national authority would render the war unnecessary, and it would at once cease. But resistance continues, and the war must also continue; and it is impossible to foresee all the incidents which may attend, and all the ruin which may follow it. Such as may seem indispensable, or may obviously promise great efficiency toward ending the struggle, must and will come.

The proposition now made, (though an offer only,) I hope it may be esteemed no offence to ask whether the pecuniary consideration tendered would not be of more value to the States and private persons concerned than would the institution and property in it, in the present aspect of affairs. While it is true that the adoption of the proposed resolution would be merely initiatory, and not within itself a practical measure, it is recommended in the hope that it would lead to important practical results.

In full view of my great responsibility to my God and my country, I earnestly beg the attention of Congress and the people to the subject.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

WASHINGTON.

"LIBERTY AND UNION, NOW AND FOREVER, ONE AND INSEPARABLE."

THURSDAY, MARCH 13, 1862.

THE GRADUAL EMANCIPATION POLICY.

Our readers will have learned from the proceedings had in the House of Representatives on Tuesday, last that that body, by a very decided majority, has passed the resolution recommended to be adopted by the President of the United States in his special message communicated to Congress on the 6th instant. The vote was eighty-six in the affirmative against thirty-one in the negative.

It is perhaps safe to assume, from the tenor of the debate on the passage of the resolution, that under any circumstances it would have failed to command the unanimous assent of all parties; for, as changing men are, there are very few questions of public policy upon which a difference of opinion will not be found to exist among persons equally patriotic in their purposes. But at the same time it was made evident, by the observations which dropped from many gentlemen in the course of the discussion, as also by the [illegible] that the proposition to the House to adopt the resolution should be received, that the country was prepared to proceed in such haste to the determination of a question at once so momentous and delicate, and which, in its effects, is destined to be so far-reaching. Respect for the dignity and gravity of the proposition was held by them to require ample time for a discussion of the measure in all its bearings, to the end that the public mind might be duly enlightened and thus properly prepared for a candid and favorable reception of the Presidential policy. Especially was this deliberation desirable in the case of gentlemen representing in a greater or less degree the slaveholding constituencies most immediately concerned in the adoption of the resolution. As, however just or expedient the policy or question may be, it is most important that it should be rightly understood by the people, upon whose co-operation it must depend for all its efficiency.

We are pleased to find on all hands, among those who, for one reason or another, voted against the resolution, a [illegible] its wise and conservative character, as set forth in its terms, and as commented on by any among its supporters or its opponents, the latter clearly indicated that they did not mistake the considerations of public policy which have induced Mr. Lincoln to recommend the scheme of gradual emancipation, with compensation to owners of slaves, in the Border States. As it may be proper to guard this fact against misrepresentation or misconception, we cite from the debate of Tuesday last, the following remarks of two members from Slaveholding States whose votes are recorded in the negative.

Mr. CRISFIELD, of Maryland, spoke as follows:

"I shall vote against this resolution, and for that vote I desire briefly to give my reasons. If I could do so, and had the right to consult my own wishes on this subject, I would not vote at all. I concede, and it gives me pleasure to concede, from all I can hear, that the President of the United States in making this offer to the country is actuated by a spirit of patriotism. I can understand that he offers it to the people of the Slave States to produce some harmony on the agitating question of slavery, which has disturbed the whole country. I give him entire credit for honesty and good faith. I believe he has no other motive than that disclosed upon the face of the message and the resolution which accompanies it."

Mr. CRITTENDEN, of Kentucky, held the following language:

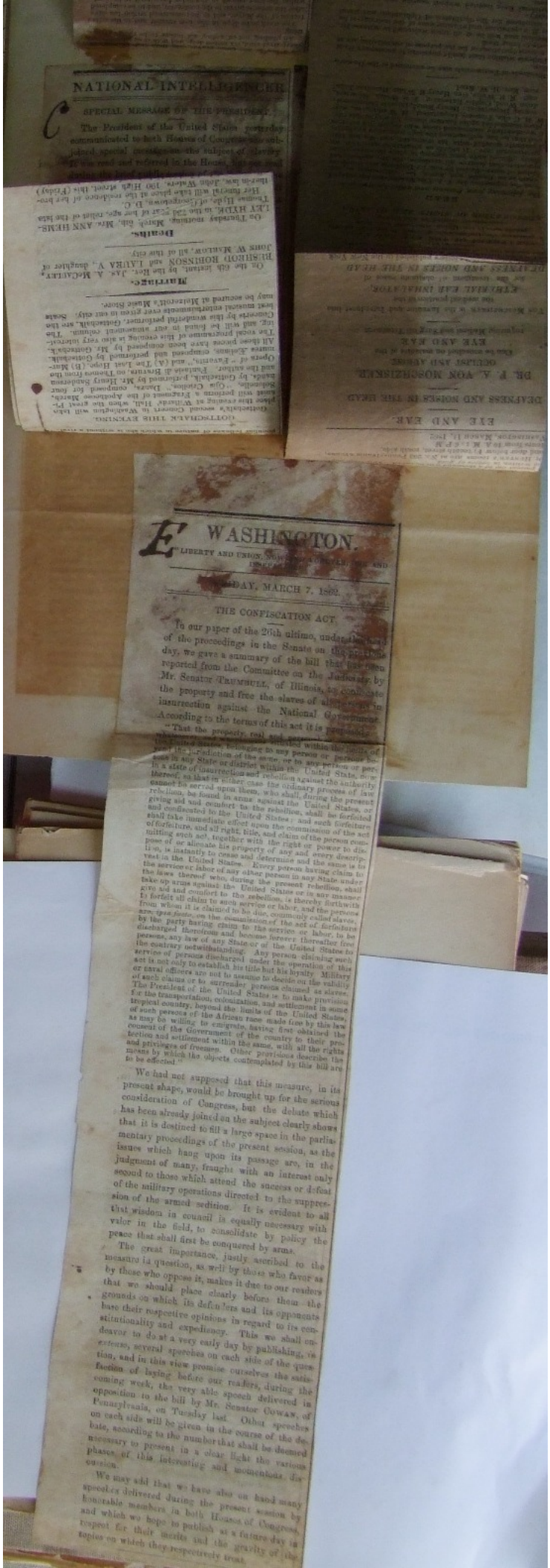
"Now, sir, as the President himself, the resolution may be well enough. I have no complaint to make. I have avowed my confidence in his integrity, I avow my confidence in his purity of intention. I believe he means right, and it affords me pleasure to concur with him in most of the measures recommended by him; but I regret that in this my conscience and judgment will not permit it. I believe the President would not, as he says he would not, intervene. He would leave it to the choice of the States to say whether they will enter upon the policy of emancipation or not; but do not I know that although the President will abstain from interference, so far as he is concerned, there are many others who, knowing it is a favorite policy of the dealing themselves to be in his favor, would set up an emancipation party in Missouri, in Maryland, and in Delaware—I will not now speak of my own State—simply from that motive? Would not that be the probable consequence? Although the President would not do it himself, I say there are persons who from a desire to court favor would, without doubt, enter upon the agitation of that question in those States."

[illegible] of such claims or to surrender [illegible] The President of the United States for the transportation, colonization, to tropical country, beyond the limits of such persons of the African race as may be willing to emigrate, [illegible] consent of the Government of the [illegible] tection and settlement within the [illegible] and privileges of freemen. Other [illegible] means by which the objects contemplated to be effected."

We had not supposed that the present shape, would be brought consideration of Congress, but has been already joined on the subject that it is destined to fill a large [illegible] mentary proceedings of the present issues which hang upon its passage are, in the judgment of many, fraught with an interest only second to those which attend the success or defeat of the military operations directed to the suppression of the armed sedition. It is evident to all that wisdom in council is equally necessary with valor in the field, to consolidate by policy the peace that shall first be conquered by arms.

The great importance, justly ascribed to the measure in question, as well by those who favor as by those who oppose it, makes it due to our readers that we should place clearly before them the grounds on which its defenders and its opponents base their respective opinions in regard to its constitutionality and expediency. This we shall endeavor to do at a very early day by publishing, at extense, several speeches on each side of the question, and in this view promise ourselves the satisfaction of laying before our readers, during the coming week, the very able speech delivered in opposition to the bill by Mr. Senator COWAN, of Pennsylvania, on Tuesday last. Other speeches on each side will be given in the course of the debate, according to the number that shall be deemed necessary to present in a clear light the various phases of this interesting and momentous discussion.

We may add that we have also on hand many speeches delivered during the present session by honorable members in both Houses of Congress, and which we hope to publish at a future day in respect for their merits and the gravity of the topics on which they respectively treat.



NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER

SPECIAL MESSAGE OF THE PRESIDENT.

The President of the United States yesterday communicated to both Houses of Congress a published special message on the subject of [illegible]

Deaths.

Marriage.

EYE AND EAR.

DEAFNESS AND NOISES IN THE HEAD

DR. F. A. VON MOSCHZISKER,

OCULIST AND AURIST,

EYE AND EAR

WASHINGTON.

LIBERTY AND UNION, [illegible]

DAY, MARCH 7, 1862.

THE CONFISCATION ACT.

To our paper of the 26th ultimo, under the head of the proceedings in the Senate on the previous day, we gave a summary of the bill that has been reported from the Committee on the Judiciary by Mr. Senator TRUMBULL, of Illinois, to confiscate the property and free the slaves of all persons in insurrection against the National Government.

According to the terms of this act it is provided—

"That the property, real and personal, [illegible] within the limits of the United States, belonging to any person or persons [illegible] within the jurisdiction of the same, or to any person or persons in any State or district within the United States, now in a state of insurrection and rebellion against the authority thereof, so that in either case the ordinary process of law cannot be served upon them, who shall, during the present rebellion, be found in arms against the United States, or giving aid and comfort to the rebellion, shall be forfeited and confiscated to the United States; and such forfeiture shall take immediate effect upon the commission of the act of forfeiture, and all right, title, and claim of the person committing such act, together with the right or power to dispose of or alienate his property of any and every description, is instantly to cease and determine and the same is to vest in the United States. Every person having claim to the service or labor of any other person in any State under the laws thereof who, during the present rebellion, shall take up arms against the United States or in any manner give aid and comfort to the rebellion, is thereby forthwith to forfeit all claim to such service or labor, and the persons from whom it is claimed to be due, commonly called slaves, are thereupon, on the commission of the act of forfeiture by the party having claim to the service or labor, to be discharged therefrom and become forever thereafter free persons, any law of any State or of the United States to the contrary notwithstanding. Any person claiming such service of persons discharged under the operation of this act is not only to establish his title but his loyalty. Military or naval officers are not to assume to decide on the validity of such claims or to surrender persons claimed as slaves. The President of the United States is to make provision for the transportation, colonization, and settlement in some tropical country, beyond the limits of the United States, of such persons of the African race made free by this law as may be willing to emigrate, having first obtained the consent of the Government of the country to their protection and settlement within the same, with all the rights and privileges of freemen. Other provisions describe the means by which the objects contemplated by this bill are to be effected."

We had not supposed that this measure, in its present shape, would be brought up for the serious consideration of Congress, but the debate which has been already joined on the subject clearly shows that it is destined to fill a large space in the parliamentary proceedings of the present session, as the issues which hang upon its passage are, in the judgment of many, fraught with an interest only second to those which attend the success or defeat of the military operations directed to the suppression of the armed sedition. It is evident to all that wisdom in council is equally necessary with valor in the field, to consolidate by policy the peace that shall first be conquered by arms.

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Secção Central

Confidencial Nº 4.

Legação Imperial do Brazil nos Estados-Unidos
Washington em 16 de março de 1862.

Illmo e Exmo Snr

No dia 13 do corrente, depois de haver concluido com Mr Seward a minha conferencia acerca da questão do Sumter, tive com elle uma conversação relativa aos negocios do Mexico, que julgo do meo dever elevar ao conhecimento de V. Exa.

Perguntei-lhe, se me podia communicar alguma cousa, como antes tivera a bondade de praticar, sobre a intervenção européa naquella Republica, sobre a attitude que assumira o Governo dos Estados-Unidos nella, e especialmente sobre o projecto de monarchia com o Archiduque Maximiliano.

Respondeo-me Mr Seward que com muito gosto e franqueza me refereria tudo o que se passara, e continuou disendo:—

Que o Governo Francez se dirigira ao inglez para perguntar-lhe, como encarava o estabelecimento da Monarchia no Mexico, e a escolha do Principe Maximiliano para Monarcha; e que Lord Russel respondêra, que se os Mexicanos quisessem

A S. Exa o Snr B. A. Magalhães Taques.

que voluntariamente mudar a sua forma de governo e escolher
e o Principe Maximiliano por Soberano, a Inglaterra
nada tinha a dizer sobre isso; mas que, se se pretendesse
exercer a menor pressão externa para conseguil-o, via
em tal tentativa muitos perigos e complicações.

Que o mesmo Governo Francez dirigira-se ao
Hespanhol fazendo-lhe igual pergunta, mas em
reservar, e a Côrte de Madrid dera uma resposta
parecida á da Inglaterra, accrescentando que
reputava prematura a escolha do Soberano, sendo
natural, que primeiramente se tratasse do estabelecimento
da Monarchia e depois do candidato; e que, quando
chegasse a opportunidade de escolher este, si um dos
Alliados apresentasse algum, os outros tinham tambem
o direito de apresentar os seus, e na Para Real da
Hespanha não faltava quem estivesse no caso de
ser-o.

Que o Governo Austriaco respondera ao Francez,
que o Imperador da Austria não se opprovia ao
estabelecimento da Monarchia no Mexico, si se
provasse, que os Mexicanos a queriam; nem a que
o Archiduque occupasse o novo throno, uma vez
que lhe fosse elle garantido por 10 annos com forças
de mar e terra, e se lhe facilitasse um emprestimo.

Quanto aos Estados-Unidos (continuou
Mr. Seward) elles estavam na maior harmonia com
os Alliados que desde o principio se haviam aberto
com franqueza; e com a mesma franqueza havia
o Governo Federal recentemente declarado, que si

apparecesse para crear a Monarchia do Mexico a menor pressão europêa, todos os Estados deste Continente se commoveriam com tal tentativa, e que os Estados-Unidos, fiéis a sua politica tradicional, se achariam com elles.

Disse-lhe eu então, que me constava haver sido ultimamente passada por S. Exª aos Alliados uma Nota sobre o assumpto, da qual eu estimaria muito ter conhecimento, si não havia nisso inconveniente; e Mr. Seward mandou logo chamar a Mr. Hunter, e authorisou-o a que m'a communicasse.

Dessa Nota dirigida a Mr. Dayton, Ministro Americano em Paris, achará V. Exª inclusa uma copia, de cujo contexto, combinado com o que me communicou Mr. Seward e com o que li em um documento que me franqueou o Ministro de Hespanha, colligo o seguinte:

1º. — Que o projecto da Monarchia no Mexico e a candidatura do Archiduque são da iniciativa e predilecção do Imperador Napoleão.

2º. — Que a Inglaterra o encara com reserva, e senão com desconfiança, ao menos com indifferença.

3º. — Que a Hespanha o encara com ciumes por não ser o candidato um Principe da Casa Real de Bourbon.

4º. — Que os Estados-Unidos não se oppoem a elle, porque na actual conjunctura não podem; mas querem deixar a porta aberta para

em tempo opportuno contrarial-o, se fôr possivel.

Existem portanto mais motivos de discordancia entre os Alliados do que eu conhecia, quando dirigi a V. Exª minha Confidencial Nº 2 da Secção Central e serie deste anno; mas não os reputo serios, si se descobrir, que na realidade existe no Mexico uma base de sentimento monarchista, como eu supponho que existe, e os Snrs Gutierrez de Estrada e Almonte teem feito crer na Europa.

Existe, confessada por Mr Seward, a divergencia entre o Poder Executivo e o Senado Federal que naquella minha Confidencial relevei; e talvez mais decidida e radical do que elle na sua nota a Mr Dayton procura insinuar, si tem valôr a opinião que me consta haver sido na sessão secreta em que se tratou do assumpto, emittida por varios Senadores de que, si com a Monarchia o Mexico podesse ganhar paz e ordem, aos Estados Unidos conviria a mudança.

O documento hespanhol a que acima alludi, é um despacho dirigido pelo Snr Calderon Collantes ao Embaixador de S. M. C. em Pariz, em 6 de fevereiro, no qual elle se expressa em harmonia com o que me communicou Mr Seward sobre a resposta da Hespanha á França. Nelle se vê, que o Gabinete de Madrid não respondeo aos das Tulherias sem communicar com o de S. James; nelle manifesta o Ministro de Estado certa extranheza de que Mr Thouvenel tenha tocado no negocio ao Embaixador

hespanhol com grande reserva, ao mesmo tempo que
tambem reservadamente dava igual passo com o
Embaixador de S. M. Britannica; mostra então
manifesta o quanto o Governo de Hespanha
considera natural, que á apparecer-se um
candidato para o throno do Mexico, seja elle
um Principe da Real Casa de Borbon.

Esta nota do Snr Calhantes é posterior á
carta particular, á que alludi em minha Correspondencia
Nº 2, a qual foi escrita antes de haver Mr Thouvenel
communicado ao Governo Hespanhol o projecto de
Monarchia para o Mexico e a candidatura do
Archiduque. Esses projectos foram a final exportos,
não directamente ao Gabinete de Madrid, mas
por Mr Thouvenel ao Embaixador hespanhol em
Paris, e o despacho do Snr Calhantes de que
trato, é a resposta ao officio em que esse
Embaixador lhe deo conta do que lhe dissera o
Ministro de Negocios estrangeiros de França.

Queira V. Exª acceitar os reiterados
protestos do meo profundo respeito e alta consideração.

Miguel Maria Lisboa

Copia

Annexa à Confidencial Nº 14 da Secção Central da serie de 1862.

Department of State – Washington, 3d March 1862

Sir: We observe indications of a growing opinion in Europe that the demonstrations which are being made by Spanish, French, and British forces against Mexico, are likely to be attended with a revolution in that country, which will bring in a monarchical Government there, in which the crown will be assumed by some foreign Prince. This country is deeply concerned in the peace of nations and aims to be loyal at the same time in all its relations, as well to the allies as to Mexico. The President has therefore instructed me to submit his views on the new aspect of affairs to the parties concerned.

He has relied upon the assurances given to this Government by the allies that they were seeking no political objects, and only a redress of grievances. He does not doubt the sincerity of the allies, and his confidence in their good faith, if it could be shaken, would be reinspired by explanations apparently made in their behalf, that the Governments of Spain, France, and Great Britain are not intending to intervene and will not intervene to effect a change of the constitutional form of Government now existing in Mexico, or to produce any political change there in opposition to the will of the Mexican people. Indeed he understands the allies to be unanimous in declaring that the proposed resolution in Mexico is moved only by Mexican citizens now in Europe.

The President, however, deems it his duty to express to the allies, in all candor and frankness, the opinion that no monarchical Government which could be founded in Mexico in the presence of foreign navies and armies in the waters and upon the soil of Mexico, would have any prospect of security or permanence.

Secondly, That the instability of such a monarchy there, would be enhanced if the throne should be assigned to any person not of Mexican nativity. That under such circumstances, the new Government must speedly fall, unless it could draw into its support European alliances which relating back to the first invasion, would in fact make it the beginning of a permanent policy of armed European monarchical intervention, injurious and practically hostile to the most general system of government on the continent of America, and this would be the beginning rather than the ending of revolution in Mexico.

These views are grounded upon some knowledge of the political sentiments and habits of society in America.

In such a case, it is not to be doubted that the permanent interests and sympathies of this country would be with the other American Republics.

It is not intended on this occasion to predict the course of events which might happen as a consequence of the proceeding contemplated, either on this Continent or in Europe. It is sufficient to say that

in the President's opinion, the emancipation of this continent from European control has been the principal feature in its history during the last century. It is not probable that a revolution in a contrary direction would be successful in an immediatly succeeding century, while population in America is so rapidly increasing, resources so rapidly developing, and society so steadily forming itself upon principles of Democratic American Government. Nor it is necessary to suggest to the allies the improbability that European Nations could steadly agree upon a policy favorable to such a counter revolution as one conducive to their own interests, or to suggest that, however studiously the allies may act to avoid lending the aid of their land and naval forces to domestic revolutions in Mexico, the result would nevertheless be traceable to the presence of those forces there, although for a different purpose, since it may be deemed certain that, but for their presence there, no such revolution could probably have been attempted or even conceived.

The Senate of the United States has not indeed given its official sanction to the precise measures which the President has proposed for lending our aid to the existing Government in Mexico, with the approval of the allies, to relieve it from its present embarassments. This, however, is only a question of domestic Administration. It would be very erroneous to regard such a disagreement as indicating any serious difference of opinion in this Government

or among the American people, in their cordial good wishes for the safety, welfare and stability of the republican system of Government in that country.

I am Sir, Your obt. Servand

(Assignado) William H. Seward.

To William L. Dayton Esqr. &c. &c. &c.

Conforme

Leonel de Abencar

N.º em 5 Abril de 1862.

Indice.

Secção Central. Confidencial n.º 4. Serie de 1862.

Washington

— Negocios do Mexico.
— Conversação a respeito com o Secretario de Estado dos Estados Unidos.
— Remessa por copia de um Despacho de Mr Seward a Mr Dayton sobre o mesmo assumpto.

10

Secção Central
Confidencial
N. 5

Legação Imperial do Brasil nos Estados Unidos
Washington em 17 de Março de 1862.

G.-

Illm.º e Exm.º Snr.

§1 Mr. Hunter acaba de mandar-me a nota do Conde Russell aos Lords do Almirantado inglez, estabelecendo regras sobre o modo como serão tratados nos portos sujeitos á Grãa Bretanha os corsarios e vasos de guerra dos belligerantes, de que V. Exª. achará inclusa uma copia; declarando-me que não havia ainda encontrado as communicações semelhantes da Hespanha e dos Paizes Baixos.

A' medida que me forem communicados esses documentos, os irei remettendo a V. Exª. assim como quaesquer outros esclarecimentos que possa recolher relativos á questão do Sumter.

§2 Procurarei tambem tornar a conversar com Mr. Seward sobre o negocio, a ver si descubro algum meio de satisfazer as suas vistas sem comprometter a posição de neutralidade que o Governo Imperial tam acertadamente assumio.

Digne-se V. Exª. aceitar os

No. 5 Illm.º e Exm.º Snr. Benevenuto Augusto de Magalhães Taques

reiterados protestos do meu profundo
respeito e alta consideração.

Miguel Maria Lisboa

Copia

Lord Russell to the Lord Commissioners of the Admiralty.

Foreign office, January 31, 1862.

My Lords: Her Majesty being fully determined to observe the duties of neutrality during the existing hostilities between the United States and the States calling themselves "the Confederate States of America," and being, moreover, resolved to prevent as far as possible, the use of her Majesty's harbors, ports, and coasts, and the waters within her Majesty's territorial jurisdiction, in aid of the warlike purposes of either belligerent, has commanded me to communicate to your lordships, for your guidance, the following rules, which are to be treated and enforced as her Majesty's orders and directions.

Her Majesty is pleased to further command that those rules shall be put in force in the United Kingdom and in the channel Islands on and after Thursday, the 6th day of February next, and in her Majesty's territories and possessions beyond the seas six days after the day when the Governor or other chief authority of each of such territories or possessions respectively shall have notified and published the same, stating in such notification that the said rules are to be obeyed by all persons within the same territories and possessions.

I During the continuance of the present hostilities between the Government of the United States of North America and the States calling themselves "the Confederate States of America," or until her Majesty shall otherwise order, no ship of war or privateer belonging to either of the belligerents shall be permitted to enter or remain in the port of Nassau, or in any other port, roadstead, or waters of the Bahama Islands, except by special leave

of the Lieutenant Governor of the Bahama Islands, or in any case of stress of weather. If any such vessel should enter any such port, roadstead or waters, by special leave, or under stress of weather, the authorities of the place shall require her to put to sea as soon as possible, without permitting her to take in any supplies, beyond what may be necessary for immediate use.

If at the time when this order is first notified in the Bahama Islands there shall be any such vessell already within any port, roadstead, or waters of those islands, the Lieutenant Governor shall give notice to such vessel to depart, and shall require her to put to sea within such time as he shall, under the circumstances, consider proper and reasonable. If there shall then be ships-of-war or privateers belonging to both the said belligerents within the territorial jurisdiction of her Majesty, in or near the same port, roadstead, or waters, the Lieutenant Governor shall fix the order of time in which such vessels shall depart. No such vessel of either belligerent shall be permitted to put to sea until after the expiration of at least twenty-four hours from the time when the last preceding vessel of the other belligerent (whether the same shall be a ship of war, or privateer, or merchant ship) which shall have left the same port, roadstead, or waters adjacent thereto, shall have passed beyond the territorial jurisdiction of her Majesty.

II. During the continuance of the present hostilities between the Government of the United States of North America, and the States calling themselves "the Confederate States of America," all ships of war and privateers of either belligerent are prohibited from making use of any port or roadsteads in the United Kingdom of Great Britain

and Ireland, or in the Channel Islands, or in any of her Majesty's colonies or foreign possessions or dependencies, or of any waters subject to the territorial jurisdiction of the British Crown, as a station or place of resort for any war-like purposes, or for the purpose of obtaining any facilities of warlike equipment; and no ships of war or privateer of either belligerent shall hereafter be permitted to sail out of or leave any port, roadstead, or waters, subject to British jurisdiction, from which any vessel of the other belligerent (whether the same shall be a ship of war, a privateer, or a merchant ship) shall have previously departed, until after the expiration of at least twenty-four hours from the departure of such last-mentioned vessel beyond the territorial jurisdiction of her Majesty.

III. If any ship of war or privateer of either belligerent shall, after the time when this order shall be first notified and put in force in the United Kingdom and in the Channel Islands, and in the several colonies and foreign possessions and dependencies of her Majesty respectively, enter any port, roadstead, or waters belonging to her Majesty, either in the United Kingdom, or in the Channel Islands, or in any of her Majesty's colonies or foreign possessions or dependencies, such vessel shall be required to depart and to put to sea within twenty-four hours after her entrance to such port, roadstead, or waters, except in case of stress of weather, or of her receiving provisions or things necessary for the subsistence of her crew, or repairs; in either of which case the authorities of the port, or of the nearest port (as the case may be) shall require her to put to sea as

soon as possible after the expiration of such
period of twenty four hours, without permitting
her to take in supplies beyond what may be
necessary for her immediate use; and no such
vessel, which may have been allowed to remain
within British waters for the purpose of repair, shall
continue in any such port, roadstead or waters
for a longer period than twenty-four hours after
her necessary repairs shall have been completed;
provided, nevertheless, that in all cases in which
there shall be any vessels (whether ships of war, pri-
vateers, or merchant ships) of both the said belli-
gerent parties in the same port, roadsteds, or
waters within the territorial jurisdiction of her
Majesty, there shall be an interval of not less
than twenty-four hours between the departure
therefrom of any such vessel (whether a ship
of war, a privateer, or a merchant ship) of the
one belligerent and subsequent departure therefrom
of any ship of war or privateer of the other belli-
gerent; and the times hereby limited to the depart-
ure of such ships of war and privateers respect-
ively shall always, in case of necessity, be extend-
ed so far as may be required for giving effect
to the proviso, but not further or otherwise.

IV. No ship of war or privateer
of either belligerent shall hereafter be permitted,
while in any port, roadstead, or waters subject
to the territorial jurisdiction of her Majesty, to take
in any supplies, except provisions and such other things
as may be requisite for the subsistence of her crew;
and except so much coal only as may be sufficient
to carry such vessel to the nearest port of her own
country, or to some nearer destination, and no coal
shall be again supplied to any such ship of war

or privateer in the same or any other port, roadstead, or waters subject to the territorial jurisdiction of her Majesty, without special permission, until after the expiration of three months from the time when such coal may have been last supplied to her within British waters as aforesaid.

I have &c.

Russell

(Note. - A similar letter has been addressed to the Secretaries of State for the Home, Colonial, War, and India Departments, and to the Lords Commissioners of her Majesty's Treasury.)

Conforme

Leonel de Alencar

Secção Central
N.º 8

Legação Imperial do Brazil nos Estados Unidos
Washington em 18 de Março de 1862.

Ill.mo e Ex.mo Snr

Tenho a honra de remetter a V. Ex.a, para que se sirva dar-lhe o destino que julgar conveniente, o incluso Relatorio completo do Director Geral dos Postas dos Estados-Unidos, apresentado ao Congresso na sessão deste anno.

Remetto tambem um exemplar dos Times de 10 deste mez que contem uma interessante descripção do combate naval que teve logar em Hampton-Roads, nos dias 8 e 9 do corrente, entre os vasos encouraçados Merrimack, Jamestown e Yorktown dos confederados, e a esquadrilha Federal surta naquella bahia; e exemplares de dous projectos de lei em progresso no Senado relativos à emancipação de escravos no Districto de Columbia e nos Estados de Maryland e Delaware.

Digne-se V. Ex.a aceitar os reiterados protestos do meo profundo respeito e alta consideração

A S. Ex.a o Snr Conselheiro B. A. Magalhães Taques

Miguel Maria Lisboa

Central W. 8 1862

LEGAÇÃO DO BRASIL WASHINGTON

37TH CONGRESS,
2D SESSION.

S. 216.

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES.

FEBRUARY 28, 1862.

Mr. CLARK asked, and by unanimous consent obtained, leave to bring in the following bill; which was read twice, and ordered to be printed.

A BILL

To abolish slavery in the District of Columbia.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That neither slavery nor involuntary servitude, except for crime whereof the party shall have been duly convicted, shall hereafter be in the District of Columbia; and all persons held to service or labor within said District, commonly called slaves, are hereby discharged from such service or labor, and are set free: *Provided, always,* That any person lawfully held to service or labor in any State by the laws thereof, and escaping from a lawful owner into said District, may be lawfully reclaimed and delivered to the person claiming his or her labor or service as aforesaid.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted,* That no slave escaping into said District, or into any State from any other State, shall be delivered up, or in any way impeded or hindered of

his or her liberty, except for crime or some offence against the laws, unless the person claiming said fugitive shall first make oath, supported by other satisfactory proof, that the person to whom the labor or service of such fugitive is alleged to be due is his or her lawful owner, and has not borne arms against the United States in the present rebellion, nor in any way given aid and comfort thereto.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That any person, resident in said District, whose slave may be set at liberty by the provisions of this act, may, within six months after the passage thereof, and not afterwards, apply by petition in writing to the Court of Claims for remuneration for the loss of the services of such slave; setting forth in said petition, which shall be under oath—

First. That the petitioner is a resident of the District of Columbia; is and always has been true to his or her allegiance to the United States; that he or she has not borne arms against the government of the United States in the present rebellion, nor in any way given aid or comfort thereto.

Second. The title of the petitioner to the labor or service of said slave; whether there is any dispute about the same, or whether any other person is interested in said services or slave, or makes any claim thereto, and if so who; and what claim is made; and—

Thirdly. The name, age, sex, habits, usual health, defects, and all other personal peculiarities of said slave, which may enable said court to identify him or her, or determine the value of his or her services.

SEC. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That said court shall receive and hear said petitions, and determine the truth of the allegations therein, and the validity of the respective claims of the petitioners to the services of the slaves therein described, and, if determined in favor of any of said petitioners, to fix and apportion the value of the services of the slaves of said petitioners respectively in money, and make a record thereof: *Provided, however*, That the entire sum of values so fixed and apportioned shall not exceed in the aggregate an amount equal to three hundred dollars for each slave over five years of age, thus set free, and to whose services a loyal resident of said District has a valid claim, which has been allowed by said court.

SEC. 5. *And be it further enacted*, That nothing shall be allowed by said court for the services of any slave child under five years of age; but such child shall be delivered to its mother or father, if alive; and if there be no father or mother alive, or within said District, to its next of kin, or some person who will take charge of and care for the same; and said child shall forever after the passage of this act be a free person.

SEC. 6. *And be it further enacted*, That no person who

has borne arms against the United States in the present rebellion, or who has in any way given aid or comfort thereto, or who has advocated the cause of said rebellion, shall receive any compensation of the United States for the loss of any slave set free by the provisions of this act, but his claim shall be wholly disallowed by said court.

SEC. 7. *And be it further enacted,* That when there shall be any dispute in regard to the ownership of any slave, or one or more persons may be interested in his services, or have any lien upon the same, the said court in any case which may arise shall have full power to summon all the parties before it, and to make such order in the premises and such disposition and division of the sum allowed for the services of the slave as justice and equity may require; but in no case shall the slave be deprived of his freedom, and to this end, and for a correct judgment in any case arising under this act, said court may examine all parties under oath, and bring the slave before them for identification and valuation.

SEC. 8. *And be it further enacted,* That said court shall, within twelve months from the passage of this act, make a full and final report of the findings, appraisement, and orders to the Secretary of the Treasury, embracing in said report the names, ages, owners, and valuation of all slaves over five years of age thus set free, and belonging to loyal owners in said district, and the names, ages, and owners, but

no valuation, of slaves belonging to disloyal owners, when petitions have been presented to, and disallowed by, said court; and the Secretary shall thereupon cause the sums so apportioned to loyal claimants for services of slaves over five and under sixty years of age to be paid from the treasury of the United States to the parties entitled thereto, under the provisions of this act.

SEC. 9. *And be it further enacted,* That the sums fixed and apportioned as aforesaid for the services of all slaves over sixty years of age, set free by the provisions of this act, shall not be paid by the Secretary of the Treasury to the claimants or owners of said slaves; but the said sums shall be paid to the mayors of Washington and Georgetown, respectively, to be expended by the mayors aforesaid for the time being for the support and maintenance of said slaves, from time to time as they may need. And if the owner of any such slave, over sixty years of age, neglects or refuses to apply to said court to have his value so fixed, said slave may appoint an attorney, who may apply for him.

SEC. 10. *And be it further enacted,* That there is hereby appropriated from the treasury of the United States a sum not exceeding one million of dollars to carry this act into effect.

37TH CONGRESS,
2D SESSION.

S. R. 63.



IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES.

MARCH 10, 1862.

Mr. WILSON, of Massachusetts, asked, and by unanimous consent obtained, leave to bring in the following joint resolution; which was read and passed to a second reading.

JOINT RESOLUTION

To grant aid to the States of Maryland and Delaware to emancipate certain persons held to service or labor in said States.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That in case the States of Maryland and Delaware, within two years from and after the passage of this resolution, shall enact that all persons held to service or labor within said States, by reason of African descent, shall be discharged and freed of and from all claim to such service or labor, and that neither slavery nor involuntary servitude, except for crime, whereof the party shall be duly convicted, shall thereafter exist in said States, and shall furnish to the government of the United States a correct list of all such persons so freed and discharged within said States, then it shall be lawful for the President of the United States to cause to be issued and delivered to the proper authorities of said States the bonds

A BILL

To abolish slavery in the District of Columbia.

1862—FEBRUARY 28.—Read twice, and ordered to be printed.

of the United States, payable twenty-five years after date, and bearing interest at the rate of six per centum per annum, to such an amount as will enable said States to make compensation to loyal persons within said States to an amount equal to two hundred and fifty dollars for each person so discharged and freed from service or labor.

JOINT RESOLUTION

To grant aid to the States of Maryland and Delaware to emancipate certain persons held to service or labor in said States.

1862—March 10.—Read and passed to a second reading

Nº em 3 de ~~Jul~~ Junho de 1862
aos Sr. Ministros de Marinha ~~[illegible]~~ e ~~[illegible]~~ agricultura p. Avisos de 14 de Junho de 1862 em original os documentos respectivos. —

Indice.

Secção Central Nº 8. 1862. Washington.

Remessa do Relatorio do Director Geral dos Correios, e de uma descripção do combate naval de Hampton-Roads

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Secção Central
Confidencial Nº 6

Legação Imperial do Brazil nos Estados Unidos
Washington em 18 de Março de 1862.

Illmo e Exmo Snr.

Tive a honra de receber a Confidencial Nº 8 que V. Exª foi servido expedir-me em 23 de Dezembro, e farei o uso conveniente dos documentos que ella cobre, relativos à questão que Mr. Webb nessa côrte levantou àcerca do discurso de seo predecessor, Mr. Meade, ao apresentar as suas Credenciaes, e das considerações que o dito Mr. Meade fez a Sua Magestade ao dar por terminada a sua Missão.

Digne-se V. Exª aceitar os reiterados protestos do meo profundo respeito e alta consideração.

A V. Exª o Snr.
Benevenuto Augusto Magalhães Taques
&c. &c. &c.

Miguel Maria Lisboa

Indice

- Secção Central
Confidencial nº 6. Serie de 1852. Washington

Secção recepção da Confidencial
da mesma Secção nº 8 relativa ao discurso
de Mr Webb ao apresentar suas Credenciaes,
e ao de Mr Meade ao retirar-se.

Dê-se destino, a vista da Circ. de 24 de 8bro de 61

4ª Secção
Nº 8
1861-1862

Legação Imperial do Brazil nos Estados Unidos
Washington em 18 de março de 1862

Illmo e Exmo Snr.

1862
6 Rp. em 4 no 2

Em execução das ordens exaradas na Circular que pela 4ª Secção desse Ministerio V. Exª foi servido expedir-me em 24 de Outubro do anno passado, tenho a honra de remetter juntos tres numeros do periodico mensal intitulado = American Publisher's Circular = que contem uma relação, com seos preços, de todas as principais obras publicadas neste paiz.

Continuarei a remettel-o, à medida que for publicado, e disporei que sejam as suas listas previamente examinadas, e marcadas à margem as obras que me parecerem mais interessantes para nós.

Se V. Exª achar entre ellas alguma que deseje que eu lhe remetta, rogo-lhe se sirva mandar indicar-me a data do Jornal em que tiver sido annunciada a sua publicação.

Remetto tambem um catalogo de obras exclusivamente Militares para que V. Exª se sirva dar-lhe o destino que julgar conveniente.

Digne-se V. Exª aceitar os reiterados

A S. Exª o Snr B. A. Magalhães Taques

protestos do meu profundo respeito e alta consideração

Miguel Maria Lisboa

Indice.

4ª Secção.

Nº 8.

1861-1862. Legação nos Estados Unidos.

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1861 – 1862

4ª Secção

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os tres periodicos foram entregues ao Sr. Consº Director Geral

Secção Central
N.º 1
Confidencial

Legação Imperial do Brasil nos Estados Unidos
Washington em 26 de Março de 1862.

Illm.º e Exm.º Snr.

Recebi a Confidencial que V. Ex.ª foi servido expedir-me em 6 de Fevereiro, sob N.º 6, cobrindo copia de um Memorandum, relativo á questão do Sumter, que da Haya fora remettido a V. Ex.ª

Eu já tinha delle conhecimento por mio haver tambem communicado o Sr. Vis.de de Santo Amaro.

Com a recepção da minha Confidencial N.º 8 de 10 de Dezembro do anno findo, que cobria um exemplar do volume em que se publicou a correspondencia official do Governo Federal com varios Gabinetes da Europa e America, e do meu officio ostensivo dirigido pela secção central, sob N.º 3, em 6 de Janeiro passado, que cobria a nota do Snr Seward a Mr. Pike de 14 de Dezembro, terá V. Ex.ª visto que não foram menos exactas as informações que nesta capital me foram communicadas

Illm.º e Exm.º Snr Benevenuto Augusto de Magalhães Taques.

e eu transmetti a V. Exª em 20 de Novembro, relativas ao modo como o Governo Neerlandes então tratava os vasos de guerra dos belligerantes americanos. Com effeito em 15 de Outubro de 1861 havia o Barão Van Zuilen escrito ao Snr Pike o que em resumo me communicára o meu collega de Bremen, como se vê do que está impresso a paginas 363 do já mencionado volume, e só em 14 de Dezembro seguinte é que Mr. Strenz alterou o disposto pelo seu antecessor, mediante o citado Memorandum, e dias depois dê o conhecimento ao Sr. Visconde de Santo Amaro da alteração effectuada. Isso só teve logar em meados de Dezembro na Haya, e não podia ser sabido em Washington em 20 de Novembro, quando eu escrevi, e quando ainda estavam em pé as regras estabelecidas pela nota do Barão Van Zuilen, de 15 de Outubro.

Espero que V. Exª desculpará estas explicações que procedem do desejo que tenho de que possa V. Exª apreciar em seu justo valôr as informações que me ministram alguns de meus collegas e de que sempre me sirvo com toda a cautela e escrupulo.

Digne-se V. Exª aceitar as expressões do meu profundo respeito e alta consideração.

Miguel Maria Lisbôa

Mr. Pike to Mr. Seward.

No. 23.] UNITED STATES LEGATION,
The Hague, October 16, 1861.

SIR: I have the honor to enclose you the reply of the minister of foreign affairs to the communication I addressed to him on the 8th instant, in regard to the reappearance of the Sumter at Paramaribo. He states therein the character of the orders which have been sent to the colonial authorities, to which I referred in my last despatch, of October 12, (No. 22.)

The British minister here, Sir Andrew Buchanan, expressed incredulity and surprise when I informed him this government had issued the order in question. He declared the British government would not do it, and that the United States would not under similar circumstances. He said it was giving us an advantage, and was not therefore neutral conduct. He added that Russia asked Sweden to close her ports against both belligerents during the Crimean war, and England would not permit it, alleging that as Russia did not want to use them, and England did, it gave the former an advantage to which that power was not entitled. The British government held that Sweden, as a neutral, had no right to alter the natural situation unless it operated equally.

You see herein how thoroughly English officials (and it seems to me all others) are imbued with the idea that the rights of a mere belligerent are the same as the rights of a nation, in cases like the one under consideration.

I have received to-day a letter from our consul at Paramaribo, dated September 20, in which he says the United States steamer Powhatan arrived there on the 14th in search of the Sumter, and left for Brazil the same day; also that the Keystone State arrived on the 18th on the same errand, and left on the 19th for the West India islands.

Your despatch of the 28th of September, acknowledging receipt of mine of the 4th, has arrived. As you make no mention of mine of the 11th, it would seem another mail has missed. I wrote our despatch agent at London on the subject several days ago.

He replies that my despatch of the 4th of September went on the 7th, and that of the 11th on the 14th, which was in regular order.

I have the honor to be, with great respect, your most obedient servant,

JAMES S. PIKE.

Hon. WILLIAM H. SEWARD,
Secretary of State, Washington.

Baron Van Zuylen to Mr. Pike.

[Translation.]

THE HAGUE, *October* 15, 1861.

SIR: By your despatch of the 8th of this month you have fixed my attention on the arrival of the "Sumter" at Paramaribo, and you complain that on this occasion the said vessel was admitted into ports of the Netherlands during eighteen days out of the forty-six in which the Sumter had shown herself in the West Indian seas.

You suppose that this is not a fortuitous case, and you demand that the government of the Netherlands, in accordance with the intentions mentioned at the close of my communication of the 17th September last, may not permit its ports to serve as stations or as base of hostile operations against the United States.

You have not deemed it your duty to enter for the moment on the discussion of the arguments contained in my above-mentioned communication, but you say that you wish to await preliminarily the reply of the cabinet at Washington.

I may, therefore, on my part, confine myself for the moment to referring, as to what regards the admission in general of the Sumter into the ports of the Netherlands and the character of this vessel, to the arguments contained in my communication of the 17th September, from which it follows, that if we do not choose to consider *prima facie* all the ships of the seceding States as privateers, and if, in the present case, the Sumter could not be, in the opinion of the government of the Netherlands, comprised among such, entrance to the ports of the Netherlands cannot be prohibited to that vessel without a departure from neutrality and from the express terms of the proclamation of the royal government.

It has already been observed that the latter, in forbidding access to the ports of the Netherlands to privateers, favors the United States much more, among others, than the declaration of the 10th of June by the French government, which, not permitting any vessel-of-war or privateer of the one or the other of the belligerents to sojourn *with prizes* in the ports of the empire for longer time than twenty-four hours, except in case of shelter through stress, (*relâche forcée,*) admits them without distinction when they do not bring prizes with them. But, without entering here into useless developments, I think I may observe to you, sir, that the royal government, whilst refusing to treat as pirates, or even to consider as privateers, all the vessels of the southern States, has striven, as much as the duties of strict neutrality permit, to keep the Sumter away from our ports. When this vessel arrived at Paramaribo, the commanders of two ships of the French imperial marine, which were there at the time, declared to the governor of Surinam that the Sumter was a regular vessel-of-war and not a privateer. The commander of the Sumter exhibited afterwards, to the same functionary, his commission as commandant in a regular navy.

Although there was no reason, under such circumstances, to refuse to the Sumter the enjoyment of the law of hospitality in all its extent, the governor, before referred to, strove to limit it as much as possible. Thus, although pit coal is not reputed contraband, if not at most, and within a recent time only, contraband by accident, it was not supplied to the Sumter except in the very restricted quantity of 125 tons, at the most sufficient for four days' progress.

However, the government of the Netherlands, wishing to give a fresh proof of its desire [to avoid] all that could give the slightest subject for complaint to the United States, has just sent instructions to the colonial authorities, enjoining them not to admit, except in case of shelter from stress, (*relâche forcée,*) the vessels-of-war and privateers of the two belligerent parties, unless for twice twenty-four hours, and not to permit them, when they are steamers, to provide themselves with a quantity of coal more than sufficient for a run of twenty-four hours.

It is needless to add that the cabinet of the Hague will not depart from the principles mentioned at the close of my reply of the 17th September, of which you demand the application; it does know and will know how to act in conformity with the obligations of impartiality and of neutrality, without losing sight of the care for its own dignity.

Called by the confidence of the King to maintain that dignity, to defend the rights of the Crown, and to direct the relations of the state with foreign powers, I know not how to conceal from you, sir, that certain expressions in

your communications above mentioned, of the 23d and 25th Sept. have caused an unpleasant impression on the King's government, and do appear to me to correspond with the manner in which I have striven to treat the question now under discussion, or with the desire which actuates the government of the Netherlands to seek for a solution perfectly in harmony with its sentiments of friendship towards the United States, and with the observance of treaties.

The feeling of distrust which seems to have dictated your last despatch of the 8th of this month, and which shows itself especially in some entirely erroneous appreciations of the conduct of the government of the Netherlands, gives to the last, strong in its good faith and in its friendly intentions, just cause for astonishment. So, then, the cabinet of which I have the honor to form part deems that it may dispense with undertaking a justification useless to all who examine impartially and without passion the events which have taken place.

The news which has reached me from the royal legations at London and at Washington, relative to the conduct of the British government in the affair of the Sumter, can only corroborate the views developed in my reply of 17th September last, and in the present communication.

It results from this, in effect, that not only has the British government treated the Sumter exactly as was done at Curaçoa, since that vessel sojourned six or seven days at the island of Trinidad, where she was received amicably and considered as a vessel-of-war, but that the crown lawyers of England, having been consulted on the matter, have unanimously declared that the conduct of the governor of that colony of England had been in all points in conformity with the Queen's proclamation of neutrality.

According to them the Sumter was not a privateer but a regular vessel-of war, (duly commissioned,) belonging to a state possessing the rights of war, (belligerent rights.)

The Sumter, then, has been treated as a vessel-of-war of the United States would have been, and that vessel had the same right to obtain supplies at Trinidad as any vessel belonging to the navy of the northern States.

Accept, sir, the fresh assurance of my high consideration.

DE ZUYLEN DE NIJEVELT.

Mr. PIKE,
Minister Resident of the United States of America.

Mr. Seward to Mr. Pike.

No. 26.] DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
Washington, October 17, 1861.

SIR: Your despatch of the 25th of September, No. 18, has been received. It is accompanied by a note which was addressed to you by Baron Van Zuylen, on the 17th day of September last, on the subject of the admission of the pirate steamer Sumter into the port of Curaçoa.

I reproduce the account of that transaction, which was made by this government a subject of complaint to the government of the Netherlands. The steamer Sumter hove in sight of the port of Curaçoa on the evening of the 15th of July, and fired a gun for the pilot, who immediately took to sea. On his reaching the pirate vessel she hoisted what is called the confederate flag, and the same being unknown in that port, the pilot told the captain that he had to report to the governor before taking the vessel into port.

government in their communication to me of the 17th of September, that we were entitled to be specially informed of the precise interpretation which this government puts upon their general declaration in the communication referred to, namely, that it will not permit its ports to be made the base of hostile operations against the United States commerce.

I have accordingly made the direct inquiry of Baron Van Zuylen, without waiting to hear what you have to say in response to that communication. In reply to my inquiry, Baron Van Zuylen has informed me that, previous to his receiving information of the appearance of the Sumter at Paramaribo, orders were issued by the department of the colonies, instructing the colonial authorities not to permit the repetition of the visits of the Sumter, and other vessels of the so-called Confederate States; and if they did make their appearance in Dutch ports, to require them to leave within twenty-four hours, under penalty of being held to occupy a hostile attitude towards the government of the Netherlands. And further, that those authorities have also been instructed to forbid the furnishing of such vessels with more than twenty-four hours supply of fuel. These instructions, thus defined, are to the point. Whether they have been made general, and with that disregard of distinctions between the rights of mere belligerents and those of recognized nationalities, enjoying pacific relations and acting under treaties of amity and friendship, that mark the communication to which I have adverted, I did not deem it pertinent to inquire, nor do I consider the inquiry of any value as regards the practical bearings of this case.

In compliance with my request, Baron Van Zuylen has promised to furnish me with a copy of the order referred to, which, when received, I shall transmit to you without delay.

Although this order, as thus described to me by Mr. Van Zuylen, only sustains the expectations I have expressed to you on two former occasions as to what the action of this government would be, yet, considering the present attitude of the question, it is a matter of some surprise to me that a copy of it should not have been tendered without waiting to have it asked for.

* * * * * * * *

Taking it to be as herein described, I do not see that the position of this government, so far as its action is concerned, is amenable to very grave censure, whatever may be said of its theoretic views, since the Dutch ports are now, substantially, shut to the vessels. The restriction in regard to supplying fuel, if adopted by other powers holding colonies in the West Indies, will put an end to rebel operations by steam in those seas.

I take some gratification in reflecting that my persistent appeals to the government to issue specific orders, on some ground, to their colonial authorities, looking to the exclusion of the piratical vessels of the seceding States from the Dutch ports, have not been wholly unavailing. That the government has argued against it, and declined acting on any suggestion I could make, is of small consequence, so long as they have found out a way of their own of doing the thing that was needed.

Baron Van Zuylen has renewedly expressed great regret that any questions should have arisen between the two governments.

I have the honor to be, with great respect, your most obedient servant,

JAMES S. PIKE.

HON. WILLIAM H. SEWARD,
Secretary of State.

Indice.

Secção Central. Confidencial Nº 7. Legação em Washington. Serie 1862.

Accusa recepção da Confidencial Nº 6 relativa ao tratamento dado pelo Governo Neerlandez ao = Sumter =, e responde a comprovando as informações anteriormente dadas por esta Legação sobre o mesmo assumpto, que foram consideradas naquella Confidencial como menos exactas.

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1ª Secção
Nº 9.

Legação Imperial do Brazil nos Estados Unidos
Washington em 6 de abril de 1862.

Illmo e Exmo Snr.

§ 1º. — Ha algum tempo que o Secretario da Guerra expedio uma ordem prohibindo a publicação pelos jornaes, ou a transmissão pelo telegrapho sem previa censura, de toda a noticia relativa ás operações militares do exercito federal, como V. Exª verá pelo que contem o incluso retalho do Times de 21 do corrente marcado com a letra — A —. O resultado desta medida, aliás muito natural e justificavel nas actuaes circumstancias, tem sido, que não se pode conhecer cousa alguma com certeza do que se passa no theatro da guerra, e que a imprensa mais do que nunca especula, inventa, e extravia a opinião. — Correo de plano, que os Federaes haviam feito 15,000 prisioneiros no Forte Donelson, e actualmente calcula-se, que não passaram elles de 3,500; publicaram os jornaes de Nova-York durante dous dias, que estava tomada a Ilha Nº 10 no rio Mississipi, onde os Confederados, depois de abandonarem Columbus, se oppunham á passagem da Esquadra federal ao mando do Commodore Foote, e fómos logo informados de que tal não havia e de que os Unionistas pouco ou nada adiantavam por esse lado; tem-se affirmado e contradito varias vezes, que

A' S. Exª o Snr Conselheiro
Benevenuto Augusto Magalhães Taques.

a cidade de Beaufort na Carolina do Norte está em poder dos Federaes, mas hontem foi isso desmentido; o mesmo succede a respeito da Capitulação do Forte Pulaski na Georgia; o Vapor = Nashville = que havendo regressado a Inglaterra, buscára abrigo no pôrto de Newberne dizia-se primeiro incendiado, depois capturado, e afinal tem-se d'certeza de que escapára illudindo a vigilancia da esquadra federal. É portanto do meu dever pôr a V. Ex.ª em guarda contra as exageraçoes e falsidades que abundam nos ditos jornaes de Nova-York, e deles passam aos de outros Paizes especialmente aos que se publicam no dia da sahida dos vapôres para Europa, cujas noticias são advede calculadas para fazer apparecer a causa federal como triumphante em toda a parte.

A algum periodico faz excepção a esta regra geral, é Este o = Courrier des Etats-Unis = que, posto que se incline á causa do Sul, procura ser imparcial e circumspecto.

§ 2º 1º Pouco direi portanto acerca das brilhantes victorias federaes que a Imprensa Unionista diariamente proclama, e que são mais ou menos problematicas. O que se sabe de positivo é, que os Federaes tem encontrado, como fica dito, na Ilha nº 10, situada no Mississipi perto de New-Madrid e pouco abaixo de Columbus, uma resistencia que não esperavam, impedindo assim a passagem as canhoneiras que deviam, descendo o rio, cooperar com o General Butler e o Commodore Farragut no ataque contra a Nova Orleans; que os Confederados, á ordem

do General Beauregard concentram grandes forças em Corynthio, occupando a estrada de ferro que liga Memphis a Charleston; e que o General Mac Clellan transportou já o seo exercito das visinhanças de Washington, para a Fortaleza de Monroe, donde se suppõe que emprehenderá a marcha sobre Richmond pela lingua de terra que se estende entre os rios Rappahannock e James, apoiado pela esquadra que subirá este ultimo.

Consta tambem, que o paiz que os Confederados abandonam, está todo devastado: não existe uma habitação, ou um campo cultivado, de maneira que o exercito federal não poderá adiantar, sem transportar com immenso trabalho e gastos, todo o necessario para sua manutenção.

A estes obstaculos materiaes ha que accumular os que nascem das intrigas politicas, e que tirando prestigio aos Chefes contribuem para paralysar a acção do exercito. Já tenho elevado ao conhecimento de V. Exª, que o General Mac-Clellan é alvo de uma forte opposição que activamente trabalha por derribal-o; já mencionei o primeiro passo dado para esse fim, quando o Secretario da guerra, sendo ainda elle General em Chefe, ordenou não obstante que as ordens para os Generaes seus subordinados fossem expedidas directamente pelo Ministerio; já alludi a outro mais recente e mais franco, pelo qual se lhe tirou o commando em chefe reduzindo-o á secundaria posição de Chefe do exercito do Potomac; e hoje devo mencionar um terceiro, pelo qual desse mesmo exercito do Potomac se lhe

tivaram dous corpos importantes (de 40,000 homens um
e de 30,000 outro) para serem postos sob as ordens
independentes dos Generaes Mac-Dowell e Banks. Esta
medida, conta-se, que encontrára grande resistencia
por parte do Presidente que só a ella accedeo, depois
que o Secretario da guerra Stanton ameaçou, que,
se não fosse adoptada, daria a sua demissão.

Os 30. A opposição a Mac-Clellan tem
uma significação politica, e representa a bandeira
abolicionista:- Mac-Clellan pertence ao partido
democratico, e os abolicionistas temem, que, si
ganhar uma brilhante victoria, terá os meios,
como tem a vontade, de contrarial-os efficazmente.
Por isso tratam de cortar-lhe as azas, não lhe 50
faltando no gabinete quem os apoie. Mas Mr. Lincoln
que na verdade tem nestes ultimos tempos mostrado
moderação e espirito conciliador, hesita em adoptar
medidas que podem complicar ainda mais a já
bem difficil situação. Mr. Seward está agora
com elle, e em opposição com os abolicionistas
exaltados.

Estamos diariamente vendo, que as idéas
politicas se vão classificando de modo a organisarem-
se dous fortes partidos, dos quaes um arvora a
bandeira da emancipação e outro a da União.
Estes partidos têm suas altas e baixas, e no momento
actual parece que os abolicionistas estão no
ascendente. Isso dêo um indicio, não só os factos
acima referidos relativos ao General Mac-Clellan,
como a circumstancia de haver sido reforçado o

exercito do Archi-abolicionista General Fremont, e de se lhe haver incorporado, como General de Brigada, o celebre Mr. Sickles - ex-Ministro americano em Madrid, notavel pela exageração de suas opiniões demagogicas e abolicionistas.

Ascendente dos partidarios da emancipação vae-se fazendo tambem sentir no Congresso. A Mensagem do Presidente que remetti em meu officio desta Secção e serie, de N.o 8, recebeo do Senado um voto de approvação, e o Bill abolindo a escravidão no districto de Columbia foi tambem já approvado pelo mesmo Corpo. Não creio, que a opinião publica em geral apoia a politica dos abolicionistas e consta-me, que Mr. Seward tem muita confiança em que as derrotará; mas como a indole desse partido é violenta e não reparará elle em meios para conseguir os seus fins, ha receio de que supplante a seus adversarios. Mr. Chase, Secretario do Thesouro, e abolicionista decidido, annunciou em presença de pessôa que me o repetio, que — se no mez de Agosto não estiverem as guerra concluida, se proporia no Congresso a abolição pura e simples com a alternativa do reconhecimento da Confederação do Sul.

§.o 4.o Nomeio de todas estas complicações não se vêem fructos notaveis das victorias ganhadas no Oeste pelos Generaes Buell e Grant e na Costa por Burnside e pelo Commodoro Dupont. Não decantado espirito unionista que se dizia compromettido e só a espera de um apoio militar federal para

desenvolver-se, não apparece. Ao approximarem-se os Federaes, os habitantes dos Estados - invadidos, ou se retiram com o que podem levar, ou permanecem neutraes e inertes com poucas excepções. No Tennessee as fazendas, sobretudo, fiando-se nas immunidades do sexo, não perdem occasião de manifestar seo odio contra os homens do Norte e de despeitear quando podem a tropa federal. Já teem sido incendiadas as pequenas povoações de Elizabeth-City, Newbern, Hampton e Big-Bethel, e as forças do Sul ameaçam incendiar as grandes cidades de Richmond, Norfolk e Memphis, se os Federaes nella penetrarem.

§º 5º. - No Tennessee existem depois que nelle entraram os vencedores do Forte Donelson, dous governos: um secessionista que obedece ao governador Harris e à Legislatura trasladada a Memphis, e outro federal que obedece ao Senador Johnson nomeado pelo Presidente Governador Provisorio Militar, que se installou em Nashville. Esta nomeação de Mr. Johnson, sem duvida justificavel pela necessidade, é mais uma prova do quanto é hoje letra morta a Constituição dos Estados-Unidos. Incluo um retalho do Times de Nova-York de 21 de março (letra B) que contem um artigo apologetico della.

§º 6º. Nada conta nesta capital sobre o Chesapeake ou Virginia, senão que se acha concentrando e reforçando em Norfolk e que de um momento a outro se espera volta a offerecer batalha a esquadra federal. O Monitor está com as fornalhas permanentemente accesas

à sua espera e varios outros vapores federaes estão alerta para tentarem contra o terrivel navio inimigo um ataque simultaneo e energico. Dizem que o Governo Federal offereceu o premio de um milhão de dollars a quem destruir o dito Virginia (tal é o terror que lhe inspira), e que Mr Vanderbilt, o bem conhecido armador de Nova-York, está inclinado a procurar ganhal-o.

Varios vasos de guerra inglezes e francezes reuniram-se em Hampton Roads com o fim de presenciarem o grande conflicto que se espera, tendo que não seja tambem um terrivel, mas, e interessante espectaculo presenciado por Officiaes da nossa Marinha de guerra.

§ 7º Existe em Washington nesta Capital, havia 6 mezes, uma Commissão mista granadino-americana, com o fim de liquidar reclamações pendentes entre as duas Republicas. Devia o tempo de seus trabalhos ser limitado e já expirou. Os commissarios americanos, porem, trataram de demorar o julgamento das principaes reclamações até a ultima hora; e no mesmo dia em que devia terminar a liquidação, apresentou para decidil-as uma sentença assignada pelo Commissario arbitro (que é tambem americano) sem que houvesse sido ouvido o seu Collega granadino. Este protestou contra semelhante irregularidade que tem provocado da parte de muitos membros do Corpo Diplomatico commentarios muito desfavoraveis e a meu ver bem merecidos, sobre a probidade dos

funccionarios americanos e do Governo que consente em taes abusos.

§º 8º Addição em 7 de Abril. Contam hontem a noite que o exercito do General Mac-Clellan emprehendêra ja sua marcha sobre Richmond, e estava bombardeando a cidade de Yorktown, proxima de Big-Bethel, e não distante do forte Monroe, ou de os Confederados, as ordens do General Magruder, procuravam retardar a dita marcha.

Soube-se egualmente, que dous correspondentes da imprensa ingleza (Mr. Russel do Times e Vizitelli do Illustrated London News) que por convite do General Mac-Clellan acompanhavam o seo exercito foram por ordem do Secretario da Guerra intimados a que se retirassem, e partem cheios de despeito para a Europa. É mais uma desfeita que se faz ao Chefe do exercito do Potomac, e que póde trazer mais damno á causa federal do que talvez calcula Mr. Stanton; não será estranho que ella provoque da parte do gigante da imprensa inglesa represalias que não são para desprezar-se.

§º 9º. Com 8 de abril. Remetto incluso um retalho do Intelligencer de hoje que publica alguns detalhes interessantes sobre as operações defronte de Yorktown que se diz haver sido incendiada pelos insurgentes, sobre o estado em que estão as cousas em Beaufort e o forte Macon, assim como na Ilha nº 10, sobre a concentração de forças secessionistas no Tennessee, e sobre a medida adoptada pelo Governo de Richmond para declarar livre o Commercio estrangeiro.

Digne-se V. Exª aceitar os reiterados protestos do meu profundo respeito e alta consideração.

Miguel Maria Lisboa

Judice. Resumo das noticias politicas dos Estados

Rebellion & Times & New York & March 21 1862

VOL. XI—NO. 3274.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

The Inquiry into the Censorship of the Press.

Report of the House Judiciary Committee.

The People of Tennessee Petitioning for Postal Facilities.

The Bridges Destroyed by the Rebels in their Retreat from Manassas.

Increased Railroad Facilities Between New-York and Washington.

DEBATE IN THE HOUSE ON THE TAX BILL.

OUR SPECIAL WASHINGTON DISPATCHES.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, March 20.

THE CENSORSHIP OF THE TELEGRAPH—REPORT OF THE HOUSE JUDICIARY COMMITTEE.

The House Committee on Judiciary, in their report made to-day, examine at large into the Censorship of the Press. While they say that from want of qualification or proper discrimination on the part of the Censor has arisen much of the complaint made by the Press, they remark that the censorship seems to have been without any clearly-defined limits, after the departure from the general agreement between Gen. McCLELLAN and the representatives of the Press. The Committee give numerous examples to show that dispatches of a harmless nature have been excluded from transmission. No adequate measure seems to have been adopted to prevent the transmission of what the Censor denominated "contraband" intelligence through the telegraph offices at Baltimore, Philadelphia, New-York, and other important points, while information on almost every subject was excluded from the wires in this city. The representatives of the Press who have testified before the Committee have manifested no disposition to complain of the suppression of dispatches of a military character which could in any manner be *tortured* into disclosures of information to the enemy, and might in the slightest degree embarrass the Government. They have uniformly expressed themselves as willing to submit to the rules established by the Government between them and Gen. McCLELLAN. The correspondents generally seem to have the same understanding of the rule by which the Censor determined what may and what may not be sent over the wires to their respective papers. Very few dispatches reflecting on members of the Cabinet or other civil officers, were found among those suppressed by the Censor.

The witnesses examined by the Committee explain this by stating that they seldom prepared such dispatches, as they understood they would not be permitted to send them over the wires. The Committee answer the points of inquiry directed by the resolution of the House as follows:

1. A telegraphic censorship of the Press has been established in this city.

2. The censorship existing at the time the investigation was directed by the House, was originally established upon the basis of the agreement between the representatives of the Press and Gen. McCLELLAN, but was enlarged in its scope by the Secretary of State.

3. At the time the inquiry was directed by the House, and for some months prior to that time, and until the 25th of February last, the censorship was controlled by the Secretary of State.

4. The original design was to prevent the publication of military information which might be of advantage to the rebel authorities.

5. Dispatches almost numberless, of a political, personal and general character, have been suppressed by the Censor, and correspondents have been deterred from preparing others, because they knew they could not send them to their papers by telegraph.

6. The Telegraph has become a most important auxiliary [illegible] country, and should be left as free from Government interference as may be consistent with the necessities of the Government in time of war. These necessities cannot extend beyond what may be legitimately connected with the military or naval affairs of the nation, and to these should the Government interference with the transmission of intelligence be confined—for it is this character of information alone which can be of importance to the enemy, and which may be properly withheld from the Press and public, in order that it may not reach the enemy. The Committee, therefore, recommend the adoption of the following resolution by the House:

Resolved, That the Government should not interfere with the free transmission of intelligence by telegraph, when the same will not aid the enemy in his military or naval operations, or give him information concerning such operations on the part of the Government, except when it may become necessary for the Government, under the authority of Congress, to assume exclusive control of the telegraph for its own legitimate purposes, or to assert the right of priority in the transmission of its own dispatches.

Senator Johnson's Mission to Tennessee—Treatment of Sustained Rebels.

The action of the President in appointing Hon. ANDREW JOHNSON, in placing [illegible] Senator JOHNSON, United States Senate, [illegible] the temporary [illegible] one of the most [illegible] the rebellion [illegible] has yet [illegible] Virginia, in [illegible] Governor PIERPOINT, [illegible] the western counties, being recognized as the legitimate consort [illegible] of the Government which Gov. [illegible] and the previous legislature abdicated [illegible] Richmond. This State has not ceased to be represented in either House of Congress. In Maryland, the Executive remained loyal, while the disloyal Legislature was suppressed by a rescript from Washington, and has been succeeded by another, elected in pursuance of established law and usage. In Missouri, a loyal Convention deposed a disloyal Governor and installed another in his place. In Kentucky, both Governor (nominally) and Legislature remained loyal. In all the cases cited, the States retained an independent position and maintained their previous relations to the Central Government.

In the case of Tennessee, a State [illegible] the functionaries of the State [illegible] recognizing National Government [illegible] legislative authority, but waging war [illegible] Such an attitude necessarily [illegible] the latter to reject the [illegible] character. [illegible] the State officers [illegible] the State militia [illegible] to deny the [illegible] to the Federal [illegible] [illegible] relations to the Union, from which domestic government, as well as membership in the Union, must spring anew from the people. The right of these to assemble, and in accordance with well known precedents, to construct a Government and install it in the place of the abdicated one, is thoroughly recognized. In the meantime order must be maintained by the military arm. Mr. JOHNSON consequently acts in a military capacity, which is undoubtedly designed to give way to the civil law, so soon as Government is reorganized and set in motion, and is in a position to sustain itself and enforce the observance of its own decrees and the execution of the Constitution and laws of the United States.

Mr. JOHNSON's mission is a most interesting one, not only in itself but as a precedent that may have to be copied in every rebellious State. All may be subdued, as has been Tennessee. In all, the local Governments may have to be suppressed, and new ones spring from the action of the people in their original, or sovereign capacity. Whatever may be the category in which the rebellion may have placed the rebels, in reference to the infliction of penalties or disabilities as punishment for their crimes, their relation to the Constitution, as far as the Executive is concerned, remains unchanged. The President has but one duty—as he has but one aim—the restoration of our political and territorial integrity. He can go no further, within or without the Constitution. What powers Congress may have in the premises, it is not now pertinent to discuss. But the President has ministerial functions only—not legislative or judicial. He is bound, as he is now doing, to enforce the laws. When Tennessee appears with her Representatives and Senators at the Capitol, the question of their competency, or of the authority which sent them, will be discussed and settled, in accordance with the Constitution, by the bodies to which they seek admission.

We assume that the rebellion [illegible] will not be regarded as in any [illegible] subverting its own Constitution. In fact, the integrity of this is fully recognized by the admission of Mr. MAYNARD, as member of the House from one of the Eastern Districts of the State. The only step, therefore, necessary to restore Tennessee to its place in the Union will be the election and appointment of officers contemplated by its Constitution, and for the execution of the laws provided by that instrument. The position taken by the National Government will greatly aid it in carrying out its plans for restoration. If ten loyal men are found in the State, these may constitute *de facto* the Government. Such Government may for some time to come have to be sustained by the National authority. It will rest with the people to say whether they will return to their place as loyal citizens of the Union, or whether they will remain under the surveillance of the military power. We have no doubt of the ultimate result. The action of the Federal Government, so far as this can be maintained, will lose none of its paternal character. It knows no guide but the Constitution. The great mass of the people must soon call for its restoration. There will, to be sure, be an abundance of mortified pride defeat; but all this must be pocketed or smothered as best it can be. Time will bring its alleviations, but time should never efface the recollection of the fate of pride that scorned all subordination; of insatiable ambition and lust of power that trampled under foot the most solemn obligations, and sought to destroy the best Government ever framed, and blot out of existence a nation which is, and has been, the hope of mankind. Such a recollection should be ever fresh in the mind, both as punishment for the present, and warning for the future.

C. Intelligencer de Washington

WASHINGTON.

"LIBERTY AND UNION, NOW AND FOREVER, ONE AND INSEPARABLE."

TUESDAY, APRIL 8, 1862.

THE FOREIGN ECHO.

The last steamer from England brings us the comments ventured by the British press on the special message addressed to Congress by President LINCOLN, recommending the initiation of a policy looking to the gradual emancipation of slaves, with compensation to owners. It was to be expected that a document which has been the subject of different construction and appreciation in our own country would be much more generally misunderstood in England, where our political affairs are so little studied and so inadequately comprehended by even the more intelligent classes. The Liverpool Mercury appears to represent the majority of its contemporaries in considering the message as the first indication of "a desire to end the struggle by compromise," as proving that the President regards "the greater part of the United States as irretrievably lost." But Wilmer and Smith's European Times declares that, notwithstanding the press, the proposition has been received favorably by the people of England in general. The London Times has another characteristic article on our political situation, in which it says:

"It is excusable, if more than excusable, and feel relieved at the prospect of the Union breaking up. As the Americans have been appealing now for half a century to their overpowering numbers, their physical resources, their compact organizations, their irresistible strength, and their 'manifest destiny,' it is natural we should feel relieved to see the impending avalanche *breaking into harmless fragments*. The Americans themselves have raised our fears, and now abate them."

It would of course be a very fatuous hope to expect that our British kindred, as represented by their Government, should profess to feel a sympathy for the American people, such as obtains between man and man under the law of Christian benevolence, as all observers must be aware that nations rarely act towards each other on this principle. And what the American people ask in the present crisis, even of the kindred people to whom they had supposed themselves authorized to look for something like sympathy, is simple justice under the law and usage of nations.

But we think the London Times presses its right to a cool indifference somewhat too far when it pleads for the privilege of taking not only a selfish but also a "narrow" view of this American question. And however "relieved" the Times may be "at the prospect of the Union breaking up," prudence would dictate the propriety of not avowing the sentiment before it clearly appears that the "prospect" is sufficiently decided to justify the indulgence of such an unamiable candor at the expense of a distressed neighbor.

But if the Times, whether for good or bad reasons, confesses to exultation at the sight of events portending the "breaking up" of our Union "into harmless fragments," it will not wonder at the efforts which the American nation is now putting forth to preserve at once the conditions of its unity at home and its respectability abroad. And if the British journal demands a classical authority for such a determination on the part of the American Republic, it may be found in the following extract from a speech of PERICLES, on the defection of Eubœa and Megara. It is peculiarly appropriate to the state of our own country at the present time. He said:

"No State can be respected if fragment after fragment may be detached from it with impunity; if traitors are permitted to delude and discompose the contented, and to seduce the ignorant from their allegiance; if loyalty is a weakness, sedition a duty, conspiracy wisdom, and rebellion heroism."

FROM YORK RIVER, &c.

From the seat of war in lower Virginia private information up to Sunday noon has been received. Gen. McClellan's army then occupied the entire line of defence which extends across the peninsula from Yorktown to James river, embracing three batteries and several rifle pits.

An artillery engagement had occurred with Magruder's battery at Winn's Mill, near James river, and another with the battery at Lee's Mill, two miles from Yorktown. The battery in the centre had not been attacked. The peninsula at this point is six miles wide.

The first shell from Magruder's battery killed three men in the Seventh Maine Regiment, but two hundred shells afterwards thrown did no injury whatever.

Yorktown was seen to be in flames, and it was conjectured that the rebels had fired the town, perhaps with an intention of evacuating their position. The place, it was supposed, would be taken and occupied by Gen. McClellan on Sunday night. So far there had been no infantry engagements.

FROM [illegible]

The transport [illegible] 4th instant, arrived at [illegible]

Among her passengers is Brig. Gen. Saxton, Army, late in command of Port Royal.

The news from South Carolina and Georgia is not important. From Florida, however, the intelligence is interesting. Advices from Jacksonville are to the 1st inst., at which time our forces were momentarily expecting attack from the rebels, consisting of two Mississippi regiments and one of Florida guerrillas, with a troop of horse and a battery of artillery. Brig. Gen. WRIGHT, commanding the national forces at that place, was confident of being able to sustain himself and protect the town and inhabitants, the majority of whom are said to be loyal citizens.

THE BURNSIDE EXPEDITION.

The latest accounts from Newbern are to Thursday last. There is very little news of interest from the Burnside expedition.

The report was current that Gen. Burnside had been ordered to evacuate Nowbern within six days, and that he had returned reply that he would meet the rebel Commander at Golisboro' and at Raleigh.

The state of affairs at Beaufort remained nearly the same as at the date of the preceding accounts. Fort Macon still holds out, and is to be besieged. Extensive preparations were going on, and operations were to be commenced in a few days. A few shells had already been thrown into the fort.

WAR ITEMS.

Reports received at Cairo from the Tennessee river state that the gunboats Cairo, Lexington, Taylor, and transport Tigress, have made a reconnoissance as far as Florence, Alabama. They met with no resistance on the way, and only discovered one fort, deserted, where the enemy had nine guns planted.

A correspondent of a Western paper who has lately visited New Madrid says that the town presents a very sad spectacle. Whole blocks of houses have been destroyed by the rebels in order to obtain a clear sweep for their guns; and even this wholesale destruction of property does not appear so badly as the buildings which are partially destroyed, bored through and through with shot and torn with shell, leaving just enough of them to show what they once had been. There are none of its inhabitants left—none—and many years will elapse before the town will be what it once was.

A military commission organized in Missouri by order of Gen. Halleck, has sentenced John Ellis, publisher of the Boone County Standard, for treasonable publications, to be carried beyond the limits of the State, and to close confinement if he returns. The sentence has been approved by the Secretary of War, and all military commanders are directed to be guided by the action of the Government in this case.

THE REBEL FORCE IN MISSISSIPPI.

A Nashville correspondent of the Chicago Tribune says:

"The concentrations against Gen. Smith are most formidable and threatening. Gen. A. S. Johnston's whole force has been withdrawn from Decatur. There is hardly a corporal's guard at that point. The forces of Brig. Gen. Cheatham were removed from Jackson to Corinth. Gen. [illegible] passed a large portion of his army to the same point. Brig. Gen. T. J. McCowan in command at Island No. [illegible] Bragg holds Humboldt with the majority of his [illegible] drilled men from Pensacola. It is said that these [illegible] best troops in the Confederacy, and are but thousand. The whole force thus concentrated against [illegible] will aggregate not less than fifty thousand men—double his force. Unless Gen. Halleck pushes [illegible] forward, Gen. Smith may be overcome, and we [illegible] with a terrible reverse. At any rate, troops [illegible] to be poured in upon Gen. Smith. He has [illegible] position which must be defended, and which [illegible] held, and I have no doubt will be."

[illegible] not seen from any other source any expression [illegible] union for the safety of the national forces up the [illegible] river. All the letters from that point speak [illegible] tragingly for the success of the expedition. Gen. [illegible] his immediate command, doubtless reached [illegible] two or three days ago, and it is not probable that [illegible] necessarily delay active operations against the [illegible] enemy.

IMPORTANT FROM ISLAND No. 10.

All the recent intelligence from Island No. 10 indicates more active operations at that point. The obstacles heretofore have been the high water and the want of means to enable Gen. Pope to co-operate with the fleet of Commodore Foote in an assault upon the enemy's fortifications. These obstacles are now overcome. During Friday night the gunboat Carondelet ran past the rebel batteries and reached Gen. Pope. She was fired upon by the Confederates, but none of their shots struck her. On Sunday night another gunboat got safely through. These were intended, we presume, to protect the General's forces from the enemy's batteries and gunboats whilst they crossed the river. In the mean time a new route for small boats had been opened from the fleet to New Madrid through the swamps, and by this channel Gen. Pope received a number of ferry-boats. With these means of transportation and protection at his disposal, the General yesterday, as we learn from a despatch to the Secretary of War, made a successful landing, in force, on the Tennessee shore. The whole movement was triumphantly accomplished, and indicates an early and decisive joint attack upon the Island, the defences of which have been greatly strengthened since the commencement of the siege. No doubt is entertained, however, that the assault when made will result in another great Union victory.

THE CHANCES OF ESCAPE.

The editor of the Chicago Post, writing from Island No 10, March 31, says:

"Those who fancy that when the final struggle at this point has been made, and the enemy conquered, the entire lot will be 'bagged,' need not, as I have before insinuated, lay that flattering unction to their soul.' It is probable that, in the event of a speedy reduction of the position, scarcely one-sixth of the force now contending against us will be taken. The plank road is an easy and smooth road of egress for troops, if not for stores and ordnance. We may be so fortunate as to gain much in the way of 'plunder,' but the live spoils will be comparatively few if the rebels are yet possessed of a tithe of the discretion they have shown in the past. The rebel transports are yet free to come and go from the widow Merriweather's landing, and from thence to the batteries opposed to us, it will be remembered, is but a distance of five miles. This is but a short 'stretch' for a fleet-footed rebel with a foe in the rear."

THE OFFICERS OF OUR ARMY.

From the Boston Daily Advertiser.

LATE SOUTHERN NEWS.

The subjoined interesting summary of late Southern news is taken principally from the Richmond Examiner of Saturday last:

FREE TRADE.

A bill to abolish the tariff and throwing open our Confederate ports to the commerce of all the world, except of the United States, has passed the House of Representatives with extraordinary and unexpected unanimity, and is now before the Senate.

In the brief discussion which the bill elicited in the House the fact transpired that the revenue from the tariff so far had been only sufficient to defray the expenses of the custom-house establishment.

The bill provides for the repeal of all laws by which duties are laid and collected on foreign goods, wares, or merchandise imported from foreign countries, except as regards those imported from the United States of America.

THE CAPTURE OF RICHMOND.

The Richmond Examiner also has the following editorial:

"The Northern mind has settled down upon the purpose of overrunning Virginia and capturing Richmond, the Confederate capital, at every cost. In this enterprise all hearts are enlisted, and upon it all the energies of their Government are bent. For this purpose they have assembled an army of a hundred and eighty thousand men, including that of Burnside, which they regard as one of the most formidable in machinery, discipline, and equipment that ever took the field. Whatever be the grit and stamina of the men there is probably no doubt of the fact that it possesses all the advantages which wealth and pains can give to troops.

"It is certain that the North regard the demonstration against Richmond as the grand coup of the war, and we need not conceal from ourselves that the danger is serious and formidable. It is believed that while heavy bodies of troops will attempt to cross the country from different points on the Potomac, in conjunction with an army marching up the valley from Winchester, the heaviest columns of their forces will be landed from our river estuaries, and a march attempted along our eastern peninsulas. No doubt remains that we are approaching momentous and decisive events, and that some of the most important battles that will have a place in history are soon to be joined.

"It is not for us to speak of the heavy movements of our own troops that are constantly going on. It is sufficient to say that our generals are cheerful and ready for the conflict."

WAR RUMORS.

There are two notable war rumors, which were very extensively circulated on the streets yesterday: one that the Yankee mortar boat fleet had appeared off New Orleans, and had got inside the bar: the other, that our pickets near Fredericksburg had been driven in, and that the enemy's lines had been advanced within six miles of that city. Neither of these exciting reports is sustained by a tithe of official intelligence received at the War Department.

INCENDIARY LANGUAGE.

The New Orleans Crescent of the 17th ultimo says:

"A man named George Leopold has been arrested on the charge of using incendiary language. He didn't want to do military duty; would rather fight for Lincoln than against him, &c. George is not the only one who talks strangely in this city, and is far from being the only one who acts strangely. All loyal men should come forward now and do their duty cheerfully, without waiting to be locked up."

THE IMPENDING BATTLE IN THE WEST.

MOBILE, APRIL 4.—The Advertiser has a special message from Memphis, stating that Gen. Buell's army had reached Savannah, on Tennessee river, from Columbia. There had been brisk skirmishing and great activity on both sides for the great struggle.

FROM BILOXI AND SHIP ISLAND.

MOBILE, APRIL 4.—On Wednesday a Yankee force, two thousand strong, landed at Biloxi from three vessels, and cut the telegraph line connecting Mobile with New Orleans. A large fleet is off Ship Island.

COTTON NOT KING.

The Mobile Register of the 18th ultimo says: "A letter from New Orleans to the Register, of March 13th, says that the Southern Commissioners are greatly dispirited at the reception which M. Thouvenel gave Mr. Slidell. But as Mr. Yancey observed in his speech, slavery has made such a wall of partition between the South and Europe that all hopes of a prompt recognition by England and France must be for the present abandoned. As to their want of cotton, I am of the opinion expressed by Mr. Semmes, of Louisiana, in the Confederate Congress, and I have long since abandoned the idea that cotton is king. We have tested the power of King Cotton, and found him to be wanting. We must now abandon all dependence on foreign intervention and trust only our sword and the justice of our cause. As to the offers said to have been made to the French Emperor of a portion of Louisiana or Florida as a guarantee for her assistance, I do not believe a word of it. France is no more in position to accept such an offer than Mr. Slidell is to make it."

THE NASHVILLE.

The Richmond Enquirer of the 1st instant publishes the following extract from the Raleigh Register concerning the privateer Nashville:

"We had the pleasure on Sunday afternoon of seeing the gallant officer who, on the previous Monday night, extricated the steamer Nashville from the toils of the blockading squadron at Beaufort, although twenty-two shots were fired at her. Like the Sumter, the Nashville seems to bear a charmed life. She is now the property of private individuals."

MOVEMENT IN SOUTH CAROLINA.

The Savannah News reports the landing of some seven thousand Federals at Red Bluff, in South Carolina, some eight miles from Savannah. The News says:

"Our informant, who came to this city last evening, states that he saw a Carolina regiment proceeding to Red Bluff, and that every preparation had been made to give the Federals a suitable reception. Bluffton is but twelve miles from Red Bluff, and it is important that the railroad between this city and Charleston should be protected."

4ª Secção.
Nº 9
1861-1862.

Legação Imperial do Brazil nos Estados-Unidos
Washington 8 de abril de 1862.

3
1862
6

Ill.mo e Ex.mo Snr.

Em cumprimento das ordens vigentes tenho a honra de participar a V. Ex.ª que no dia 4 do corrente mez saquei sobre a Legação Imperial em Londres a quantia de Ls 576.11.3, importancia de meos vencimentos no 4º quartel do corrente anno financeiro.

Participaram-me que haviam igualmente sacado os seos vencimentos relativos ao mesmo quartel o Secretario e o Addido á esta Legação, assim como o Consul Geral do Imperio em Nova-York; o primeiro a quantia de Ls 140.12.6., o segundo a de Ls 84.7.6, e o terceiro a de 70.6.3.

Digne-se V. Ex.ª aceitar os reiterados protestos do meo profundo respeito e alta consideração

A. S. Ex.ª o Snr Conselheiro
Benevenuto A. Magalhães Taques

Miguel Maria Lisboa

Secção Central
N. 8
Confidencial

Legação Imperial do Brasil nos Estados Unidos
Washington em 7 de Abril de 1862.

Illm.º e Exm.º Snr.

Depois de haver eu expedido minhas confidenciaes N.os 3 e 5 deste anno, recebi de Mr. Seward uma copia da instrucção que elle no dia 18 dera a Mr. Webb, relativa á questão do Sumter, e que inclúo marcada com o N.º 1.

Nella encontrará V. Ex.ª, alem de outras inconsideradas observações, a repetição do que o Secretario de Estado me disse na conferencia do dia 13 sobre ser o Brasil a unica Nação que não tinha adoptado medidas rigorosas para impedir a entrada de embarcações piratas em seus portos, a não ser em casos de perigo (distreß) ou por mais de 24 horas.

Inconsiderada na verdade me parece a phrase em que Mr. Seward insinúa uma especie de ameaça quando diz que não é necessario por ora explicar o como os Estados Unidos esperam vencer as difficuldades que resultam do proceder pouco amigavel do Brasil, e sobretudo aquella em que forma uma hypothese segundo a qual todas as Nações maritimas que teem reconhecido os insurgentes como belligerantes, figurarão como conspirando contra os Estados Unidos

Illm.º e Exm.º Snr. José Maria da Silva Paranhos Fagundes.

para derribal-os

Como até o dia 27 de Março (dia de audiencia diplomatica) não me tivessem sido remettidos os documentos que o Secretario d'Estado me havia promettido, sobre a marcha das Nações Marítimas, excepto o que foi com minha Confidencial N.º 5, resolvi ir fallar-lhe de novo para perguntar-lhe quaes eram entre as ditas Nações Marítimas aquellas a que elle se referia em sua instrucção a Mr. Webb, e que ordens haviam ellas expedido.

Encetei minha conversação dizendo que eu sentia que o proceder do meu Governo, que era fundado no direito das Gentes, lhe causasse descontentamento; e que em uma questão desta especie que não podia ser esclarecida senão por meio de uma discussão franca e amigavel, elle se recusasse a todo o debate, mas que respeitando a sua declaração não procuraria forçar esse debate contra a sua vontade. Proseguindo que eu vinha apenas recordar-lhe a sua promessa de esclarecer-me sobre a posição excepcional e isolada que elle attribuia ao Governo Imperial no relativo á admissão em nossos portos de Corsarios e Vasos de guerra dos insurgentes.

Mr. Seward respondeo-me que, alem do que eu já sabia sobre a Inglaterra, elle me referiria ao que praticára o Governo Francez, e constava das Notas de Mr. Dayton de 22 de Maio e 12 de Junho de 1861, impressas a paginas 192 e 206 do volume de sua correspondencia diplomatica, as quaes leo-me. Observei-lhe então que o Governo Neerlandez era aquelle que mais tivera que fazer com o Sumter, e pergun-

tei-lhe si elle me podia indicar quaes eram as suas ordens actualmente em vigor. Mr Seward respondeo-me que elle diria a Mr Hunter que m'as communicasse, e acrescentou que podia affirmar-me que eram ellas identicas ás de Inglaterra e da França.

Observei-lhe então que eu estimaria muito ser esclarecido sobre o verdadeiro estado das cousas, pois não me parecia que o meu Governo tinha inclinação ou interesse em occupar uma posição isolada e excepcional, animado como eu sabia que estava por sentimentos de benevolencia para com os Estados Unidos quaes patenteara o despacho de que eu lhe havia deixado copia. Accrescentei então que eu não podia comprehender como a linguagem franca e cordial daquelle despacho houvesse podido provocar a instrucção a Mr Webb de que elle me communicára copia.

Mr Seward fugindo a questão, replicou a isto com o seu estribilho repisado de que o Governo Federal não podia consentir em que ninguem considerasse os Estados Unidos senão como uma Nação inteira (undivided). Fazendo-lhe eu ver que nós não haviamos reconhecido os insurgentes como uma Nação independente, e que por consequencia continuavamos considerando os Estados Unidos como uma Nação inteira, mas uma Nação no seio da qual existia uma insurreição em taes proporções que os que de facto faziam a guerra para sustental-a estavam no caso de serem considerados como belligerantes segundo os principios do Direito das Gentes, e a pratica constante do proprio Governo Federal. Exaltou-se então Mr Seward

e disse-me que elle não estava alli para defender
ou discutir os actos das Administrações passa-
das que lhe bastava dizer-me que o actual
Governo dos Estados Unidos seguia uma
politica diversa da de seus predecessores; e
indo alem do que eu esperava soltou uma phra-
se que eu até tenho repugnancia de referir a
V. Exª, e só a refiro pela utilidade que pode
haver em julgar por ella da irritação em
que se póe o espirito do Secretario de Estado,
quando se lhe suscita a questão de conside-
rar as insurgentes como belligerantes. Foi
a seguinte: "Nós defendemos a causa da
"ordem, e dentro de um anno haverá uma
"rebellião no Brasil e nós vos iremos aju- 14
"dar a debellal-a". Respondi a isso seria-
"mente que "eu tinha toda a confiança em
"que tal não succederia", e elle então cahindo
"em si replicou; haverá rebellião em toda
"a parte; o mundo todo está em revolução;
e os Estados Unidos são os campeões da
ordem e da liberdade."

Depois desta explosão moderou-se
mais e disse-me: "Nós não pleitearemos por
ora; si vós insistirdes em vossa conducta
pouco amigavel, protestaremos." (We
shall not quarrell for the present, if you insist
in your unfriendly conduct, we shall protest)

Persuadido de que não haveria utilidade
em continuar uma conversação tão estranha,
e reservando-me para em occasião mais propi-
cia reatal-a, retirei-me reiterando que eu es-
peraria pelo documento neerlandes que Mr. Hem-
ter deria mandar-me.

N. Exª. notará que não fiz allusão

nem á nota de Mr. Strenz a Mr. Pike de 14 de Dezembro de 1861, nem ao Memorandum que tanto por V. Exª. como pelo Sr. Visconde de Santo Amaro me foi remettido - documentos estes que destroem completamente a exclusiva posição em que nos pretende collocar Mr. Seward. Assim pratiquei pelo desejo de refutar a accusação que se nos lançava, si fosse possivel, com um documento fornecido pelo proprio Departamento de Estado, e pela esperança de que com alguma demora poderia talvez produzir melhor effeito a exhibição do que V. Exª. me ministrou.

Antes de proseguir devo dar conta a V. Exª. de uma conversação familiar que tive no dia 24 de Março com o Senador Sumner, jantando nós em casa do Ministro de Bremen, sem mais testemunha que este Ministro.

V. Exª. recorda sem duvida que Mr. Sumner é Presidente da Commissão Diplomatica no Senado, cargo que lhe dá uma influencia sobre a direcção dos negocios estrangeiros da União, inferior somente á do Secretario de Estado.

Começou elle a conversação a que me refiro, dizendo-me que fôra ver a Mr. Seward no dia em que elle estava occupado em redigir a instrucção para Mr. Webb, e que o Secretario de Estado lh'a havia lido. Respondi-lhe que visto estar elle ao facto daquelle documento, não havia motivo por que não conversassemos livremente sobre elle; e que por minha parte eu havia visto com magoa que elle continha phrases que podiam irritar os animos e tornar de difficil solução um assumpto que tratado com calma podia terminar

satisfactoriamente, e não tinha applicação ou utilidade alguma pratica.

Mr. Sumner perguntou-me a que phrases alludia eu, e então citei-lhe aquella em que se insinuava que as nações maritimas podiam conspirar contra os Estados Unidos para derribal-os.

Mr. Sumner replicou-me que eu não devia tomar o assumpto muito a peito, nem essas phrases ao pé da letra; e que Mr. Seward quando se lhe fallava em belligerantes, ficava hallucinado (Whenever the question of belligerent rights is moved, he labours under an hallucination) Acrescentou que elle não comprehendia como a posição que Mr. Seward occupava, podia sustentar-se depois da questão do Trent, e do que se praticara com a tripulação do corsario Savannah. Por fim disse-me que elle tinha vontade de pedir no Senado que lhe mandassem officialmente toda a correspondencia com o Governo do Brasil sobre o Sumter, e perguntou-me si eu desejava isso. Respondi-lhe que eu não tinha motivo algum para oppor-me á publicação da correspondencia, mas não desejava que se supposesse que eu havia sollicitado o que elle Senador espontaneamente indicava; e aqui cessou nossa conversação.

Entretanto corria o tempo sem que Mr. Hunter me enviasse a promettida nota hollandesa; varias vezes eu e uma o Secretario desta Legação, lhe fomos sem fructo recordar a promessa; e pareceo-me

que era chegado o momento de procurar com Mr. Seward a nova Conferencia que annunciei a V. Exª. em minha Confidencial Nº 5, a fim de ver si, usando dos dados officiaes ja em meu poder, o movia a dar a Mr. Webb instrucções que modificassem o tom de suas notas desabridas.

Antes porem de tental-o avistei-me de novo com o Senador Sumner, e disse-lhe que havendo-lhe Mr. Seward mostrado a sua instrucção a Mr. Webb, eu desejava, para que elle podesse julgar do assumpto imparcialmente, dar-lhe tambem conhecimento do teor do despacho de V. Exª. que havia provocado aquella instrucção (a confidencial Nº 5 de 24 de Janeiro).

Mr. Sumner leo a traducção della e disse-me que a achava muito interessante, razoavel e amigavel, repetindo-me que não via como depois da correspondencia sobre a questão do Trent, do que se praticara com os marinheiros do Corsario Savannah, e de um sem numero de actos officiaes que os jornaes diariamente citavam, praticados entre os Chefes dos dous exercitos, se podia sustentar a posição que havia assumido Mr. Seward, de negar aos rebeldes a qualificação de belligerantes. Terminou então seu juizo sobre a instrucção a Mr. Webb com estas significativas palavras: "Eu prefiro não emittir aqui minha opinião sobre esse extraordinario despacho de Mr. Seward, e vós comprehendereis facilmente os motivos de delicadeza que me movem."

Communiquei-lhe então que

intencionara ir na 2ª feira seguinte
a conversação teve logar no Sabbado,
5 do corrente) fallar de novo a Mr. Seward,
provar-lhe com um documento official
hollandez que possuia, a injustiça com
que elle nos queria fazer apparecer em
uma posição isolada, e persuadil-o, si
me fosse possivel, a tratar esta questão
do Sumter com mais calma e moderação.

O Senador manifestou-me então que
elle teria muito gosto em fazer o que em
sua posição parlamentar podesse, para que
as relações com o Brasil fossem amigaveis,
e faceis; que elle conversara ás vezes com o
Presidente sobre negocios estrangeiros; que
nunca tinha tido occasião de tocar nas
relações com o Brasil, mas aproveitaria
a primeira opportunidade que tivesse, para
conversar com Mr. Lincoln sobre ellas.
Estimando muito que elle me tivesse
espontaneamente indicado isso, retirei-me,
sem dizer uma palavra sobre a ultima parte
de sua manifestação. Devo advertir que
estas franquezas com os Senadores influ-
entes, e sobretudo com o Presidente da com-
missão diplomatica no Senado, que em
outros paizes teria inconvenientes, são aqui
perfeitamente recebidas, e estão completa-
mente em harmonia com a indole e os
usos dos americanos. Raro é o assumpto
internacional que se discute com o Depar-
tamento de Estado, que os Agentes diplo-
maticos estrangeiros não procurem explicar
a Mr. Sumner, com o fim de desarmar, quanto
for possivel, a opposição do illustre Senador,

que dizem aspira a ser um dia o successor de Mr Seward.

Ainda antes de fallar a Mr Sumner sobre este assumpto, eu havia procurado a Mr de Limbourg, Ministro dos Paizes Baixos, para certificar-me de quaes eram as ordens actualmente em vigor nas Colonias do seu paiz, e conhecer si estavam em pé as que Mr Strenz communicára a Mr Pike em 14 de Dezembro, que são as que serviram de base ao documento que V. Ex.ª me remette com a Confidencial N.º 6 de 6 de Fevereiro.

O meu collega deo-me a seguinte informação que me parece conveniente ter presente para bem julgar não só do que se tem passado, como do que póde ocorrer, si o Governo Imperial adoptar as medidas que adoptaram a Inglaterra e a França.

Remontando ao que tivera logar antes da entrada de Mr Strenz para o Ministerio, disse-me Mr de Limbourg que o Barão Van Zuylen passára em 15 de Outubro sua nota a Mr Pike, na qual lhe communicára que estavam dadas ordens as autoridades Coloniaes, para que não admittissem, a não ser em casos de perigo, os vasos de guerra ou Corsarios dos dous belligerantes, excepto por duas vezes 24 horas, e para não permittirem que se provessem de uma quantidade de carvão maior do que a sufficiente para uma carreira de 24 horas; restricções estas que Mr Seward (e não sem razão) considera equivalentes na pratica a uma exclusão completa.

Em Novembro seguinte apresentou-se em Curaçao o vapor de guerra americano "Iriquois", Capitão Palmer, e foram-lhe notificadas as ordens em vigor. Elle recusou subscrever a ellas, e retirou-se.

Sabido isto na Haya, Mr. Pike queixou-se da exclusão do barco de guerra americano, e seguio-se a modificação que consta da Nota de 14 de Dezembro (annexa á minha Confidencial N.º 3 de 6 de Janeiro) pela qual as cousas voltaram ao estado em que estavam antes da Nota de Van Zuylen de 15 de Outubro.

Assim preparado dispus-me a ver a Mr Seward, e procurei no dia 5 do corrente a Mr. Hunter para pedir-lhe que avisasse o Secretario de Estado de que eu lhe iria fallar no dia 7, a fim de poder dar conta a V. Exª do resultado de nossa conferencia para o Vapor de Bordeos de 25.

Acabo de voltar do Departamento de Estado, onde conversei com Mr. Seward durante uma meia hora. Comecei por dizer-lhe que elle se enganara quando nos considerava a unica Nação que admittia os vasos de guerra dos insurgentes em seus portos, e li-lhe uma traducção em inglez que lhe levava, de dous extractos do documento remettido da Haya, especialmente applicaveis á questão. Observei-lhe que a nossa posição era a mesma do Governo hollandez, e até as regras estabelecidas na Haya eram muito semelhantes ás que estavam estabelecidas no Brasil, e V. Exª communicára a Mr Webb em

sua nota de 23 de Janeiro.

Mr. Seward disse-me que elle só recentemente vira esta nota de 4 de 23 de Janeiro, e que precisamente tinha já escrita uma nova instrucção a Mr. Webb, que mandou vir e leo-me.

Essa instrucção é extensa, torna a alludir á posição isolada que nos attribue, mas posto que contenha ainda algumas expressões duras, parece-me mais moderada do que a de 18 de Março de que inclúo copia. Termina ella dizendo a Mr. Webb que não havia necessidade de communicar ao Governo brasileiro senão a sua conclusão que se resume nos seguintes termos, que Mr. Seward me leo duas vezes, e que procurei reter na memoria quanto me foi possivel:

Que o Governo Federal não póde desviar da posição que assumio, julgando a conducta do Presidente do Maranhão na questão do Sumter intolleravel;

Que não póde continuar a discussão, nem transferil-a do Rio de Janeiro para Washington;

Que não importunará o Governo algum com queixas, mas observará a marcha dos acontecimentos para obrar de accordo.

Esta instrucção partirá promptamente pelo vapor que leva o presente officio.

Ainda procurei fazer valer o exemplo da Hollanda, dizendo a Mr. Seward

que não comprehendia como elle nos pretendia
collocar em uma posição isolada e excepcio-
nal, á vista do que practica o Governo
Neerlandez. Elle replicou-me que não
fallaria mais na Hollanda, limitando-se
a repetir que o Sumter ou qualquer outro
barco pirata, podia ir ao Brasil e alli
encontrar abrigo e carvão, e isso elle consi-
derava uma offensa aos Estados Unidos.
Repliquei-lhe que eu sentia muito que elle
visse o negocio assim, pois nós pensavamos
nos que obravamos segundo as regras que
nos impunha o Direito das Gentes, de
accôrdo com nossos sentimentos de amizade
e benevolencia para com o Governo Federal,
ao que Mr. Seward retorquio que o Ministro
do Brasil era o unico a quem elle tinha 16
tolerado que invocasse o Direito das Gentes
quando se tratava da questão do Sumter.

Retirei-me do Gabinete do Secre-
tario de Estado, e vim logo escrever este
officio.

Estive em minha casa hontem
Mr. Mercier e referio-me que tambem tivera
com Mr. Seward uma discussão acalorada
sobre o Sumter, com relação ao que teve logar
no territorio marroquino com os individuos
da tripulação do dito vapor, presos e remetti-
dos para os Estados Unidos a instancias
do Consul americano em Tanger.

Mr. Mercier referio-me que
Mr. Seward tambem lhe fallara em uma
rebellião que brevemente haveria em França;
que elle se expressára a este principio com
força, mas que tendo-lhe respondido

com mais força, se moderara.

De tudo o que precede parece-me poder tirar as conclusões seguintes: 1º. que o estilo das Notas de Mr. Webb, e de Mr. Seward não encontrarão em geral nos Estados Unidos o apoio da opinião publica; 2º. que o proprio Secretario de Estado deve começar a persuadir-se disso, e eu tenho esperanças de que dará a Mr. Webb instrucções novas que o cohibam e induzam a abster-se de dirigir a S. Exª. notas desabridas como a de 22 de Janeiro passado.

Esperarei as ulteriores ordens de V. Exª. sobre este assumpto para cumpril-as fielmente como é do meu dever.

Digne-se V. Exª. aceitar as reiterados protestos do meu profundo respeito e alta consideração.

Miguel Maria Lisboa

N.º 1.

Copia annexa ao officio da Legação Imperial em Washington, dirigido pela Secção Central, com o N.º 8 Confidencial de 1862

(Copy) N.º 20. Department of State, Washington, March 18th 1862.

To James Watson Webb, Esquire, &c. &c. &c.

Your despatch of December 23d, N.º 6, has been received. It is accompanied by the answer of Mr. Magalhaes Taques, under the date of the 9th of December last, to your complaint concerning the sheltering and supplying of the piratical vessel "Sumter" at Maranham, and your reply to that communication. These papers have been submitted to the President.

The Governor of Maranham allowed the pirate Sumter to enter that port, to receive shelter for an indifinite period and to procure supplies by purchase of coal and provisions in unlimited quantities. This was done when the pirate, prowling in South American waters, had committed depredations upon our commerce there. She used the supplies and provisions obtained at Maranham in making a voyage across the Atlantic in which she renewed her depredations upon our merchant vessels. The Brazilian Secretary of State seems to have had full and accurate knowledge of the character and proceedings of the Sumter, and yet he justifies the conduct of the Governor of Maranham.

I shall not affect to conceal that this decision seems to me to be inconsistent with the very friendly relations which have hitherto existed between Brazil and the United States and is therefore in a high degree unsatisfactory.

I do not deem it necessary to review in its whole length the elaborate and very able note of Mr. Magalhaes Taques.

A much shorter process will suffice, as I think to sharply his conclusions cannot be accepted by this Government. All that is just as well as all that is erroneous in his argument rests upon the proposition that the insurgents of this country, who sent the Sumter out on her vicious career, are a belligerent power, entitled at the hands of Brazil to rights of maritime war equal in all respects to those of the United States. This basis is disallowed by the United States and is regarded as an assumption by Brazil injurious to those States.

A year ago Brazil was in treaty relations with the United States as one nation undivided equally for purposes of war as for all other purposes of sovereignty, national responsibility and character. The treaty which established that friendly relation in conformity with the law of nations remains unchanged. If, in view of the maritime law of war, the United States now constitute not one sovereign nation as heretofore, but two equal sovereign States, this great change in their political condition must have occurred within that year. Those who assume that fact can show how and by what means it has occurred. Mr. Magalhaes Taques has hardly thought it necessary to attempt this.

The change might have been established so as to modify the relations of Brazil towards the United States by some express or implied agreement between the two nations, or by some express or implied declaration of the United States made in the presence of foreign Powers. No such

agreement or declaration has been made. On the contrary the United States have constantly insisted in every way on their undivided national sovereignty.

It is therefore upon her own responsibility that Brazil has decided that we are not one, but two equal belligerent powers. Had Brazil a lawful right to decide the question for herself? Doubtlessly she had. It is a sovereign right inherent in every State. But it is equally a right of every other State, especially the State most deeply affected by the question, to decide the same point for itself. We have accordingly decided that we are not two belligerent States, in view of the law of maritime war, but one nation, and from that ground we shall not be moved. It is true that we might have made this decision inconsiderately, erroneously or unjustly. But it is equally true that Brazil might have reached her conclusion erroneously, unjustly and even capriciously, which we do not allege. It is enough for each that it had a right to decide it and has exercised the right.

Mr. Magalhaes Tagues draws into the support of his argument decisions upon the question similar to its own made by other Powers. But he will at once see that inasmuch as the United States do not acquiesce in the decision made by one State, they must equally dissent from a decision of the same effect when made by two or even many other States. It may indeed be said that a concurrence of several nations raises a presump-

tion that their common decision is right and just, but on the other hand it may be said with equal reason that several nations may as easily as one act capriciously and they may even unjustly conspire and combine against one nation for its overthrow. It must suffice for the present to say that, in every case where a foreign State has announced to the United States a decision that they are to be regarded as a divided nation, they have given the same answer that they now give to Brazil.

The Minister for Foreign Relations has intimated a disposition to argue the point with the United States as a question of fact, and to show that the insurgents are de facto a belligerent Power. Other States have proposed to do the same. The United States must reply to Brazil as they have done to these other States, that it is a question which they cannot permit themselves to debate. The nation that suffers itself to debate with other States a question vital to its own existence is no longer an independent nation. The United States have hitherto maintained their unity and their sovereignty at whatever hazard, by all the means which Providence has placed at their disposal.

This Government does not undervalue nor will it suffer itself to magnify the difficulties resulting from the unfriendly proceedings on the part of Brazil and other foreign nations which I have had occasion to notice. It is not, however, necessary to explain now the way in which we expect to surmount those difficulties.

It is enough to say that we are acting as we think with not less of prudence than of firmness. It seems manifest to us that the insurrection which those foreign nations have so unnecessarily and injuriously recognized as a lawful war is already so rapidly shrinking from its first alarming proportions as to render it as easy as it would be just for Brazil to reverse the decision which she has made.

In the meantime it is proper to remark that every maritime Power which has recognized the insurgents as a belligerent, except Brazil, has on the other hand adopted stringent means to prevent the entrance of piratical vessels into their habors except in distress, and has forbidden their remaining there more than twenty-four hours, or receiving supplies which would enable them to renew their depredations upon our commerce.

The United States do not say that such measures on the part of Brazil would be satisfactory. Nor can they consent to ask Brazil for less than the absolute exclusion of pirates from her habors; yet such measures if adopted would bring Brazil upon the same ground in relation to the United States which is occupied by other maritime powers, and thus would mitigate the discontent which you are authorized to express.

You will give to the Secretary of State a copy of this dispatch if required.

I am, Sir, Your obedient Servant,
(Signed) William H. Seward.

Conforme:
Lemos de Menezes

Secção Central
Confidencial
N 9.

Legação Imperial do Brasil nos Estados Unidos
Washington em 7 de Abril de 1862.

Acc.

Illm.º e Exm.º Snr.

Sou informado de que os Representantes das Republicas hispano-americanas neste paiz, se tem ultimamente reunido, e no dia 1.º do corrente assignaram um protocolo que serve de base a um projecto de liga. Não sei ainda em que termos é elle redigido, mas supponho que tem relação com a intervenção europea no Mexico, e os projectos de monarchia para aquelle paiz, não sendo estranho que apesar das relações de intimidade que tenho com a maior parte delles, tenham feito mistério para comigo de um passo, a meu ver impotente, para o qual não deviam esperar de mim cooperação de classe alguma.

Procurarei esclarecer-me mais sobre a materia, podendo apenas hoje indicar que é testa deste movimento está o Ministro do Perú, D. Frederico Barreda, e que, á vista da Nota de Mr. Seward a Mr. Dayton de que remetti copia com minha Confidencial

Illm.º e Exm.º Snr. Benevenuto Augusto de Magalhães Taques

4.ª 4.ª 4.ª

N.º 4 desta secção e serie, supponho que o Secretario de Estado, si o não tem promovido, não lhe é inteiramente estranho.

Digne-se V. Ex.ª aceitar os reiterados protestos do meu profundo respeito e alta consideração.

Miguel Maria Lisboa

Secção Central
Confidencial N. 10

Legação Imperial do Brasil nos Estados Unidos
Washington em 8 de abril de 1862.

Illmo e Exmo Snr.

§ 1º. Em additamento ao que communiquei a V. Exª em meu Officio da 1ª Secção Nº 9 sobre a abolição da escravidão no Districto de Columbia, e por calcular o quanto nos importa seguir de perto a marcha de uma medida que alguma influencia pode para o futuro exercer sobre o nosso paiz, tenho a honra de remetter inclusos tres documentos á mesma relativos. São: o voto separado da Commissão da Camara que sobre ella se pronunciou e cuja minoria não approvou o Bill proposto; um Bill substitutivo que propoz o Representante Wright para tornar a sua realisação dependente do suffragio popular, e um notavel discurso que no Senado pronunciou Mr. Sumner, quando a medida se discutia naquelle ramo do Poder Legislativo.

Dizem, que o Presidente Lincoln está de accôrdo com este projecto de Mr. Wright; e se é isto exacto, terá occasião pelo menos de

A S. Exª o Snr Conselheiro
Bernardo A. Magalhães Taques
&c.

paralysar a medida, usando do seo veto constitucional.

Remetto igualmente um exemplar do Intelligencer de 3 do corrente que contem um elaborado artigo impugnando a emancipação no Districto, uma vez que não seja gradual.

§º 2º.- Sempre que se tem tratado no Congresso deste assumpto de emancipação apparecem idéas de fazer sahir do paiz os negros libertados, e projectos de transladal-os não só para a Liberia, Monrovia e Hayti, como mesmo para Costa Rica, ou algum ponto da America meridional, onde para colonisal-os o Governo Federal consiga facilidades. Como póde succeder que occorra a transladal-os para o Brazil parece-me, que devia com antecipação rogar a V. Exª se sirva tomar o assumpto em consideração, e dar as providencias que em sua sabedoria julgar que o caso exige. V. Exª recordará, que quando ha 10 annos se agitou a questão de navegação do Amazonas, a imprensa americana sustentava, que o valle daquelle rio estava destinado para ser o receptaculo da superabundancia da população ameaçada dos Estados Unidos.

Digne-se V. Exª aceitar as reiteradas protestas do meo profundo respeito e alta consideração.

Miguel Maria Lisboa

Annexo à Confidencial de Sessão Central, N.º 10 de 8 de Abril de 1862

37TH CONGRESS, 2d Session. } HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. { REPORT No. 58.

N.1.

LEGAÇÃO IMPERIAL DO BRASIL WASHINGTON

LEGAÇÃO IMPERIAL DO BRASIL WASHINGTON

SLAVERY IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

[To accompany bill H. R. 351.]

MARCH 12, 1862.—Ordered to be printed.

Mr. CALVERT, from the Committee for the District of Columbia, made the following

MINORITY REPORT.

The undersigned, members of the Committee for the District of Columbia, beg leave to make the following minority report against the passage of the bill reported from the majority of that committee for the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia:

This proposition has been so frequently rejected by Congress, and has been so thoroughly discussed by the ablest statesmen of the nation, that it would be a useless task for us to attempt to offer any new considerations of the subject, and we therefore adopt, in place of any argument of our own, the following portion of the very able report made to the House of Representatives on the 18th day of May, 1836, by a select committee composed of Messrs. Pinckney of South Carolina, Hamer of Ohio, Pierce of New Hampshire, Hardin of Kentucky, Jarvis of Maine, Owens of Georgia, Muhlenberg of Pennsylvania, Dromgoole of Virginia, and Turrele of New York.

Your committee are instructed to report—

That, in the opinion of this House, Congress ought not to interfere in any way with slavery in the District of Columbia.

1st. Because it would be a violation of the public faith.

To obey this instruction of the House, in the manner pointed out by the resolution, it will be necessary to examine, to some extent, the relations between the federal government and the District of Columbia; the probable objects of the provision in the Constitution, authorizing the cession of the District to the United States; and the consequent expectations which may have been rationally entertained by the States that made the cession as to the exercise by Congress of the powers granted to it over the ceded territory. Before entering upon this examination, however, it may be well to remark that the powers of Congress over this District involved in this discussion are wholly independent of, and derived from a source entirely sepa-

companions? Nothing less than all this will constitute perfect freedom, and the principles now maintained by those who advocate emancipation would, if carried out, necessarily produce this state of things! Yet, who believes that it would be tolerated for a moment? Already have laws been passed in several of the non-slaveholding States to exclude free blacks from a settlement within their limits, and a prospect of general and immediate abolition would compel them, in self-defence, to resort to a system of measures much more rigorous and effective than any which have yet been adopted. Driven from the south, then, the blacks would find no place of refuge in the north; and, as before remarked, utter extermination would be the probable, if not the inevitable, fate of the whole race. Where is the citizen, then, that can desire such results? Where the American who can contemplate them without emotion? Where the abolitionist that will not pause, in view of the direful consequences of his scheme, both to the whites and the blacks, to the north and the south, and to the whole Union at large?

Your committee [illegible] to say that, in their opinion,

rate from the general legislative powers granted to Congress by the Constitution. As the legislature of confederated States, the powers of Congress are equal and of universal application throughout all the States, and they were given to Congress before the cession of the District, and were held and exercised independently thereof. This will be made manifest by a brief statement of facts. The first Congress, under the Constitution, assembled on the 4th of March, 1789, and the government provided for by the Constitution was organized on that day. The general powers conferred on the different branches of the federal government were exercised from that day forward; and the Union of the States, under constitutional government, was then perfected and put in practical operation. The cession from Virginia of that portion of the District of Columbia that belonged to her was not made until the 3d of December of that year, nine months after the federal government had been in operation;* and the cession by Maryland of that portion of the District that belonged to her, (and in which the seat of government is in fact located) was not made until the 19th day of December, 1791,† more than two years and nine months after the existence of the government in its present constitutional form. Congress did not, in fact, remove to the District thus ceded, nor did the District thus ceded become practically the seat of government until the year 1800; and the laws of the States by which the District was ceded were declared by an act of Congress of the 16th of July, 1790,‡ to "be in force within the District until the removal of the government to it, and until Congress shall otherwise by law direct."

It appears, then, that the federal government was in operation under the Constitution nearly a year before Congress possessed any power of local legislation over any portion of the District of Columbia, and nearly three years before that power became as extensive as the present bounds of the District, or included that portion of the ten miles square in which the seat of government is in fact located. It also appears that the first act of the federal legislature in reference to its jurisdiction then partly acquired, and partly to be acquired, was to provide for the continuance, in all their force and in every particular within the District, of the laws of the States that made the cession, until December, 1800, a period of nine years after the time when the powers of Congress, as a local legislature for the District, were perfected by the State of Maryland. Nor is this all. By the act of 1790 it was declared, as has been already shown, that the laws of Maryland and Virginia should be the laws of the District, not only "until the time fixed for the removal of the government thereto," but also "until Congress shall otherwise provide by law." No alteration, however, to any considerable extent has yet been made, and the laws of Virginia and Maryland which were in force at the time of their respective cessions, and in force respectively in the

* Laws District of Columbia, p. 59. † Laws District of Columbia, p. 64.
‡ Laws United States, vol. ii, p. 113.

portions of the District ceded by each, still continue to be in almost every particular the local laws of the District of Columbia.

Such are the relations at present existing between the federal government and the District, so far as local legislation is concerned. The powers of Congress, as the local legislature of the District, were derived from the cessions by Virginia and Maryland, and the special grant of exclusive legislation, and not from the general powers conferred upon it by the Constitution; and these special and local powers, which Congress has now possessed for nearly half a century, have been exercised only to the extent above described, and, from the best information your committee have been able to obtain, to no other or greater extent.

The right of Congress to accept the cession of this territory from the States of Virginia and Maryland is found in the eighth section of the first article of the Constitution of the United States, which gives it power "to exercise exclusive legislation in all cases whatsoever over such District, not exceeding ten miles square, as may by cession of particular States, and the acceptance of Congress, become the seat of government of the United States;" and the purpose for which the cession was to be made and received is declared, in the language of the Constitution itself, "such District as may become the seat of government of the United States." The session, therefore, was to be made for this purpose and for no other; and, as regards its use by the federal government, the object of this provision evidently was simply to authorize Congress to accept the grant and to exercise the powers of legislation therein provided for.

It will be conceded by the committee, for the purpose of this report, that the cession was made in conformity with the power of Congress to receive, and that, therefore, by the cession from Virginia and Maryland, Congress is in possession of the powers which the Constitution intended it should possess over the district intended to be ceded.

This brings us to the inquiry as to the probable objects of the grant of "exclusive legislation in all cases whatsoever" over the territory which was to constitute the seat of government of the United States. In consulting the commentators upon the Constitution, it will be found that the old Congress encountered inconveniences and even dangers from holding their sessions where State legislatures had exclusive local jurisdiction, and where State authorities alone were to be depended on in matters of police and personal protection. Indeed, an adjournment of that Congress from the State of Pennsylvania to New Jersey for a cause of this description, which occurred at the close of the revolutionary war, no doubt contributed greatly to the introduction of this clause into the Constitution of the Union. The proceedings of the old Congress show distinctly that the acquirement of a territory for the seat of the federal legislature, over which it should have exclusive or special jurisdiction, was a favorite idea with that body as early as the year 1783, and that it continued up to the time of the formation of the Constitution. Upon this point your committee will only detain the House with a few of the resolutions

adopted by the old Congress that go to establish it. On the 7th of October, 1783, a resolution was passed "that buildings for the use of Congress be erected on or near the banks of the Delaware,* provided a suitable district can be procured on or near the banks of the said river for a federal town, and that the right of soil, and exclusive, or such other jurisdiction as Congress may direct, shall be vested in the United States." On the 21st of the same month (October, 1783,) another resolution was passed, preceded by a preamble as follows: "Whereas there is reason to expect that the providing buildings for the alternate residence of Congress in two places will be productive of the most salutary effects, by securing the mutual confidence and affections of the States, *Resolved*, That buildings be provided for the use of Congress at or near the lower falls of the Potomac,† or Georgetown, provided a suitable district on the banks of the river can be procured for a federal town, and the right of soil, and an exclusive jurisdiction, or such other as Congress may direct, shall be vested in the United States."

On the 20th of December, 1784, the old Congress passed, among others, the following resolutions:

"*Resolved*, That it is expedient that Congress proceed to take measures for procuring suitable buildings to be erected for their accommodation.

"*Resolved*, That it is inexpedient for Congress at this time to erect public buildings for their accommodation at more than one place."

These resolutions by the continental Congress, as to the expediency and necessity for a territory for the seat of the federal government, over which it should have peculiar if not exclusive jurisdiction, are produced to show the origin of the provision in the Constitution upon that subject, and the object for which the acquisition of such a territory was desired. That object, beyond all question, was to secure a seat for the federal government, where the power of self-protection should be ample and complete, and where it might be exercised without collision or conflict with the legislative powers of any of the States, so far as its exercise should be required for the great national purposes for which the peculiar or exclusive jurisdiction was sought to be obtained. The jurisdiction was made exclusive, not as your committee believe, and as they think every considerate citizen will admit, to change the object of the grant of the jurisdiction when it should be made, but to secure that object more effectually by making the federal government independent of State interference and of State protection within the district where it was to be located, and where its deliberations should be held. Had the legislative power of Congress over this District not been made exclusive, one of the great and wise objects intended to be secured, the prevention of conflict between federal and State legislation, would have been necessarily defeated. Every statesman will admit the extreme inconvenience and danger of granting powers of legislation of the same character, and to be exercised within the same territory, (powers of local and municipal legislation,) to two distinct and independent legislative bodies; and the

* Journals of the Old Congress, vol. iv, p. 288. † Journals of the Old Congress, p. 299.

extreme difficulty, if not impossibility, of so defining the portions of power to be exercised by each, as to prevent constant conflict and collision. This must have been the result if any division of the powers of local legislation within the District of Columbia had been made between Congress and the States, by which the territory was ceded to the United States. Congress required all that power which, through all time, would be indispensably necessary for its own protection, and also to render all the departments of the federal government independent of State authority, and entirely dependent on, and obedient to, the federal legislature, and it alone, in all matters of police or municipal legislation. The adoption of the federal Constitution by the people of the several States with this provision in it, shows that the attainment of these objects was considered of paramount importance; and hence, in the judgment of your committee, the power in question was made exclusive.

Assuming the correctness of these premises, the next inquiry is, what expectations were the States by which the District was ceded, as well as their sister States, authorized to entertain as to the exercise by Congress of the legislative powers derived from these cessions? The cessions included not only a portion of the territory of those States, but also a portion of their citizens. To secure the great national objects intended by the cession, the jurisdiction of the States over those citizens, as well as over the territory of the district, was transferred to the federal legislature. This transfer, from the necessity of the case, abridged the rights of the citizens within the territory, who had been formerly entitled to vote for their legislators and other rulers, by subjecting them to a government composed of persons in whose election they were to have no choice. Their governance, however, was confided to those intrusted with the common government of all the States; and when we reflect upon the confidence reposed in Congress by the States that made the transfer, and by the citizens transferred, it accounts at once for the readiness with which the cession was affected. Still, the question recurs, what expectations might reasonably be entertained by the States making the cession, by the other States of the confederacy, so far as their interests were directly or indirectly involved, and by the citizens thus placed under the peculiar care of Congress, as to its exercise of the powers conferred upon it by this cession of territories for a seat of the federal government?

Your committee have no hesitation to say, in answer to this inquiry, that those expectations, by all the parties interested, not only might, but must have been, that Congress would exercise the powers conferred, so far as their exercise should be found necessary for the great national objects of the cession, with strict reference to the accomplishment of those objects; and that all other powers conferred by the cession would be exercised with an equally strict reference to the interests and welfare of the inhabitants of the District—those citizens of two free States who had been made dependent on Congress for their local legislation, for the protection of life, liberty, and property—rights guaranteed by the Constitution to all the citizens of the confederacy—in order that a seat for the federal government, subject to

the exclusive control of Congress, might be granted to it. If these positions are correct, it follows necessarily that the institutions, the customs, the rights, the property, and every other incident pertaining to those citizens, and municipal in its character, which they enjoyed as citizens of the States to which they belonged before the cession of the District, and which did not then and have not yet interfered with the great national rights and privileges intended to be secured by the cession, should have been hitherto, and should be in all time to come, guarded and preserved with the same paternal care and kindness with which the legislatures of the States to which they belonged would have guarded and protected them if they had continued to be intrusted to their respective jurisdictions.

Your committee rely confidently upon this as the great rule for the faithful action of Congress in reference to this subject. They feel assured that no rational man will differ with them. Two questions, then, remain to be considered, to determine whether Congress should or should not attempt to interfere with slavery in the District of Columbia, viz:

1st. Do the great national objects which were intended to be secured to the federal government by the cession of the territory require such action on the part of Congress?

Your committee will make no argument upon so plain a proposition. No individual within their knowledge, not even the most deluded fanatic, has ever asked, or attempted to justify, a measure of this description upon such a pretext. The security and independence of Congress, from the moment of its removal to this District to the present hour, have been as perfect as the framers of the Constitution could have desired. No intimation has ever been heard that the existence of slavery in the District of Columbia has ever produced the slightest danger or inconvenience either to the interests or to the officers of the federal government within it. Surely, then, Congress cannot be called upon to interfere with that institution within the District as one of its duties growing out of the national objects connected with the cession; and if such interference is demanded from it, the demand must grow out of its relations to the District as a local legislature. This brings the committee to the remaining question.

2d. Would the States of Maryland and Virginia, if the cession of this territory to the federal government had not been made, from anything which has been shown to Congress, be induced to interfere with or abolish the institution of domestic slavery within it?

At the time of the cession from those States slavery existed in every portion of their territory, in the same degree and subject to the same laws and regulations by which it was authorized and regulated in the territory ceded to the federal government. It still exists in those States, without any material variation or modification of their laws respecting it. As those States, then, have not abolished it within the territories remaining under their jurisdiction, is it reasonable to suppose that they would have abolished it in the territory comprising the District, had they continued to retain their original jurisdiction

over it? Can any reason whatever be given for the abolition of slavery in this particular District which does not apply with equal force to every other slaveholding section of the country? Can any cause be shown why the States of Maryland and Virginia would have abolished, or would now abolish, slavery in this District, had it continued to form a part of those States, respectively, which would not have warranted or produced general abolition throughout those States? Most unquestionably not. As those States, then, have not abolished slavery in the residue of their territory, it is evident that they would not have abolished it in the District of Columbia, if it had continued subject to their action. It follows conclusively, therefore, that Congress, as the local legislature of the District, and acting independently of the national considerations connected with its powers over it, is bound, for the preservation of the public faith and the rights of all the parties interested, to act upon the same reasons and to exercise the same paternal regard which would have governed the States by which the District was ceded to the federal government. And it is unnecessary to add that Congress has acted wisely in treating the institutions found in existence at the time of the cession as the institutions of the people of the District; in continuing their laws and customs, as the laws and customs to which they had been used, and which should never be altered or interfered with, except where the people themselves may be desirous of a change.

Your committee must go further, and express their full conviction that any interference by Congress with the private interests or rights of the citizens of this District, without their consent, would be a breach of the faith reposed in the federal government by the States that made the cession, and as violent an infraction of private rights as it would have been if those States themselves, supposing their jurisdiction had remained unimpaired over their territory, had abolished slavery within those portions of their respective limits, and had continued its existence, upon its present basis, in every other portion of them. And surely there is no citizen, in any quarter of the country, who has the smallest regard for our laws and institutions, State and national, or for equal justice, and an equality of rights and privileges among citizens entitled to it, who would attempt to justify such an outrage on the part of those States. The question then is, Are the citizens of the District desirous of a change themselves? Has any request or movement been made by them that would justify an interference with their private rights on the part of Congress? None whatever. The citizens of the District not only have not solicited any action on the part of Congress, but it is well known that they earnestly deprecate such action, and regard with abhorrence the efforts that are made by others, who have no interest whatever in the District, to effect it. It is impossible, therefore, that any such interference on the part of Congress could be justified, or even palliated, on the ground that it was sought or desired by those who are alone interested in the subject. If, therefore, Congress were to interfere with this description of property against the consent of the people of the District, your committee feel bound to say that it would

be as gross a breach of public faith, and as outrageous an infraction of private rights, as it would have been if such interference had been committed by the States of which the District was formerly a part, supposing that it never had been ceded to the United States.

Your committee will here anticipate an objection which may be urged against this reasoning and these conclusions. They have shown that the powers of Congress over this District divide themselves into two classes, national and local; that in reference to the former, the action of Congress should be governed by the interests of the whole country, so far as they are connected with the branches of the federal government located within the District; that in reference to the latter, its powers are, and its action should be, those of a local and municipal legislature, extending its paternal care and protection over the citizens dependent upon, and subjected to, this branch of its authority; that in the exercise of its powers, the safest stand in reference to slavery is, what would the States to which the District originally belonged, and of which its citizens were originally citizens, have done in case their jurisdiction had never been transferred to Congress; and that those States would certainly not have interfered with the institution of slavery in the District had the power to do so remained with them. The objection anticipated is that the States in question have pursued an unwise policy as to themselves, and that their having done so should not have bound Congress, as the local legislature of the District, to a similar policy in relation to its government. To this, however, your committee consider it perfectly conclusive to reply, that under our institutions, that people is the best governed which is governed most in accordance with its own habits, interests, and wishes; that the policy hitherto pursued by Congress, in reference to slavery within the District, your committee have every reason to believe has been in perfect conformity with the wishes and interests of the citizens concerned; and that it will be time enough for Congress, acting as the local legislature of the District, and in that capacity bound to consult the governed, as the regulators of its action, to move in any matter relating to their private interests and rights when they themselves shall ask such movement.

There is another consideration connected with this part of the argument which your committee think worthy of attention. It is this: that there is no law in the District prohibiting the master from manumitting his slaves, which he may do at his own discretion, and without incurring any responsibility whatever. Certain it is that no such law has been passed by Congress. The citizens of the district, therefore, have no necessity for the aid of Congress, should they wish the abolition of slavery among them. They have only to exercise an existing right, and their wish will be accomplished. Can there be more decisive evidence, then, that they do not wish the abolition of slavery than that it continues to exist among them? Or can any one desire more conclusive proof that any attempt by Congress to effect this object by the force of law would be an interference with the rights of private property, against the wishes and consent of those concerned, and for none of the purposes for which

Congress is authorized by the Constitution to take private property for public use?

Hence, your committee believe they have proved, beyond the power of contradiction, that an interference by Congress with slavery in the District of Columbia would be a violation of the public faith—of the faith reposed in Congress by the States which ceded the territory to the federal government, so far as the rights and interests of those citizens residing within the ceded territory are concerned.

Your committee will now consider this proposition in reference to the interests of the States of Maryland and Virginia. They were slaveholding States at the time they made their cession, and they are so still. They entirely surround this District, from which they are only separated upon all sides by imaginary lines. They made the cession for the great national objects which have been already pointed out, and they made it from motives of patriotism alone, and without any compensation from the federal government for the surrender of jurisdiction over commanding positions in both States. The surrender was made for purposes deemed sufficiently important, by all the original States, to be provided for in the Constitution of the United States; and it was made in conformity with that provision of the Constitution. It is surely unnecessary, after this statement of facts, to undertake to show that those patriotic States made this cession for purposes of good to the Union, and consequently to themselves, and not for purposes of evil to themselves, and consequently to the Union; and that the government of the United States accepted the cession for the same good, and not for evil purposes.

If, then, it can be demonstrated that the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia would produce evil, and not good, to the States that made the cession, the conclusion is inevitable that such an act on the part of Congress would be a violation of the faith reposed in it by those States. To all to whom this is not perfectly palpable without an argument, the following considerations are presented:

It has been already said that the States of Maryland and Virginia surround the District. It has also been shown that, in reference to slavery within the District, the relations of Congress are entirely those of a local legislature, and that its action therefore, in this capacity, should be governed by the same reasons which would have governed those States themselves in relation to this subject, if their jurisdiction over this territory had never been surrendered. Let us suppose, then, that this jurisdiction had never been surrendered by Maryland and Virginia, and that it was now proposed that they should abolish slavery, and relinquish all power of legislation over free blacks within the portions of those States which constitute the District of Columbia, retaining their respective institutions of slavery in all the remaining portions of their territory. Who is there that would not be amazed at the folly of such an act? Who does not see that such a step would necessarily produce discontent and insurrections in the remaining portions of those States? Who does not perceive that under such circumstances the District would constitute at once a neutral ground, upon which hosts of free blacks, fugitive

slaves, and incendiaries would be assembled in the work of general abolitionism; and that from such a magazine of evil every conceivable mischief would be spread through the surrounding country, with almost the rapidity of the movements of the atmosphere? Surely no one can doubt the certainty of the consequential evils in the case supposed. How, then, can any doubt or deny the dangers in the case before us? The territory is the same; it is surrounded by the same portions of slaveholding States; and the only difference is that in the case supposed, the abolition would be the work of State authorities, while, in the other, it is sought to accomplish it by the authority of Congress. The condition of things before and after it is done is the same in both cases, and the opportunities for mischief, in case the work be accomplished, are equal in both. Can it be necessary to say more to establish the position, that any interference with slavery in the District of Columbia, on the part of Congress, would be a violation of the puplic faith, the faith reposed in Congress by those States, and without which they never could have been induced to have made that cession.

It only remains under this head to show that Congress could not interfere with slavery in the District of Columbia, without a violation of the public faith, in reference to the slaveholding States generally, as well as to the States of Virginia and Maryland. The provision in the Constitution authorizing Congress to accept the cession of a territory for a seat of the federal government, and to exercise exclusive jurisdiction over it, was as general and universal as any other provision in that instrument. In its national objects all the States were equally interested, and so far as there was any danger that the powers of local legislation conferred on Congress might interfere with or injuriously affect the institutions of the various States, each State possessed an interest proportioned to the probable danger to itself. As far as your committee know or believe, however, no apprehension of an interference on the subject of domestic slavery was entertained in any quarter, or expressed by any statesman of the day. An examination of the commentaries on the Constitution will show that various apprehensions were entertained, as to the powers conferred on Congress by this clause, such as that privileged classes of society might be created within the District; that a standing army, dangerous to the liberties of the country, might be organized and sustained within it, and the like; but not a suggestion can be found, that, under the local powers to be conferred, any attempt would be made to interfere with the private rights of the citizens who might be embraced within the District, or to disturb or change, directly, or by consequence, the municipal institutions of the States, or that the subject of domestic slavery as it existed in the States could be in any way involved in the proposed cession.

At that time all the States held slaves. Many of them have since, by their own independent action, without influence or interference from the federal government, or from their sister States, effected in their own time and way the work of emancipation; others of the original States remain as they were at the time of the adoption of the

Constitution in reference to this description of property, and several new members have been admitted into the Union as slaveholding States. All the States which have held or now hold slave property have invariably considered the institution as one exclusively subject to State authority, and not to be affected, directly or indirectly, by federal interference. The practice of the government, as well as its theory, has established this doctrine, and the action of the States in retaining or abolishing the institution at pleasure has conformed entirely to this principle. Now the subject of federal inteference has become one of some agitation, and Congress is solicited to adopt measures in relation to the District of Columbia which have been shown to be most dangerous and destructive to the security and interests of the two slaveholding States by which it was ceded to the federal government. Your committee will not trouble the House to prove that any measure of the federal legislature which would have this tendency in those two States, would, from the very necessity of the case, and the unity of the interest wherever it exists, have the same tendency, measurably, in all the other slaveholding members of the Union. This position is too plain for argument. If, then, all the States were equally interested in the national objects for which this territory was ceded as the seat of the federal government; if that cession was designed by the framers of the Constitution to inure to the benefit of the whole confederacy, and was made in furtherance of that design; and if Congress, contrary to the obvious intent and spirit of the cession, shall do an act not required by the national objects contemplated by it, but directly repugnant to the interests and wishes of the citizens of the ceded territory, and calculated to disturb the peace and endanger the interests of the slaveholding members of the Union, such an act must be in violation of the public faith—of the faith reposed in Congress by the States that made the cession, and which would be deeply injured by such an exercise of power under it, and also of the faith reposed in that body by all the States, inasmuch as no independent State in the Union can be injured in its peace or its rightful interests by the action of the federal government, without a corresponding injury to every member of the confederated States.

Your committee have already shown that an interference with slavery in the District of Columbia would involve a violation of the public faith as regards the rights and interests of the citizens thereof. They recur to this topic, however, on account of its importance, and for the purpose putting it in another light, and, as they consider, upon unanswerable ground. They are aware that under the *Constitution, Congress possesses "exclusive legislation" over the aforesaid District, but the power of legislation was given to be exercised for beneficial purposes only, and cannot, therefore, be exercised consistently with public faith for any object that is at war with the great principles upon which the goverment itself is founded. The Constitution, to be properly understood, must be taken as a whole. Wherever

*Article 1, section 8.

a particular power is granted, the extent to which it may be carried can only be inferred from other provisions by which it may be regulated or restrained. The Constitution, while it confers upon Congress exclusive legislation *within* this District, does not and could not confer unlimited or despotic authority over it. It could confer no power contrary to the fudamental principles of the Constitution itself, and the essential and unalienable rights of American citizens. The right to legislate, therefore, (to make the Constitution consistent with itself,) is evidently qualified by the provision that "no man shall be deprived of life, liberty, or property, without due process of law,"* and various others of a similar character. We lay it down as a rule that no government can do anything directly repugnant to the principles of natural justice and of the social compact. It would be totally subversive of all the purposes for which goyernment is instituted. Vattel says: "The great end of civil society is whatever constitutes happiness with the peaceful possession of property." No republican would tolerate that a man should be punished by a special statute for an act not legally punishable at the time of its commission. No republican could approve any system of legislation by which private contracts, lawfully made, should be declared null and void, or by which the property of an individual, lawfully acquired, should be arbitrarily wrested from him by the high hand of power. But these great principles are not left for their support to the natural feelings of the human heart, or to the mere general spirit of republican government. They are expressly incorporated in the Constitution, and they have also been recognized and insisted on by the Supreme Court of the United States, which lays down the following sound and incontrovertible doctrine: "There are acts which the *federal* or *State legislatures cannot* do without exceeding their authority. There are certain vital principles in our free republican government which will determine and overrule an apparent and flagrant abuse of legislative power; as to authorize manifest injustice by positive law, or to take away that security for personal liberty or private property for the protection whereof the government was established. An act of the legislature contrary to the *great first principles of the social compact cannot be considered a rightful exercise of legislative authority.* The obligation of a law in governments established on express compact, and on republican principles, must be determined by the nature of the power on which it is founded. A few instances will suffice to explain: A law that punished a citizen for an innocent action, or that was in violation of an existing law; a law that destroys or impairs the obligation of the lawful private contracts of citizens; a law that makes a man a judge in his own case; or a law that takes property from A, and gives it to B. It is against all reason and justice for a people to intrust a legislature with such powers, and therefore it cannot be presumed that they have done it. The legislature may enjoin or permit, forbid or punish; they may declare new crimes, and establish rules of conduct

* Amendments to the Constitution, article 5.

for future cases; but they cannot change innocence into guilt, or punish innocence as a crime, or violate the rights of an antecedent lawful private contract, or the right of private property. To maintain that our *federal* or *State legislatures* possess such powers, even if they had not been expressly restrained, *would be a political heresy, altogether inadmissible in our free republican government.*"* Now, every principle here affirmed by the court applies to and protects the people of this District, as well as the people of the States. The inhabitants of this District are a part of the people of the United States. Every right and interest secured by the Constitution to the people of the States is equally secured to the people of the District. Congress can therefore do no act affecting property or person, in relation to this District, which it is prohibited to do in relation to the citizens of the States, without a direct violation of the public faith. For instance, it is a well-settled constitutional principle, that "private property shall not be taken for public use, without just compensation." Now, the true meaning of this provision obviously is, that private property shall be taken only for public use, but shall not be taken, even then, without adequate remuneration. It is evident, however, in reference to slavery, either that the government would use the slaves, or that it would not. If it would use them, then they would not be emancipated; and it would be an idle mockery to talk of the freedom of those who would only cease to be private to become public slaves. If it would not use them, then how could it be said that they were taken for the public use, consistently with the provision just recited? But even if they could be taken without reference to public use, they could not be taken without just compensation. It is exceedingly questionable, however, whether Congress could legally apply the public revenue to such an object, even with the consent of the owners of the slaves. As to emancipation without their consent, and without just compensation, your committee will not stop to consider it. It could not bear examination. Honor, humanity, policy, all forbid it. It is manifest, then, from all the considerations herein stated, (and there are others equally forcible that might be urged,) that Congress could not abolish slavery in the District of Columbia, without a violation of the public faith.

Your committee will only add one or two reflections upon this interesting point.

What is the meaning of the declaration adopted by the House in relation to the District of Columbia? Is it not that Congress cannot and will not do an act which it has solemnly proclaimed to involve a violation of the public faith? Does it not afford every security to the south which it is in the power of the federal government to afford? Is it not tantamount, in its *binding obligation upon the government*, to a positive declaration, that the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia would be unconstitutional? Nay, is it not even more *efficacious in point of fact?* Constitutional provisions are matters of construction. The opinion of one house upon an abstract controverted

* Dallas's Report, volume 3, page 388.

point may be overruled and reversed by another. But when Congress has solemnly declared *that a particular act would be a violation of the public faith*, is it to be supposed that it would ever violate a pledge thus given to the country? Can an abolitionist expect it? Need any citizen of a slave State fear it? What is public faith but the honor of the government? Why are treaties regarded as sacred and inviolable? Why but because they involve the pledge, and depend upon the sanctity, of the national faith? Why are all compacts or promises made by government held to be irrevocably binding? Why but because they cannot break them without committing perfidy, and destroying all confidence in their justice and integrity? Surely, then, your committee may say with the utmost confidence, (and the sentiment will be ratified by every American heart,) that the declaration now promulged in relation to this subject, will not be departed from by any succeeding legislature, except under circumstances (should any such ever arise in the progress of our country) in which a departure from it would not be regarded by the slaveholding States themselves, as a wanton or arbitrary infraction of the public faith!

Your committee are further instructed to report that, in the opinion of this House, Congress ought not to interfere in any way with slavery in the District of Columbia—

2dly. Because it would be unwise and impolitic.

It will be palpable to the minds of all that if the committee have succeeded in establishing, as they think they have, that any such interference on the part of Congress would be a violation of the public faith, it would be a work of supererogation to attempt to show that such an act would be unwise and impolitic. As there may be some, however, who may not agree with them in their arguments or conclusions upon that point, they feel bound, under the instruction of the House, to offer a few suggestions under this head.

The federal government was the creation of the States of the confederacy, and the great objects of its creation and organization "were to form a more perfect union, establish justice, insure domestic tranquillity, and provide for the common defence and general welfare."

Apply these principles, then, to an interference by Congress with slavery in the District of Columbia. Such action, to be politic, must be in accordance with some one of those great objects; and it will be the duty of the committee, in as concise a manner as possible, to show that it would not be in accordance with either of them.

First, then, as to the District itself.

It has already been shown that any interference, unsolicited by the inhabitants of the District, cannot "establish justice," or promote the cause of justice within it, but directly the reverse. No greater degree of slavery exists here now than did exist when the Constitution was adopted, and then the inhabitants of the District were citizens of the States of Maryland and Virginia, and had a voice in the adoption of that instrument. Surely their subsequent transfer to the jurisdiction of Congress, made in conformity with that Constitution, could not deprive them of the protection to which they were entitled by these great leading principles of it. On the contrary, they had

every right to expect that Congress would "establish justice," as to them, in strict compliance with the great charter under which it acted, and by which it is forbidden to interfere with their rights of private property without their consent, or in any way to affect injuriously their domestic institutions. Of those institutions slavery was and is the most important, and any attempt on the part of Congress, acting as the local legislature of the District, to abolish it, would not only be impolitic, but an act of gross injustice and oppression.

Secondly, as to the States of the Union. Here, again, your committee have but to refer to their former remarks to show that the abolition of slavery in the District would not "establish justice," but work great injustice to the surrounding States in particular, and to all the slave States in general, and in a degree proportioned to their proximity to the District and to the influence upon the institution of slavery in the Union, of such action on the part of Congress. They have also shown that the abolition of slavery here, so far from tending to "insure domestic tranquillity," would have a direct tendency to produce domestic discord and violence and servile war in all the slaveholding States. As these consequences, then, would follow such action in reference to the States, your committee need not say, that, instead of providing for "the common defence *by it*," Congress would be called upon "to provide for the common defence" *in consequence of it*, and to an extent which cannot now be foreseen. Seeing, then, that the American confederacy was formed for the great objects of providing for "the common defence and general welfare," it follows, necessarily, that Congress is not only restrained from the commission of any act by which these objects may be frustrated, but that it is bound to sustain and promote them. The same provision of the Constitution which requires it to call out the militia to "suppress insurrections," unquestionably imposes the corresponding obligation upon it to commit no act by which an insurrectionary spirit may be excited. The same provision which enjoins it on the federal government, to "guarantee to each State a republican form of government, and to aid and protect each State against domestic violence," evidently implies the correlative obligation to take no step of which the direct and inevitable tendency would be to overthrow the State governments, and to involve them in wide-spread scenes of misery and desolation. In one word, if it be the duty of Congress, as it most clearly is, to support and preserve the Constitution and the Union, then it is manifest that it is bound to avoid the adoption of any legislation which may lead to their destruction. Your committee consider these positions too obvious to require argument or illustration. They consider it equally manifest, that any attempt to abolish slavery in the District, would necessarily tend to the deplorable consequences to which they have adverted. Congress, therefore, is bound, by every principle of duty which forbids it to interfere with slavery in any of the States, to abstain from any similar interference in the District of Columbia.

We have said that the scheme of general emancipation is imprac-

ticable. The slightest reflection must satisfy every candid mind of the truth of this assertion.

Admitting that the federal government had a right to act upon this matter, which it clearly has not, it certainly never could achieve such an operation without full compensation to the owners. And what would probably be the amount required? The aggregate value of all that species of property is not less, probably, than four hundred millions of dollars! And how could such an amount be raised? Will the people of this country ever consent to the imposition of oppressive taxes, that the proceeds may be applied to the purchase of slaves? The idea is preposterous; and not only that, but it is susceptible of demonstration, that even if an annual appropriation of ten millions were actually applied to the purchase and transportation of slaves, the whole number would not be sensibly diminished at the expiration of half a century, from the natural growth and multiplication of the race. Burden the treasury as we might, it would still be an endless expense and an interminable work. And this view of the subject surely is sufficient of itself to prove that of all the schemes ever projected by fanaticism, the idea of universal emancipation is the most visionary and impracticable.

But even if the scheme were practicable, what would be gained by effecting it? Suppose that Congress could emancipate all the slaves in the Union, is such a result desirable? This question is addressed to the sober sense of the people of America. Would it be politic or advantageous? Would it contribute to the wealth, or grandeur, or happiness of our country? On the contrary, would it not produce consequences directly the reverse? Are not the slaves unfit for freedom; notoriously ignorant, servile, and depraved? and would any rational man have them instantaneously transformed into freemen, with all the rights and privileges of American citizens? Are they capable of understanding correctly the nature of our government, or exercising judiciously a single political right or privilege? Nay! would they even be capable of earning their own livelihood, or rearing their families independently by their own ingenuity and industry? What, then, would follow from their liberation but the most deplorable state of society with which any civilized country was ever cursed? How would vice and immorality and licentiousness overrun the land? How many jails and penitentiaries that now seldom hold a prisoner would be crowded to suffocation? How many fertile fields that now yield regular and abundant harvests would lie unoccupied and desolate? How would the foreign commerce of the south decline and disappear? How many thousands of seamen, of whom southern agriculture is the very life, would be driven for support to foreign countries? And how large a portion of the federal revenue derived from foreign commodities exchanged for southern products would be lost forever to this government? And, in addition to all this, what would be the condition of southern society were all the slaves emancipated? Would the whites consent that the blacks should be placed upon a full footing of equality with them? Unquestionably not. Either the one class or the other would be forced to emigrate, and,

either case, the whole region of the south would be a scene of poverty and ruin; or, what is still more probable, the blacks would everywhere be driven before the whites, as the Indians have been, until they were exterminated from the earth. And surely it is unnecessary to remark that decay and desolation could not break down the south without producing a corresponding depression upon the wealth and enterprise of the northern States. And here let us ask, too, what would be the condition of the non-slaveholding States themselves, as regards the blacks? Are they prepared to receive myriads of negroes, and place them upon an equality with the free white laborers and mechanics, who constitute their pride and strength? Will the new States consent that their territory shall be occupied by negroes instead of the enterprising, intelligent, and patriotic white population which is daily seeking their borders from other portions of the Union? Shall the yeomanry of those States be surrounded by thousands of such beings, and the white laborer forced into competition and association with them? Are they to enjoy the same civil and political privileges as the free white citizens of the north and west, and to be admitted into the social circle as their friends and companions? Nothing less than all this will constitute perfect freedom, and the principles now maintained by those who advocate emancipation would, if carried out, necessarily produce this state of things! Yet, who believes that it would be tolerated for a moment? Already have laws been passed in several of the non-slaveholding States to exclude free blacks from a settlement within their limits, and a prospect of general and immediate abolition would compel them, in self-defence, to resort to a system of measures much more rigorous and effective than any which have yet been adopted. Driven from the south, then, the blacks would find no place of refuge in the north; and, as before remarked, utter extermination would be the probable, if not the inevitable, fate of the whole race. Where is the citizen, then, that can desire such results? Where the American who can contemplate them without emotion? Where the abolitionist that will not pause, in view of the direful consequences of his scheme, both to the whites and the blacks, to the north and the south, and to the whole Union at large?

Your committee deem it their duty to say that, in their opinion, the people of the south have been very unjustly censured in reference to slavery. It is not their purpose, however, to defend them. Their character, as men and citizens, needs no vindication from us. Wherever it is known it speaks for itself, nor would any wantonly traduce it, but those assassins of reputation, who are also willing to be the destroyers of life. Exaggerated pictures have been drawn of the hardships of the slave, and every effort made to malign the south, and to enlist against it both the religious and political feeling of the north. Your committee cannot too strongly express their unanimous and unqualified disapprobation of all such movements. The Constitution under which we live was framed by our common ancestors to preserve the liberty and independence achieved by their united efforts in the council and the field. In all our contests with foreign

enemies, the south has exhibited an unwavering attachment to the common cause. Where is the spot of which Americans are prouder than the plains of Yorktown? Or, when was Britain more humbled, or America more honored, than by the victory of New Orleans? All our history, from the revolution down, attest the high and uniform and devoted patriotism of the south. Her domestic institutions are her own. They were brought into the Union with her, and secured by the compact which makes us one people; and he who would sow dissensions among members of the same great political family, by assailing the institutions, and impugning the character of the citizens of the south, should be regarded as an enemy to the peace and prosperity of our common country.

If there is a feature by which the present age may be said to be characterized, it is that sickly sentimentality which, disregarding the pressing claims and wants of its own immediate neighborhood, or town, or State, wastes and dissipates itself in visionary, and often very mischievous, enterprises, for the imaginary benefit of remote communities. True philanthropy, rightly understood and properly applied, is one of the purest and most ennobling principles of our nature; but, misdirected or perverted, it degenerates into that fell spirit of fanaticism which disregards all ties, and tramples on all obstacles, however sacred or venerable, in the relentless prosecution of its horrid purposes. Experience proves, however, that, when individuals in one place, mistaking the true character of benevolence, rashly undertake, at the imminent hazard of conflict and convulsion, to remedy what they are pleased to consider evils and distresses in another, it is naturally regarded by those who are thus injured, either as a species of madness which may be repelled or resisted, as any other madness may, or as manifesting a feeling of hostility on the one side, which must necessarily produce corresponding alienation on the other. It is all important, therefore, that the spirit of abolition, or, in other words, of illegal and officious interference with the domestic institutions of the south, should be arrested and put down: and men of intelligence and influence at the north should endeavor to produce that sound and rational state of public opinion which is equally due to the south and to the preservation of the Union.

And this brings your committee to the last position they have been instructed to sustain, and that is, that, in the opinion of this House, Congress ought not to interfere in any way with slavery in the District of Columbia.

3dly. Because it would be dangerous to the Union.

The first great object enumerated in the Constitution, as an inducement to its adoption, was to "form a more perfect union." At that time all the States held slaves to a greater or less extent, and slavery in the States was fully recognized and provided for, in many particulars, in that instrument itself. It was recogzized, however, and all the provisions upon the subject so regarded it, as a State and not a national institution. At that time, too, as has been before remarked, the District of Columbia constituted an integral part of two of the independent States which became parties to the confederacy and to the

Constitution itself. Since that time an entire emancipation of slaves has taken place in several of the old States; but in all cases this has been the work of the States themselves, without any interfence whatever by the federal government. New States have also been admitted into the Union, with an interdiction in their constitutions against involuntary servitude. In this way the slave States have become a minority in representation in the federal legislature. Their interests, however, as States, in the institution of domestic slavery, as it exists within their limits, have not diminished, nor has their right to perfect security under the Constitution, in reference to this description of property, been in any way or to any degree surrendered or impaired since the adoption of that instrument by themselves and their sister States.

The operation of causes, to a great extent natural, and proceeding from climate, soil, and consequent production, has rendered slavery a local and sectional institution, and has thus added another to the most alarming apprehensions of patriots for the perpetuity of this Union—the apprehension of local and geographical interests and distinctions. How immensely important is it, then, that Congress should do no act, and assume no jurisdiction, in reference to this great interest, by which it shall ever appear to place itself in the attitude of a local, instead of a national tribunal—a partial agent, providing for peculiar and sectional objects and feelings, instead of a general and paternal legislature, equally and impartially promoting the general welfare of all the States. No one can fail to see that any other course on the part of Congress must weaken the confidence of the injured States in the federal authority, and, to the same extent, prove "dangerous to the Union."

Since the adoption of the federal Constitution the District of Columbia has been ceded to the United States as a seat of the federal government; but not only many eminent statesmen of the country, but all of the slaveholding States, speaking through their legislative assemblies, firmly believe and insist that the cession so made has conferred upon Congress no constitutional power to abolish slavery within the ceded territory. Your committee have abstained from an examination of this question, because they were not instructed to discuss it. But they have no hesitation to say that, in the view they have taken of the whole question, the obligations of Congress not to act on this subject are as fully binding and insuperable as a positive constitutional interdict, or an open acknowledgment of want of power.

Considering the subject in this light, your committee have already proved that any interference by Congress with the subject of slavery would be evidently calculated to injure the interests and disturb the peace of the slaveholding States; and if they have succeeded in establishing this position, no argument is necessary to show that such consequences, springing from the action of Congress as the local legislature of the District, would eminently endanger the existence of this Union. It has also been shown that Congress, as the legislature of the Union, can have no constitutional power over this subject, and that its powers as a local legislature of the District were granted for

the mere purpose of rendering its general powers perfect and free from conflict and collision with State authorities. It has also been shown that these local powers should be so exercised as to confer the greatest benefits upon the citizens residing within the District, with the least possible injury to the peculiar interests of any State, or the general interests of all the States. Your committee have also shown, as they think successfully, that the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia would be a deep injury to the citizens of the District, and therefore a violation of the trust reposed in Congress as the local legislature of the District, and also that it would inflict an incurable injury upon all the slaveholding States, and would therefore be an equal violation of the trust reposed in that body as the legislature of the Union. If, then, they have established these positions, as they think they have, can any one doubt that the action contemplated would be "dangerous to the Union," being directly calculated, as it would be, to weaken the confidence of the District in Congress as a safe and faithful local legislature, and the confidence of the slaveholding States as an impartial guardian of their interests?

Important as the Union is to each State, and to the whole American people, every one will admit that, as far as possible, strict impartiality and kind feelings to all the interests and all the sections of the country should characterize the action of the federal government. The Union was formed for the common and equal benefit of all the States, and for the perfect and equal protection of the rights and interests of all the citizens of all the States. Its only strength is in the confidence of the States, and of the people, that these great benefits will continue to be secured to them, and that these great purposes will be accomplished by its preservation. Any action, therefore, on the part of Congress which shall weaken or destroy that confidence in any portion of our citizens, or in any State of the Union, must inevitably, to that extent, endanger the Union itself! Who can doubt this reasoning? Who does not know that the agitation of any question connected with domestic slavery, as it exists in this country, among any portion of our citizens, creates apprehension and excitement in the slaveholding States? Who does not know that the agitation of any such question in either branch of Congress shakes their confidence in the security of their most important interests, and, consequently, in the continuance to them of those great benefits, to secure which they became parties to the Union? Who, then, does not believe that any action by Congress, having for its object the abolition of slavery in any portion of the Union, however narrow or limited it may be, would necessarily impair the confidence of the slaveholding States in their security in relation to this description of property, put an end to all their hope of benefits to be derived to them from the further continuance of the Union, and alienate their affections from it? Were Congress, in a single instance, to suffer itself to be impelled by mere feeling in one portion of the Union, to attempt a gratification of that feeling at the sacrifice of the dearest interest and most sacred rights of another portion, who can doubt that the Union would be seriously endangered, if not dstroyed? But this conclusion does not depend upon reasoning alone.

The evidences of public sentiment on this point are equally abundant and decisive. Your committee having already extended their report beyond the limits to which they could have wished to confine it, will enter into no details upon this portion of their duty. Suffice it to say that the legislatures of several, if not of all, the slaveholding States, have solemnly resolved that "Congress has no constitutional authority to abolish slavery in the District of Columbia." It would be utterly impossible, therefore, that any such attempt should be made by Congress without producing an excitement and involving consequences which no patriot can contemplate without the most painful emotions. It would be regarded by the slaveholding States as an entering wedge to a scheme of general emancipation, and, therefore, tend to produce the same results, in relation to the federal government and the Union, that would be produced by the adoption of any measure directly affecting the domestic institutions of the States themselves. Your committee will not dwell upon the picture that is thus presented to their minds. The reflection it excites is one of unmingled bitterness and horror. It is one, they trust, which is never to be realized. Looking upon their beloved country, as it now stands, the envy and admiration of the world; contemplating, as they do, that unrivalled Constitution, by which a beauteous family of confederated States, each independent in its own separate sphere, revolve around a federal head with all the harmony and regularity of the planetary system; and knowing, as they do, that under the beneficent influence of our free institutions, the people of this country enjoy a degree of liberty, prosperity, and happiness, not only unpossessed, but scarcely imagined, by any other upon earth; they cannot and will not advert to the horrors, or depict the consequences of that most awful day, when the sun of American freedom shall go down in blood, and nothing remain of this glorious republic but the bleeding, scattered, and dishonored fragments. It would indeed be the extinction of the world's last hope, and the jubilee of tyranny over all the earth!

But your committee feel that, with these painful impressions on their minds, they would but imperfectly discharge their duty if they did not make an earnest appeal to the patriotism of the American people to sustain the resolution adopted by the House. And they would also appeal to the good sense and good feelings of that portion of the abolitionists who, acting under a mistaken sense of moral and religious duty, have embarked in this crusade against the south, solemnly invoking them, in the name of our common country, to abstain from a system of agitation which has not only failed, and will always fail, to attain its objects, but has even brought the Union itself into a state of imminent and fearful peril. It is confidently believed that this appeal will not be made in vain, and that hereafter all who truly love their country will manifest their patriotism by avoiding this unhappy cause of discord and disunion, and that they will make no further exertions upon a subject from the continued agitation of which nothing but augmented evils can result.

In conclusion, the undersigned recommend the adoption of the following resolutions as a substitute for the bill reported by the majority of the Committee for the District of Columbia:

Resolved, That the Constitution confers no power on Congress to establish or abolish slavery in the States, Territories, or the District of Columbia.

Resolved, That the deeds of cession of Virginia and Maryland neither contemplated nor intended to confer such a power on Congress.

Resolved, That to alter, change, or abolish the rights of property in the District of Columbia, without the consent of the owners, would be unjust, and in violation of the spirit if not the letter of the Constitution.

Resolved, That, even with such consent, to interfere with the subject of slavery, not only without but against the consent of the people of Maryland, would be in flagrant violation of the public faith, an abuse of the trust conferred on Congress by the cession, and hazardous to the peace and security of that State, and particularly unfortunate at this time, as calculated to discourage many loyal citizens and strengthen the power of the rebellion.

CHAS. B. CALVERT.
JOHN B. STEELE.

...eso a Confidencial da Secção Central, Nº 10 de ... de Abril de 1862 —

37TH CONGRESS,
2D SESSION.

S. 252.

LEGAÇÃO IMPERIAL DO BRASIL
WASHINGTON



IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES.

MARCH 28, 1862.

Mr. WRIGHT asked, and by unanimous consent obtained, leave to bring in the following bill; which was read twice, and ordered to lie on the table and be printed.

A BILL

Abolishing slavery in the District of Columbia.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That no person not now within the District of Columbia, nor now owned by any person or persons now resident within it, nor hereafter born within it, shall ever be held in slavery within said District.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted,* That no person now within said District, or now owned by any person or persons now resident within the same, or hereafter born within it, shall ever be held in slavery without the limits of said District: *Provided,* That officers of the government of the United States, being citizens of the slaveholding States, coming into said District on public business, and remaining only so long as may be reasonably necessary for that object, may be at-

tended into and out of said District, and while there, by the necessary servants of themselves and their families without their right to hold such servants in service being thereby impaired.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That all children born of slave mothers within said District on or after the first day of , in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two, shall be free, but shall be reasonably supported and educated by the respective owners of their mothers, or by their heirs or representatives, and shall serve reasonable service as apprentices to such owners, heirs, and representatives, until they respectively arrive at the age of twenty-one years, when they shall be entirely free; and the municipal authorities of Washington and Georgetown, within their respective jurisdictional limits, are hereby empowered and required to make all suitable and necessary provisions for enforcing obedience to this section on the part of both masters and apprentices.

SEC. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That all persons now within said District lawfully held as slaves, or now owned by any person or persons now resident within said District, shall remain such at the will of their respective owners, their heirs and legal representatives: *Provided*, That any such owner, or his legal representatives, may at any time receive from the treasury of the United States the full value

of his or her slave of the class in this section mentioned; upon which such slave shall be forthwith and forever free: *And provided, further*, That the President of the United States, the Secretary of State, and the Secretary of the Treasury, shall be a board for determining the value of such slaves as their owners may desire to emancipate under this section, and whose duty it shall be to hold a session for the purpose on the first Monday of each calendar month; to receive all applications, and, on satisfactory evidence in each case that the person presented for valuation is a slave, and of the class in this section mentioned, and is owned by the applicant, shall value such slave at his or her full cash value, and give to the applicant an order on the treasury for the amount, and also to such slave a certificate of freedom.

SEC. 5. *And be it further enacted*, That the municipal authorities of Washington and Georgetown, within their respective jurisdictional limits, are hereby empowered and required to provide active and efficient means to arrest and deliver up to their owners all fugitive slaves escaping into said District.

SEC. 6. *And be it further enacted*, That the election officers within said District of Columbia are hereby empowered and required to open polls at all the usual places of holding elections on the first Monday of April next, and receive the vote of every free white male citizen above the

age of twenty-one years, having resided within said District for the period of one year or more next preceding the time of such voting for or against this act, to proceed in taking said votes in all respects not herein specified, as at elections under the municipal laws, and with as little delay as possible to transmit correct statements of the votes so cast to the President of the United States; and it shall be the duty of the President to canvass said votes immediately, and if a majority of them be found to be for this act, to forthwith issue his proclamation giving notice of the fact; and this act shall only be in full force and effect on and after the day of such proclamation.

SEC. 7. *And be it further enacted,* That involuntary servitude for the punishment of crime whereof the party shall have been duly convicted shall in nowise be prohibited by this act.

SEC. 8. *And be it further enacted,* That for all the purposes of this act, the jurisdictional limits of Washington are extended to all parts of the District of Columbia not now included within the limits of Georgetown.

Annexo à Confidencial de hoje Central
Nº 10 de 8 de Abril de 1862

RANSOM OF SLAVES AT THE NATIONAL CAPITAL.

11.3



SPEECH

OF

HON. CHARLES SUMNER,

OF MASSACHUSETTS,

ON THE BILL FOR THE

ABOLITION OF SLAVERY IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA,

IN THE

SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES, MARCH 31, 1862.

WASHINGTON:
PRINTED AT THE CONGRESSIONAL GLOBE OFFICE.
1862.

SPEECH.

The Senate, as in Committee of the Whole, having resumed the consideration of the bill (S. No. 108) for the release of certain persons held to service or labor in the District of Columbia—

Mr. SUMNER said:

Mr. President, with unspeakable delight I hail this measure and the prospect of its speedy adoption. It is the first installment of that great debt which we all owe to an enslaved race, and will be recognized in history as one of the victories of humanity. At home, throughout our own country, it will be welcomed with gratitude; while abroad it will quicken the hopes of all who love freedom. Liberal institutions will gain everywhere by the abolition of slavery at the national capital. Nobody can read that slaves were once sold in the markets of Rome, beneath the eyes of the sovereign Pontiff, without confessing the scandal to religion, even in a barbarous age; and nobody can hear that slaves are now sold in the markets of Washington, beneath the eyes of the President, without confessing the scandal to liberal institutions. For the sake of our good name, if not for the sake of justice, let the scandal disappear.

In early discussions of this question there were many topics introduced which now command little attention. It was part of the tactics of slavery to claim absolute immunity. Indeed, without such immunity it had small chance of continued existence. Such a wrong, so utterly outrageous, could feel safety only where it was protected from inquiry. Therefore, slave masters always insisted that petitions against its existence at the national capital were not to be received; that it was unconstitutional to touch it even here within the exclusive jurisdiction of Congress; and that if it were touched, it should be only under the auspices of the neighboring States of Virginia and Maryland. On these points elaborate arguments were constructed; but it were useless to consider them now. Whatever may be the opinions of individual Senators, the judgment of the country is fixed. The right of petition, first vindicated by the matchless perseverance of John Quincy Adams, is now beyond question, and the constitutional power of Congress is hardly less free from doubt. It is enough to say on this point, that if Congress cannot abolish slavery here, then there is no power anywhere to abolish it here, and this wrong will endure always, immortal as the capital itself.

But as the moment of justice approaches we are called to meet a different objection, inspired by generous sentiments. It is urged that since there can be no such thing as property in man, especially within the exclusive jurisdiction of Congress, therefore all now held as slaves at the national capital are justly entitled to freedom, without price or compensation of any kind to their masters; or, at least, that any money paid should be distributed according to an account stated between masters and slaves. Of course, if this question were determined according to divine justice, so far as we may be permitted to look in that direction, it is obvious that nothing can be due to the masters, and that any money paid belongs rather to the slaves, who for generations have been despoiled of every right and possession. But if we undertake to audit this fearful account, pray what sum shall be allowed for the prolonged torments of the lash? What treasure shall be voted to the slave for wife ravished from his side, for children stolen, for knowledge shut out, and for all the fruits of labor wrested from him and his fathers? No such account can be stated. It is impossible. If you once begin the inquiry, all must go to the slave. It only remains for Congress, anxious to secure this great boon, and unwilling to embarrass or jeopard it, to act practically according to its finite powers, in the light of existing usages, and even existing prejudices, under which these odious relations have assumed the form of law; nor must we hesitate at any forbearance or sacrifice, provided freedom can be established without delay.

Testimony and eloquence have both been accumulated against slavery; but on this occasion I shall confine myself precisely to the argument for the ransom of slaves at the national capital; although such is slavery that it is impossible to consider it in any single aspect without confronting its whole many-sided wickedness, while the broad diversified field of remedies is naturally open to review. But at some other time the great question of emancipation in the States may be more fitly considered, together with those other questions in which the Senator from Wisconsin [Mr. DOOLITTLE] has allowed himself to take sides so earnestly, whether there is an essential

incompatibility between the two races, so that they cannot live together except as master and slave, and whether the freedmen shall be encouraged to exile themselves to other lands or to continue their labor here at home. It is surely enough for the present to consider slavery at the national capital; and here we are met by two inquiries so frankly addressed to the Senate by the clear-headed Senator from Kansas, [Mr. POMEROY:] *first, has slavery any constitutional existence at the national capital?* and, *secondly, shall money be paid to secure its abolition?* The answer to these two inquiries will make our duty clear. If slavery has no constitutional existence here, then more than ever is Congress bound to interfere, even with money; for the scandal must be peremptorily stopped, without any postponement or any consultation of the people on a point which is not within their power.

It may be said that, whether slavery be constitutional or not, nevertheless it exists, and therefore this inquiry is superfluous. True, it exists as a MONSTROUS FACT: but it is none the less important to consider its origin, that we may understand how, assuming the form of law, it was able to shelter itself beneath the protecting shield of the Constitution. And when we shall see clearly that it is without any such just protection, that the law which declares it is baseless, and that in all its pretensions it is essentially and utterly brutal and unnatural, we shall have less consideration for the slave tyranny, which, in satisfied pride, has thus far—not without compunction at different moments—ruled the national capital, reducing all things here—public opinion, social life, and even the administration of justice—to its own degraded standard, so as to fulfill the curious words of an old English poet:

> "It serves, yet reigns as King;
> It lives, yet's death; it pleases full of pains.
> Monster! oh, who, who can thy boeing feigne?
> Thou shapeless shape, live death, paine pleasing, servile reigne."

It is true, there can be no such thing as property in man; and here I begin to answer the questions propounded by the Senator from Kentucky, [Mr. DAVIS.] If this pretension is recognized anywhere, it is only another instance of the influence of custom, which is so powerful as to render the idolator insensible to the wickedness of idolatry, and the cannibal insensible to the brutality of cannibalism. To argue against such a pretension seems to be vain; for the pretension exists in open defiance of reason as well as of humanity. It will not yield to argument; nor will it yield to persuasion. It must be encountered by authority. It was not the planters in the British islands or in the French islands who organized emancipation, but the distant Governments across the sea, far removed from the local prejudices, who at last forbade the outrage. Had these planters been left to themselves, they would have clung to this pretension as men among us still cling to it. Of course, in making this declamation against the idea of property in man, I say nothing new. An honored predecessor of the Senator from Maryland, [Mr. KENNEDY,] whose fame as a statesman was eclipsed, perhaps, by his more remarkable fame as a lawyer—I mean William Pinkney, and it is among the recollections of my youth that I heard Chief Justice Marshall call him the undoubted head of the American bar—in a speech before the Maryland House of Delegates, spoke as statesman and lawyer when he said:

> "Sir, by the eternal principles of natural justice no master in the State has a right to hold his slaves in bondage for a single hour."

And Henry Brougham spoke not only as statesman and lawyer, but as orator also, when, in the British Parliament, he uttered these memorable words:

> "Tell me not of rights—talk not of the property of the planter in his slaves. I deny the right—I acknowledge not the property. The principles, the feelings of our common nature, rise in rebellion against it. Be the appeal made to the understanding or to the heart, the sentence is the same that rejects it. In vain you tell me of laws that sanction such a claim. There is a law above all the enactments of human codes—the same throughout the world, the same in all times: it is the law written by the finger of God on the heart of man; and by that law, unchangeable and eternal, while men despise fraud and loathe rapine and abhor blood they will reject with indignation the wild and guilty phantasy that man can hold property in man."

It has often been said that the finest sentence of the English language is that famous description of law with which Hooker closes the first book of his Ecclesiastical Polity; but I cannot doubt that this wonderful denunciation of an irrational and inhuman pretension will be remembered hereafter with higher praise; for it gathers into surpassing eloquence the growing and immitigable instincts of universal man.

If I enter now into a brief analysis of slavery, and say familiar things, it is because such exposition is an essential link in the present inquiry. Looking carefully at slavery as it is we shall find that it is not merely a single gross pretension, utterly inadmissible, but an aggregation of gross pretensions, all of them utterly inadmissible. They are five in number: first, the pretension of property in man; secondly, the denial of the marriage relation, for slaves are "coupled" only, and not married; thirdly, the denial of the paternal relation; fourthly, the denial of instruction; and fifthly, the appropriation of all the labor of the slave and its fruits by the master. Such are the five essential elements which we find in slavery; and this fivefold Barbarism, so utterly indefensible in every point, is maintained for the single purpose of compelling labor without wages. Of course such a pretension is founded in force, and is nothing else. It begins with the kidnapper in Guinea or Congo; it traverses the sea with the pirate slave trader in his crowded hold; and it is continued here by virtue of laws which represent and embody that same brutal force which prevailed in the kidnapper and the pirate slave trader. Slavery, wherever it exists, is the triumph of force, sometimes represented in the strong arm of an individual, and sometimes in the strong arm of laws, but it is always the same in principle. Depending upon force, he is master who happens to be the stronger, so that if the slave were stronger he would be master and the master would be slave. For according to reason and justice every slave possesses the same right to enslave his master which his master possesses to enslave him. If this simple statement of unquestionable principles needed

confirmation, it would be found in the solemn judgments of courts. Here, for instance, are the often-quoted words of Mr. Justice McLean, of the Supreme Court of the United States: "Slavery is admitted by almost all, who have examined the subject, to be founded in wrong, in oppression, in power against *right*." (Jones *vs.* Vanzandt, 2 McLean's Reports, 645.) And here are the words of the supreme court of North Carolina: "Such service [of a slave] can only be expected from one who has no will of his own, who surrenders his will in implicit obedience to that of another. Such obedience is the consequence only of *uncontrolled authority over the body*. There is nothing else which can operate to produce the effect." (Jarman *vs.* Patterson, 7 Munroe's Reports, 645.) And the Supreme Court of the United States, by the lips of Chief Justice Marshall, has openly declared in a famous case, read the other day by the Senator from Kentucky, [Mr. DAVIS,] that "slavery has its origin in *force*." Thus does it appear by most authoritative words that this five-headed Barbarism is derived not from reason, or nature, or justice, or goodness, but from *force*, and nothing else.

Of course, here in the national capital, which is under the exclusive jurisdiction of Congress, the force which now maintains this unnatural system is supplied by Congress. Without Congress the "uncontrolled authority" of the master would cease. Without Congress the master would not be master; nor would the slave be slave. Congress, then, in its existing legislation giving sanction to slavery, is the power behind, which, here in the national capital, enslaves our fellow-men. Therefore does it behoove Congress to act in order to relieve itself of this painful responsibility.

But this responsibility becomes more painful when it is considered that slavery exists at the national capital absolutely without support of any kind in the Constitution; and here again I answer the Senator from Kentucky, [Mr. DAVIS.] Nor is this all. Situated within the exclusive jurisdiction of the Constitution, where State rights cannot prevail, it exists in open defiance of most cherished principles. Let the Constitution be rightly interpreted by a just tribunal, and slavery must cease here at once. The decision of a court would be as potent as an act of Congress. And now, as I confidently assert this conclusion, which bears so directly on the present question, pardon me if I express the satisfaction with which I recur to an earlier period, shortly after I entered the Senate, when, vindicating the principle now accepted, but then disowned, that *freedom and not slavery is national*, I insisted upon its application to slavery everywhere within the exclusive jurisdiction of the Constitution, and declared that Congress might as well undertake to make a king as to make a slave. That argument has never been answered; it cannot be answered. Nor can I forget that this same conclusion, having such important bearings, was maintained by Mr. Chase, while a member of this body, in that masterly effort where he unfolded the relations of the national Government to slavery, and also by the late Horace Mann in a most eloquent and exhaustive speech in the other House, where no point is left untouched to show that slavery in the national capital is an *outlaw*. Among all the speeches in the protracted discussion of slavery, I know none more worthy of profound study than those two, so different in character and yet so harmonious in result. If authority could add to the force of irresistible argument, it would be found in the well-known opinion of the late Mr. Justice McLean, in a published letter, declaring the constitutional impossibility of slavery in the national Territories, because, in the absence of express power under the Constitution to establish or recognize slavery, there was nothing for the breath of slavery, as respiration could not exist where there was no atmosphere. The learned judge was right, and his illustration was felicitous. Although applied at the time only to the Territories, it is of equal force everywhere within the exclusive jurisdiction of Congress; for within such jurisdiction there is no atmosphere in which slavery can live.

If this question were less important, I should not occupy time with its discussion. But we may learn to detest slavery still more when we see how completely it has installed itself here in utter disregard of the Constitution, and compelled Congress ignobly to do its bidding. The bare existence of such a barbarous injustice in the metropolis of a Republic, which has gloriously declared that "all men are entitled to life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness," is a mockery which may well excite surprise; but when we bring it to the touchstone of the Constitution, and consider the action of Congress, surprise is deepened into indignation.

But how, sir, was this foothold secured? When and by what process did the national Government, solemnly pledged to freedom, undertake to maintain the slave master here in the exercise of that *force* or "unrestrained power" which swings the lash, fastens the chain, robs the wages, sells the child, and tears the wife from the husband? A brief inquiry will show historically how it occurred; and here again I shall answer the Senator from Kentucky.

The sessions of the Revolutionary Congress were held, according to the exigencies of war or the convenience of members, at Philadelphia, Baltimore, Lancaster, York, Princeton, Annapolis, Trenton, and New York. An insult at Philadelphia, in 1783, from a band of mutineers, caused an adjournment to Princeton, which was followed by the consideration, from time to time, of the question of a permanent seat of Government. On motion of Mr. Gerry, of Massachusetts, it was resolved, 7th of October, 1783, that buildings for the use of Congress be erected on or near the banks of the Delaware, or of the Potomac, near Georgetown, provided a suitable district can be procured on one of the rivers aforesaid for a Federal town; that the right of soil, and an exclusive or such other jurisdiction as Congress may direct shall be vested in the United States. (Journals of Old Congress, vol. 4, p. 299.) Thus did the first proposition of a national capital within the exclusive jurisdiction of Congress proceed from a representative of Massachusetts. The subject of slavery, at that time, had attracted little attention; but at a later day, in the Federal convention, this same honored representative showed the nature of

the jurisdiction which he would claim, according to the following record in the Madison Papers, (p. 1395:) "Mr. Gerry thought we had nothing to do with the conduct of the States as to slaves, but ought to be careful not to give any sanction to it." In these words will be found our own cherished principle—*freedom national, slavery sectional*—expressed with homely and sententious simplicity. There is something grateful and most suggestive in the language employed, "we ought to be careful not to give any sanction to it." At a still later day, in the first Congress under the Constitution, the same representative, in the debate on slavery, gave further expression to this same conviction, when he said that "he highly commended the part the Society of Friends had taken; it was the cause of humanity they had interested themselves in." (Annals of Congress, vol. 2, p. 989.)

The proposition of Mr. Gerry, after undergoing various modifications, was repealed during the next year. But shortly afterwards, in 1784, three commissioners were appointed to lay out a district not exceeding three nor less than two miles square "on the banks of either side of the Delaware, not more than eight miles above or below the falls thereof, for a Federal town." At the Congress of the succeeding year, which met at New York, great but unsuccessful efforts were made to substitute the Potomac for the Delaware. The commissioners, though appointed, never entered upon their business. At last, by the adoption of the Constitution, the subject was presented in a new form under the following clause: "Congress shall have power to exercise exclusive legislation in all cases whatsoever over such district, not exceeding ten miles square, as may by cession of particular States, and the acceptance of Congress, become the seat of the Government of the United States." From the report of the debates in the convention it does not appear that this clause occasioned discussion. But the discussion broke out in the earliest Congress. Virginia and Maryland each, by acts of their respective Legislatures, tendered the ten miles square, while similar propositions were made by citizens of Pennsylvania and New Jersey. After a long and animated discussion, Germantown, in Pennsylvania, was on the point of being adopted, when the subject was postponed till the next session. Havre-de-Grace and Wright's Ferry, both on the Susquehanna; Baltimore, on the Patapsco; and Connogocheague, on the Potomac, divided opinions. In the course of the debate, Mr. Gerry, who had first proposed the Potomac, now opposed it. He pronounced it highly unreasonable to fix the seat of Government where nine States out of the thirteen would be to the northward, and he adverted to the sacrifice the northern States were ready to make in going as far south as Baltimore. An agreement seemed impossible, when the South suddenly achieved one of those political triumphs by which its predominance in the national Government was established. Pending at the same time was the great and trying proposition to assume the State debts, which being at first defeated through southern votes, was at last carried by a "compromise," according to which the seat of Government was to be placed on the Potomac, thus sending the much-vexed question. Mr. Jefferson, in a familiar letter, thus sketches the "compromise:"

"It was observed that this pill [the assumption of the State debts] would be peculiarly bitter to the southern States, and *that some concomitant measure should be adopted to sweeten it a little to them.* There had before been a proposition to fix the seat of Government either at Philadelphia or at Georgetown on the Potomac, and it was thought that, by giving it to Philadelphia for ten years, and to Georgetown permanently afterwards this night, as anodyne, calm in some degree the ferment which might be excited by the other measure alone. So two of the Potomac members (one with a revulsion of stomach almost convulsive) agreed to change their votes, and Hamilton undertook to carry the other point."—*Memoirs and Correspondence of Jefferson*, vol. 4, p. 449.

Such was one of the earliest victories of slavery in the name of "compromise." It is difficult to estimate the evil consequences which it has entailed upon the country.

The act establishing the seat of Government having already passed the Senate, was adopted by the House of Representatives, after vehement debate and many calls of the yeas and nays, by a vote of 32 to 29, on the 16th of July, 1790. A district of territory, not exceeding ten miles square, on the river Potomac, was to be accepted for the permanent seat of the Government of the United States; "*Provided, nevertheless*, That the operation of the laws of the States within such district shall not be affected by this acceptance until the time fixed for the removal of Government thereto, *and until Congress shall by law otherwise provide.*" Here, it will be seen, was a positive saving of the laws of the State for a limited period, so far as Congress had power to save them, within the exclusive jurisdiction of the Constitution; but there was also a complete recognition of the power of Congress to change these laws, and an implied promise to assume the "exclusive legislation in all cases whatsoever" contemplated by the Constitution.

In response to this act of Congress, Maryland by formal act ceded the territory which now constitutes the District of Columbia "in full and absolute right, as well of soil as of persons residing or to reside therein;" provided that the jurisdiction of Maryland "shall not cease or determine *until Congress shall by law provide for the government thereof.*" (Acts of Maryland, 1791, cap. 45, sec. 2.)

In pursuance of this contract between the United States of the one part and Maryland of the other part, expressed in solemn statutes, the present seat of Government was occupied in December, 1800, when Congress proceeded to assume that complete jurisdiction which is conferred in the Constitution by enacting, on the 27th February, 1801, "that the laws of the State of Maryland, *as they now exist*, shall be and continue in force in that part of the said District which was ceded by that State to the United States, and by them accepted for the permanent seat of Government." Thus at one stroke all the existing laws of Maryland were adopted by Congress in gross, and from that time forward became the laws of the United States at the national capital. Although known historically as the laws of Maryland, they ceased at once to be the laws of that State, for they draw their vitality from Congress alone,

under the Constitution of the United States, as completely as if every statute had been solemnly re-enacted. And now we shall see precisely how slavery obtained its foothold here.

Among the statutes of Maryland thus solemnly re-enacted in gross by Congress was the following, originally passed as early as 1715—in colonial days:

"All negroes and other slaves already imported or hereafter to be imported into this province, and all children now born or hereafter to be born of such negroes and slaves shall be slaves during their natural lives."—*Laws of Maryland*, 1715, ch. 44, sec. 23.

But slavery cannot exist without barbarous laws in its support. Maryland, accordingly, in the spirit of slavery, added other provisions, also re-enacted by Congress, in the same general bundle, of which the following is an example:

"No negro or *mulatto slave*, free negro or mulatto, born of a white woman, during his time of servitude, by law in this province, *shall be admitted and received as good and valid evidence in law, in any matter* or thing whatsoever depending before any court of record or before any magistrate within this province, *wherein any Christian white person is concerned.*"—*Laws of Maryland*, 1717, ch. 13, sec. 2.

At a later day the following kindred provision was added in season to be re-enacted by Congress in the same code:

"No slave manumitted agreeably to the laws of this State shall be entitled to give evidence against any white person, or shall be received as competent evidence to manumit any slave petitioning for his freedom."—*Laws of Maryland*, 1796, ch. 67, sec. 5.

And such is the law for slavery at the national capital.

It will be observed that the original statute, which undertakes to create slavery in Maryland, does not attaint the blood beyond two generations. It is confined to "all negroes and other slaves," and their "children," "during their natural lives." These are slaves, but none others, unless a familiar rule of interpretation is reversed, and such words are extended rather than restrained. And yet it is by virtue of this colonial statute, with all its ancillary barbarism, adopted by Congress, that slaves are still held at the national capital. It is true that at the time of its adoption, there were few slaves here to whom it was applicable. For ten years previous the present area of Washington, according to received tradition, had contained hardly five hundred inhabitants, all told, and these were for the most part laborers distributed in houses merely for their temporary accommodation. But all these musty, antediluvian, wicked statutes, of which you have seen a specimen, took their place at once in the national legislation, and under their supposed authority slaves multiplied, and slavery became a national institution. And it now continues only by virtue of this slave code borrowed from early colonial days, which, though flagrantly inconsistent with the Constitution, has never yet been repudiated by court or Congress.

I have said that this slave code, even assuming it applicable to slaves beyond the "natural lives" of two generations, is flagrantly inconsistent with the Constitution. On this point the argument is so plain that it may be presented like a diagram.

Under the Constitution, Congress has "exclusive jurisdiction in all cases whatsoever" at the national capital. The cession by Maryland was without condition, and the acceptance by Congress was also without condition, so that the territory fell at once within this exclusive jurisdiction. But Congress can exercise no power except in conformity with the Constitution. Its exclusive jurisdiction in all cases whatsoever is controlled and limited by the Constitution, out of which it is derived. Now, looking at the Constitution, we shall find, first, that there are no words authorizing Congress to establish or recognize slavery; and, secondly, that there are positive words which prohibit Congress from the exercise of any such power. The argument, therefore, is twofold: first, from the absence of authority, and, secondly, from positive prohibition.

Of course, a Barbarism like slavery, having its origin in force, and nothing else, can have no legal or constitutional support except from positive sanction. It can spring from no doubtful phrase. It must be declared by unambiguous words incapable of a double sense. In asserting this principle I simply follow Lord Mansfield, who, in the memorable case of Sommersett, said: "The state of slavery is of such a nature that it is incapable of being introduced on any reasons, moral or political, but only by *positive law*. It is so odious that nothing can be suffered to support it but POSITIVE LAW." (Howell's State Trials, vol. 20, p. 82.) This principle has been adopted by tribunals even in slaveholding States. (See Horey *vs.* Decker, Walker's R., 42; Rankin *vs.* Lydier, 2 Marshall, 470.) But I do not stop to dwell on these authorities. Even the language, "exclusive jurisdiction in all cases whatsoever," cannot be made to sanction slavery. It wants those positive words, leaving nothing to implication, which are obviously required, especially when we consider the professed object of the Constitution, as declared in its preamble, "to establish justice and secure the blessings of liberty." There is no power in the Constitution to make a king, or, thank God, to make a slave, and the absence of all such power is hardly more clear in one case than in the other. The word king nowhere occurs in the Constitution, nor does the word slave. But if there be no such power, then all acts of Congress sustaining slavery at the national capital must be unconstitutional and void. The stream cannot rise higher than the fountain head; nay more, *nothing can come out of nothing;* and if there be nothing in the Constitution authorizing Congress to make a slave, there can be nothing valid in any subordinate legislation. It is a pretension which has thus far prevailed simply because slavery predominated over Congress and courts.

To all who insist that Congress may sustain slavery in the national capital, I put the question, where in the Constitution is the power found? If you cannot show where, do not assert the power. So hideous an effrontery must be authorized in unmistakable words. But where are the words? In what article, clause, or line? They cannot be found. Do not insult human nature by pretending that its most cherished rights can be sacrificed without solemn authority. Remember that every presumption and every leaning must be in favor of freedom and against slavery. Do not forget that no nice interpretation, no strained construc-

tion, no fancied deduction, can suffice to sanction the enslavement of our fellow-men. And do not degrade the Constitution by foisting into its blameless text the idea of property in man. It is not there; and if you think you see it there, it is simply because you make the Constitution a reflection of yourself.

A single illustration will show the absurdity of this pretension. If under the clause which gives to Congress "exclusive legislation" at the national capital slavery may be established, if under these words Congress is empowered to create slaves instead of citizens, then, under the same words, it may do the same thing in "the forts, magazines, arsenals, dock-yards, and other needful buildings" belonging to the United States, wherever situated, for these are all placed within the same "exclusive legislation." The extensive navy-yard at Charlestown, in the very shadow of Bunker Hill, may be filled with slaves, whose enforced toil shall take the place of that cheerful, well-paid labor whose busy hum is the best music of the place. Such an act, however consistent with slaveholding tyranny, would not be regarded as constitutional near Bunker Hill.

But if there were any doubt on this point, if the absence of all authority were not perfectly clear, the prohibitions of the Constitution would settle the question. It is true that Congress has "exclusive legislation" within the District; but the prohibitions to grant titles of nobility, to pass *ex post facto* laws, to pass bills of attainder, and to establish religion, are unquestionable limitations of this power. There is also another limitation, which is equally unquestionable. It is found in an amendment proposed by the First Congress, on the recommendation of several States, as follows:

"No PERSON shall be deprived of life, LIBERTY, or property, without *due process of law*."

This prohibition, according to the Supreme Court, is obligatory on Congress. (Barron vs. Baltimore, 7 Peters's Rep., 243.) It is also applicable to all who are claimed as slaves; for, in the eye of the Constitution, every human being within its sphere, whether Caucasian, Indian, or African, from the President to the slave, is a *person*. Of this there can be no question. But a remarkable incident of history confirms this conclusion. As originally recommended by North Carolina and Virginia, this proposition was restrained to the *freemen*. Its language was:

"No freemen ought to be deprived of his life, liberty, or property, but by the law of the land."

Of course, if the word freeman had been adopted, this clause would have been restrained in its effective power. But in deliberately rejecting this limitation, the authors of the amendment recorded their purpose that no *person*, within the national jurisdiction, of whatever character, shall be deprived of liberty without due process of law. The latter words are borrowed from Magna Charta, and they mean without due presentment, indictment, or other judicial proceedings. But Congress, in undertaking to support slavery at the national capital, has enacted that *persons* may be deprived of liberty there without any presentment, indictment, or other judicial proceedings. Therefore, every *person* now detained as a slave in the national capital is detained in violation of the Constitution. Not only is his liberty taken without due process of law, but since he is tyrannically despoiled of all the fruits of his industry, his property also is taken without due process of law. You talk sometimes of guarantees of the Constitution. Here is an unmistakable guarantee, and I hold you to it.

Bringing the argument together, the conclusion may be briefly stated. The five-headed Barbarism of slavery, beginning in violence, can have no legal or constitutional existence, unless through positive words expressly authorizing it. As no such positive words can be found in the Constitution, all legislation by Congress supporting slavery must be unconstitutional and void, while it is made still further impossible by positive words of prohibition guarding the liberty of every *person* within the exclusive jurisdiction of Congress.

A court properly inspired, and ready to assume that just responsibility which dignifies judicial tribunals, would at once declare slavery impossible at the national capital, and set every slave free—as Lord Mansfield declared slavery impossible in England, and set every slave free. The two cases are parallel; but, alas! the court is wanting here. The legality of slavery in England during the last century was affirmed by the ablest lawyers in professional opinions; it was also affirmed on the bench. England was a slave State, and even its newspapers were disfigured with advertisements for the sale of human beings; while the merchants of London, backed by great names in the law, sustained the outrage. Then appeared Granville Sharp, the philanthropist, who, pained by the sight of slavery, and especially shocked by the brutality of a slave hunt in the streets of London, was aroused to question its constitutionality in England. For two years he devoted himself to an anxious study of the British constitution in all its multifarious records. His conclusion is expressed in these precise words: "Neither the word *slaves* or anything that can justify the enslaving of others can be found there, God be praised!" (Hoare's Life of Sharp, vol. 1, p. 58, cap. 1.) Thus encouraged, he persevered. By his generous exertions the negro Sommersett, claimed as a slave by a Virginia gentleman then in London, was defended, and the court of King's Bench compelled to that immortal judgment by which slavery was forever expelled from England, and the early boast of the British constitution became a practical verity. More than fifteen thousand persons, held as slaves in 1772 on British soil—four times as many as are now found in the national capital—became instantly free, without price or ransom.

But the good work which courts have thus far declined remains to be done by Congress. Slavery, which is a barbarous anomaly and an anachronism here, must be made to disappear from the national capital; if not in one way, then in another. A judgment of court would be simply on the question of constitutional right, without regard to policy. But there is no consideration of right or of policy—from the loftiest principle to the humblest expediency—which may not properly enter into the conclusion of Congress. The former would be the triumph of the magistrate; the latter of the statesman. Let it come from magistrate or from statesman, it will constitute an epoch in history.

But the question is asked, shall we vote money for this purpose? I cannot hesitate. And here there are two considerations, which with me are prevailing. *First*, the relation of master and slave at the national capital has from the beginning been established and maintained by Congress, everywhere in sight, and even directly under its own eyes. The master held the slave; but Congress, with strong arm, stood behind the master, looking on and sustaining him. Not a dollar of wages has been taken, not a child has been stolen, not a wife has been torn from her husband, without the hand of Congress. If not a partnership, there was a complicity on the part of Congress, through which the whole country has become responsible for the manifold wrong. Though always protesting against its continuance, and laboring earnestly for its removal, yet gladly do I now accept my share of the promised burden. And, *secondly*, even if we are not all involved in the manifold wrong, nothing is clearer than that the mode proposed is the gentlest, quietest, and surest in which the beneficent change can be accomplished. It is, therefore, the most practical. It recognizes slavery as an existing fact and provides for its removal. And when I think of the unquestionable good which we seek; of all its advantages and glories; of the national capital redeemed; of the national character relevated; and of a magnanimous example which can never die; and when I think, still further, that, according to a rule alike of jurisprudence and morals, *liberty is priceless*, I cannot hesitate at any appropriation within our means by which all these things of incalculable value can be promptly secured.

As I find no reason of policy adverse to such appropriation, so do I find no objection to it in the Constitution. I am aware that it is sometimes asked where in the Constitution is the power to make such appropriation? But nothing can be clearer than that under the words conferring "exclusive jurisdiction in all cases whatsoever," Congress may create freemen, although it may not create slaves. And, of course, it may exercise all the powers necessary to this end, whether by a simple act of emancipation or a vote of money. If there could be any doubt on this point, it would be removed when we reflect that the abolition of slavery, with all the natural incidents of such an act, has been constantly recognized as within the sphere of legislation. It was so regarded by Washington, who, in a generous letter to La Fayette, dated May 10, 1786, said: "It certainly might and assuredly ought to be effected, and that, too, by *legislative* authority." It is through legislative authority that slavery has been abolished in State after State of our Union, and also in foreign countries. And I have yet to learn that the power of Congress for this purpose at this national capital is less complete than that of any other legislative body within its own jurisdiction.

But while not doubting the power of Congress in any of its incidents, I prefer to consider the money which we pay as in the nature of *ransom* rather than *compensation*, so that freedom shall be acquired rather than purchased; and I place it at once under the sanction of that commanding charity proclaimed by prophets and enjoined by apostles, which all history recognizes and which the Constitution cannot impair. From time immemorial every Government has undertaken to ransom its subjects from captivity, and sometimes a whole people has felt its resources well bestowed in the ransom of its prince. Religion and humanity have both concurred in this duty, as more than usually sacred. "The ransom of captives is a great and excelling office of justice," exclaims one of the early fathers. And the pious St. Ambrose insisted upon breaking up even the sacred vessels of the Church, saying, "the ornament of the sacraments is the redemption of the captives." The power thus commended has been exercised by the United States under important circumstances with the coöperation of the best names of our history, so as to be beyond question. The instance may not be familiar, but it is decisive, while from beginning to end it is full of instruction.

Who has not heard of the Barbary States and of the pretension put forth by these Powers to enslave white Christians? Algiers was the chief seat of this enormity, which, through the insensibility or incapacity of Christian States, was allowed to continue for generations. Good men and great men were degraded to be captives, while many, neglected by fortune, perished in barbarous slavery. Even in our colonial days there were cases of Americans whose fate, while in the hands of these slave masters, excited general sympathy. It was only by ransom that their freedom was obtained. Perhaps no condition was more calculated to arouse indignant rage. And yet the disposition so common among us to palliate slavery in Washington has shown itself with regard to slavery in Algiers; and, indeed, the same arguments to soften public opinion have been employed in the two instances. The parallel is so complete that I shall require all your trust to believe that what I read is not an apology for slavery here. Thus a member of a diplomatic mission from England, who visited Barbary in 1784, speaks of the slavery which he saw: "It is very slightly inflicted, and as to any labor undergone, it does not deserve the name." (Keatinge's Travels, p. 250.) And another earlier traveler, after describing the comfortable condition of the white slaves, adds, in words to which we are accustomed: "I am sure we saw several captives who live much better in Barbary than ever they did in their own country. Whatever money in charity was sent them by their friends in Europe was their own. And yet this is called insupportable slavery among Turks and Moors. But we found this, as well as many other things in this country, strangely misrepresented." (Braithwaite's Revolutions in Morocco, p. 353.) And a more recent French writer asserts, with a vehemence to which we are habituated from the partisans of slavery in our country, that the white slaves at Algiers were not exposed to the mis-

cries which they represented; that they were well clad and well fed, *much better than the free Christians there*; that special care was bestowed upon those who became ill; and that some were allowed such privileges as to become indifferent to freedom, and even to prefer Algiers to their own country. (*Histoire d'Alger*, Paris, 1830, cap. 27.) Believe me, sir, in stating these things, I simply follow history; and I refer to the volume and page or chapter of the authorities which I quote, that the careful inquirer may see that they relate to slavery abroad, and not to slavery at home. If I continue to unfold this strange, eventful story, it will be in order to exhibit the *direct and constant intervention of Congress for the ransom of slaves*; but the story itself is an argument against slavery, pertinent to the present occasion, which I am not unwilling to adopt.

Scarcely was our national independence established when we were aroused to fresh efforts for the protection of our enslaved citizens. Within three years no less than ten American vessels were seized. At one time an apprehension prevailed that Dr. Franklin, on his way home from France, had been captured. "We are waiting," said one of his French correspondents, "with the greatest impatience to hear from you. The newspapers have given us anxiety on your account, for some of them insist that you have been taken by the Algerines, while others pretend that you are at Morocco, enduring your slavery with all the patience of a philosopher." But though this apprehension happily proved to be without foundation, it soon became known that there were other Americans, less distinguished, but entitled to all the privileges of new-born citizenship, who were suffering in cruel captivity. The sentiments of the people were at once enlisted in their behalf. The newspapers pleaded, while the slave corsairs were denounced sometimes as "infernal crews," and sometimes as "human harpies." But it was through the stories of sufferings told by those who had succeeded in escaping from bondage that the people were most aroused. As these fugitive slaves touched our shores, they were welcomed with outspoken sympathy. The glimpses opened through them into the dread regions of slavery gave a harrowing reality to all that conjecture or imagination had pictured. It was, indeed, true that our own white brethren, entitled like ourselves to all the rights of manhood, were degraded in unquestioning obedience to an arbitrary task-master; sold at the auction block; worked like beasts of the field, and galled by the pinnacle and lash. As our power seemed yet inadequate to compel their liberation, it was attempted by ransom.

Informal agencies at Algiers were organized under the direction of our minister at Paris, and the famous *Society of Redemption*, established in the thirteenth century, under the sanction of Pope Innocent III, offered their aid. Our agents were kindly entertained by the chief slave-dealer, the Dey, who informed them that he was familiar with the exploits of Washington, and as he never expected to set eyes on this hero of freedom, expressed a hope that, through Congress, he might receive a full-length portrait of him, to be displayed in the palace at Algiers. But amidst such professions, the Dey still clung to his American slaves, holding them at prices beyond the means of the agents, who were not authorized to go beyond $800 a head, being somewhat less than is proposed in the present bill; and I beg to call the attention of the Senator from Maine [Mr. MORRILL] to the parallel.

Their redemption engaged the attention of our Government early after the adoption of the Constitution. It was first brought before Congress by a petition, of which we find the following record:

"*Friday, May* 14, 1790.—A petition from sundry citizens of the United States, captured by the Algerines, and now in slavery there, was presented, praying the interposition of Congress in their behalf. Referred to the Secretary of State."—*Annals of Congress*, First Congress, p. 1572.

An interesting report on the situation of these captives, dated December 28, 1790, was made to the President by the Secretary of State, in which he sets forth the efforts of Government for their redemption at such prices as would not "raise the market," it being regarded as important that, in "the first instance of redemption by the United States, our price should be fixed at the lowest point." I quote the precise words of this document, which will be found in the State Papers of the country, (vol. 1, p. 101,) and I call special attention to them as applicable to the present moment. It appears that at this time the number of white slaves at Algiers, belonging to all countries, was nearly identical with the number of black slaves at Washington whose redemption is now proposed. The report of Mr. Jefferson was laid before Congress, with the following brief message from the President, (State Papers, vol. 1, p. 100:)

UNITED STATES, *December* 30, 1790.

Gentlemen of the Senate and House of Representatives:

I lay before you a report of the Secretary of State on the subject of the citizens of the United States in captivity at Algiers, that you may provide on their behalf what to you shall seem most expedient.

GEORGE WASHINGTON.

It does not appear that there was any question in any quarter with regard to the power of Congress. The recommendation of the President was broad. It was to provide on behalf of the slaves what should seem most expedient.

Another report from the Secretary of State, entitled the Mediterranean Trade, and communicated to Congress December 30, 1790, related chiefly to the same matter. In this document are the estimates of different persons with regard to the price at which our citizens might be ransomed and peace be purchased. One person, who had resided very long at Algiers, put the price at sixty or seventy thousand pounds sterling. This was the lowest estimate. But another authority put it at $570,000; and still another said that it could not be less than $1,000,000, which is the sum proposed in the present bill.

Mr. Jefferson, after considering the subject at some length, concludes as follows:

"Upon the whole it rests with Congress to decide between war, tribute, and ransom. If war, they will consider how far our own resources shall be called forth. If tribute or ransom, it will rest with them to limit and provide the amount, and with the Executive, observing the same constitutional forms, to make arrangements for employing it to the best advantage."—*State Papers*, vol. 1, p. 105.

Among the papers accompanying the report, is a letter from Mr. Adams, while he was minister at London, from which I take the following words: "It may be reasonably concluded that this great affair will be finished for much less than £200,000."

In pursuance of these communications, the Senate proceeded to tender its advice to the President, in the following resolution:

"Resolved, That the Senate advise and consent that the President of the United States take such measures as he may think necessary for the redemption of the citizens of the United States now in captivity at Algiers: *Provided*, That the expense shall not exceed $40,000; and also that measures be taken to confirm the treaty now existing between the United States and the Emperor of Morocco."—*State Papers*, vol. 1, p. 108.

By a subsequent message, dated February 22, 1791, the President said:

"I will proceed to take measures for the ransom of our citizens in captivity at Algiers, in conformity with your resolution of the 1st instant, so soon as the moneys necessary shall be appropriated by the legislature and shall be at my disposal."—*Ibid.*

And later, the same subject was presented by the following inquiry proposed to the Senate by President Washington, under date of May 8, 1792: "Is the President of the United States should conclude a convention or treaty with the Government of Algiers, for the ransom of the thirteen American citizens in captivity there, for a sum not exceeding $40,000, all expenses included, will the Senate approve the same? Or is there any, and what, greater or lesser sum which they would fix as the limit beyond which they would not approve the ransom?" The Senate promptly replied by a resolution declaring it would approve such treaty of ransom. (State Papers, vol. 1, p. 136.) And Congress, by the act of May 8, 1792, appropriated a sum of $50,000 for this purpose. Commodore Paul Jones was intrusted with the mission to Algiers, charged with the double duty of making peace with this Power and of securing the redemption of our citizens. In his letter of instructions, dated June 1, 1792, Mr. Jefferson expresses himself as follows:

"It has been a fixed principle with Congress to establish a ransom of American captives with the Barbary States, as low a point as possible, that it may not be the interest of those States to go in quest of our citizens in preference to those of other countries. Had it not been for the heavy tribute here brought on the residue of our seamen, by exciting the cupidity of these rovers against them, our citizens now in Algiers would have been long ago redeemed at any rate as to price. The mere money for their particular redemption neither has been nor is an object with anybody here."—*State Papers*, vol. 1, p. 222.

In the same instructions, Mr. Jefferson says:

"As soon as the ransom is completed, you will be pleased to have the captives well clothed and sent home at the expense of the United States, with as much economy as will consist with their reasonable comfort."—*Ibid.*

Commodore Paul Jones—called admiral in the instructions—died without entering upon the performance of these duties, which were afterwards undertaken by Colonel Humphreys, our minister at Lisbon, who was honored especially with the friendship of Washington, as an accomplished officer of his staff during the Revolution. But the terms exacted by the Dey were such as to render the mission unsuccessful.

Meanwhile other Americans were seized by the Algerines, who are described as "employed as captive slaves on the most laborious work, in a distressed and naked situation." (State Papers, vol. 1, p. 418.) One of their number, in a letter to the President, dated at Algiers, November 5, 1793, says:

"Humanity towards the unfortunate American captives, I presume, will induce your excellency to cooperate with Congress to adopt some speedy and effectual plan in order to restore to liberty and finally extricate the American captives from their present distresses."—*Ibid.*

At this time there were one hundred and nineteen American slaves in Algiers, who united in a petition to Congress, dated December, 1793, in which they say:

"Your petitioners are at present captives in this city of bondage, employed daily in the most laborious work, without any respect to persons. They pray that you will take their unfortunate situation into consideration, and adopt such measures as will restore the American captives to their country, their friends, families, and connections."—*Ibid*, p. 421.

The country was now aroused. A general contribution was proposed. People of all classes vied in generous efforts. Newspapers entered with increased activity into the work. At public celebrations the toasts "happiness for all," and "universal liberty," were proposed, partly in sympathy with our wretched white fellow-countrymen in bonds. On one occasion, at a patriotic celebration in New Hampshire, they were remembered in the following toast: "Our brethren in slavery at Algiers. May the measures adopted for their redemption be successful, and may they live to rejoice with their friends in the blessings of liberty." The clergy too were enlisted. A fervid appeal by the captives themselves was addressed to the ministers of the Gospel throughout the United States, asking them to set apart a special Sunday for sermons in behalf of their enslaved brethren. Literature, too, added her influence, not only in essays, but in a work, which, though now forgotten, was among the earliest of the literary productions of our country, reprinted in London at a time when few American books were known abroad. I refer to the story of The Algerine Captive, which though published anonymously—like other similar works at a later day—is known to have been written by Royall Tyler, afterwards chief justice of Vermont. Slavery in Algiers is here depicted in the sufferings of a single captive—as slavery in the United States has been since depicted in the sufferings of Uncle Tom; but the influence of the early story was hardly less strong against African slavery than against white slavery. "Grant me," says the Algerine captive—who had been a surgeon on board a ship in the African slave trade—from the depths of his own sorrows, "once more to taste the freedom of my native country, and every moment of my life shall be dedicated to preaching against this detestable commerce. I will fly to our fellow-citizens of the southern States; I will on my knees conjure them, in the name of humanity, to abolish a traffic which causes it to bleed in every pore. If they are deaf to the pleadings of nature, I will conjure them, for the sake of consistency, to cease to deprive their fellow-creatures of freedom, which their writers, their orators, Representatives, Senators, and even their constitutions of government, have declared to be the unalienable birthright of

man," (cap. 32.) In such words was the cause of emancipation pleaded at that early day.

Colonel Humphreys, from his distant mission at Lisbon, while yet unable to reach Algiers, joined in this appeal by a letter to the American people, dated July 11, 1794. Taking advantage of the general interest in lotteries, and particularly of the custom, not then condemned, of resorting to these as a mode of obtaining money for literary or benevolent purposes, he suggested a grand lottery, sanctioned by the United States, or particular lotteries in the individual States, in order to obtain the means required for the ransom of our countrymen. He then asks:

"Is there within the limits of these United States an individual who will not cheerfully contribute in proportion to his means to carry it into effect? By the peculiar blessings of freedom which you enjoy, by the disinterested sacrifices you made for its attainment, by the patriotic blood of those martyrs of liberty who died to secure your independence, and by all the tender ties of nature, let me conjure you once more to snatch your unfortunate countrymen from fetters, dungeons, and death."

Meanwhile the Government was energetic through all its agents, at home and abroad; nor was any question raised with regard to its constitutional powers. In the animated debate which ensued in the House of Representatives, an honorable member said, "If bribery would not do, he should certainly vote for equipping a fleet." (Annals of Congress, Third Congress, p. 434.) At last, by act of Congress of the 20th of March, 1794, $1,000,000 was appropriated for this purpose, being the identical sum now proposed for a similar purpose of redemption; but it was somewhat masked under the language "to defray any expenses which may be incurred in relation to the intercourse between the United States and foreign nations." (Statutes at Large, vol. I, p. 345.) On the same day, by another act, the President was authorized "to borrow on the credit of the United States, if in his opinion the public service shall require it, a sum not exceeding $1,000,000." The object was distinctly avowed in the instructions of Mr. Jefferson, dated the 28th of March, of the same year, "for concluding a treaty of peace and liberating our citizens from captivity," and in other instructions, dated the 19th of July, of the same year, in which the wishes of the President are thus conveyed:

"Ransom and peace are to go hand in hand, if practicable; but if peace cannot be obtained, a ransom is to be effected without delay." * * * * "restricting yourself, on the head of ransom, within the limit of $2,000 per man."—*State Papers*, vol. 1, p. 529.

The negotiation was at last consummated, and the first tidings of its success were announced to Congress by President Washington in his message of 8th December, 1795, as follows:

"With peculiar satisfaction I add, that information has been received from an agent deputed on our part to Algiers, importing that the terms of a treaty with the Dey and Regency of that country had been adjusted in such a manner as to authorize the expectation of a speedy peace, and the restoration of our unfortunate fellow-citizens from a grievous captivity."—*State Papers*, vol. 1, p. 28.

The treaty for this purpose was signed at Algiers 5th September, 1795. It was a sacrifice of pride, if not of honor, to the necessity of the occasion. Among its stipulations was one even for an annual tribute from the United States to the barbarous Slave Power. But amidst all its unquestionable humiliation, it was a treaty of emancipation; nor did our people consider nicely the terms on which such a good was secured. It is recorded that a thrill of joy went through the land on the announciation that a vessel had left Algiers having on board the Americans who had been captives there. The largess of money and even the indignity of tribute were forgotten in gratulations on their new-found happiness. Washington in his message to Congress of December 7, 1796, thus solemnly dwelt on their emancipation:

"After many delays and disappointments arising out of the European war, the final arrangements for fulfilling the engagements to the Dey and Regency of Algiers will, in all present appearance, be crowned with success; but under the most favorable circumstances of the pecuniary transactions occasioned by that war, which will render a further provision necessary. *The actual liberation of all our citizens who were prisoners at Algiers, while it gratifies every feeling heart*, is itself an earnest of a satisfactory termination of the whole negotiation."—*State Papers*, vol. I, p. 30.

Other treaties were made with Tripoli and with Morocco, and more money was paid for the same object, until at last, in 1801, the slaveholding pretensions of Tripoli compelled a resort to arms. It appears by a document preserved in the State Papers of our country, that from 1796—in the space of five years—appropriations had been made for the liberation of our people, reaching to a sum total of upwards of two millions of dollars. (State Papers, vol. 2, p. 372.) To all who now question the power of Congress or the policy of exercising it, I commend this account, in its various items, given with all possible minuteness. If we consider the population and the resources of the country at the time, as compared with our present gigantic means, the amount will not be considered inconsiderable.

The pretensions of Tripoli aroused Colonel Humphreys, the former companion of Washington, who was now at home in retirement. In an address to the public, he called again for united action, saying:

"Americans of the United States, your fellow-citizens are in fetters! Can there be but one feeling? Where are the gallant remains of the race who fought for freedom? Where the glorious heirs of their patriotism? *Will there never be a truce to political parties? Or must it forever be the fate of the free States, that the soft voice of union should be drowned in the hoarse clamors of discord?* No! Let every friend of blessed humanity and sacred freedom entertain a better hope and confidence."—*Miscellaneous Works of David Humphreys*, p. 75.

Then commenced those early deeds by which our arms became known in Europe—the best achievement of Decatur, and the romantic expedition of Eaton. Three several times Tripoli was attacked; and yet, after successes sometimes mentioned with pride, our country consented by solemn treaty to pay $60,000 for the freedom of two hundred American slaves, and thus again by money obtained emancipation. But Algiers was governed by slavery as a ruling passion. Again it seized our people; but even the contest in which we were engaged with Great Britain could not prevent an outbreak of indignant sympathy for those who were in bonds. A naval force, which was promptly dispatched to the Mediterranean, secured the freedom of the American slaves without ransom, and stipulated further that hereafter

no Americans should be made slaves, and that "any Christians whatever, captives in Algiers," making their escape and taking refuge on board an American ship of war, should be safe from all requisition or reclamation. Decatur, on this occasion, showed character as well as courage. The freedmen of his arms were welcomed on board his ship with impatient triumph. Thus, not by money, but by war was emancipation this time secured.

At a later day, Great Britain, weary of tribute and ransom, directed her naval power against the Barbary States. Tunis and Tripoli each promised abolition; but Algiers sullenly refused, until compelled by irresistible force. Before night on the 27th August, 1816, the fleet fired, besides shells and rockets, one hundred and eighteen tons of powder and fifty thousand shot, weighing more than five hundred tons. Amidst the crumbling mass of wall and citidal the cruel Slave Power was humbled, and consented, by solemn stipulation, to the surrender of all the slaves in Algiers, and to the abolition of white slavery forever. This great event was announced by the victorious admiral in a dispatch to his Government, where he uses words of gratulation worthy of the occasion:

"In all the vicissitudes of a long life of public service, no circumstance has ever produced on my mind such impressions of gratitude as the event of yesterday. To have been one of the humble instruments in the hands of Divine Providence for bringing to reason a ferocious Government and destroying forever the insufferable and horrid system of Christian slavery, can never cease to be a source of delight and heartfelt comfort to every individual happy enough to be employed in it."—*Osler's Life of Lord Exmouth*, p. 60.

And thus ended white slavery in the Barbary States. A single brief effort of war put an instant close to this wicked pretension. If, in looking back upon its history, we find much to humble our pride—if we are disposed to mourn that our Government stooped to ransom those who were justly lost without price, yet we cannot fail to gather instruction from this great precedent. Slavery is the same in its essential character, wherever it exist, except, perhaps, that it has received some new harshness here among us. There is no argument against its validity at Algiers which is not equally strong against its validity at Washington. In both cases it is *unjust* FORCE organized into law. But in Algiers, it is not known that the law was unconstitutional, as it clearly is here in Washington. In the early case, slavery was regarded by our fathers only as an existing FACT; and it is only as an existing FACT that it can be now regarded by us in the present case; nor is there any power of Congress, which was generously exerted for those distant captives, which may not now be invoked for the captives in our own streets.

Mr. President, if in this important discussion, which seems to open the door of the future, I have confined myself to two simple inquiries, it is because practically they exhaust the whole subject. If slavery be unconstitutional in the national capital, and if it be a Christian duty, sustained by constitutional examples, to ransom slaves, then your swift desires cannot hesitate to adopt the present bill. It is needless to enter upon other questions, important perhaps, but irrelevant. It is needless also to consider the bugbears which Senators have introduced, for all must see that they are bugbears.

If I have seemed to dwell on details, it is because they furnished at each stage instruction and support; if I have occupied time on a curious passage of history, it is because it was more apt even than curious, while it sometimes held the mirror up to our own wickedness, and sometimes even seemed to cry out, "Thou art the man." Of course, I scorn to argue the obvious truth that the slaves here are as much entitled to freedom as the white slaves that enlisted the early energies of our Government. They are *men* by the grace of God, and this is enough. There is no principle of the Constitution, and no rule of justice, which is not as strong for one as for the other. In consenting to the ransom proposed, you will recognize their manhood, and, if authority be needed, you will find it in the example of Washington, who did not hesitate to employ a golden key to open the house of bondage.

Let this bill pass, and the first practical triumph of freedom, for which good men have longed, dying without the sight—for which a whole generation has petitioned, and for which orators and statesmen have pleaded—will at last be accomplished. Slavery will be banished from the national capital. This metropolis, which bears a venerated name, will be purified; its evil spirit will be cast out; its shame will be removed; its society will be refined; its courts will be made better; its revolting ordinances will be swept away; and even its loyalty will be secured. If not moved by justice to the slave, then be willing to act for your own good and in self-defense. If you hesitate to pass this bill for the blacks, then pass it for the whites. Nothing is clearer than that the degradation of slavery affects the master as much as the slave; while recent events testify, that wherever slavery exists, there treason lurks, if it does not flaunt. From the beginning of this rebellion, slavery has been constantly manifest in the conduct of the masters, and even here in the national capital, it has been the traitorous power which has encouraged and strengthened the enemy. This power must be suppressed at every cost, and if its suppression here endangers slavery elsewhere, there will be a new motive for determined action.

Amidst all present solicitudes, the future cannot be doubtful. At the national capital slavery will give way to freedom; but the good work will not stop here. It must proceed. What God and nature decree rebellion cannot arrest. And as the whole wide-spread tyranny begins to tumble, then, above the din of battle, sounding from the sea and echoing along the land, above even the exultations of victory on well-fought fields, will ascend voices of gladness and benediction, swelling from generous hearts wherever civilization bears sway, to commemorate a sacred triumph, whose trophies, instead of tattered banners, will be ransomed slaves.

Muito notavel correspondencia entre Mr. Seward e o ex-Presidente Pierce, vivamente accusado de traidor.

37TH CONGRESS, 2d Session. | SENATE. | Ex. Doc. No. 38.

LEGAÇÃO IMPERIAL DO BRASIL. WASHINGTON.

LETTER

OF

THE SECRETARY OF STATE

IN ANSWER TO

A resolution of the Senate of March 26, 1862, communicating a correspondence between the State Department and the Hon. Franklin Pierce, ex-President of the United States, upon the subject of a supposed conspiracy against the government.

APRIL 1, 1862.—Ordered to lie on the table, and be printed.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
Washington, March 31, 1862.

SIR: In compliance with the resolution of the Senate of the 26th instant, the Secretary of State has the honor to transmit a copy of the correspondence between this department and the Hon. Franklin Pierce, ex-President of the United States, upon the subject of a supposed conspiracy against this government, and of all other papers on file here relating to the same.

WILLIAM H. SEWARD.

HON. HANNIBAL HAMLIN,
Vice-President of the United States and
President of the Senate.

Mr. Seward to Mr. Pierce.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
Washington, December 20, 1861.

SIR: I enclose an extract from a letter received at this department, from which it would appear that you were a member of a secret league the object of which is to overthrow the government.

Any explanation upon the subject which you may offer would be acceptable.

I am, &c.,

WILLIAM H. SEWARD.

FRANKLIN PIERCE, Esq., *Concord, N. H.*

NORTH BRANCH, *October* 5, 1861.

* * * * * * * * *

President P—— in his passage has drawn many brave and influential men to the league. P——y, of the L. C. D——t, sent a line to Dr. F——, (by K——, the Mormon elder,) who, as you perhaps know, is just across the line from Port H——. The league is doing nobly in M., I., and Wis. He is cautious, but, in common with others, is gradually preparing the minds of the people for a great change. He expresses a fear that any attempt to draft men will produce a premature outbreak. I think his fear is well founded. A member of the league in Genesee, who passed through the woods on his way with despatches to Dr. F——, told that any attempt to draft our friends there would bring on an open rupture. I think our leaders should look to this, as no doubt they will.

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Yours, in the cause,

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Mr. Seward to Mr. Pierce.

WASHINGTON, *December* 30, 1861.

MY DEAR SIR: An injurious aspersion on your fair fame and loyalty came into my hands. Although it was in an anonymous letter, the writer was detected, and subsequently avowed the authorship. The document must become a part of the history of the times.

I desired that you might know how your name was made use of by a traitor to increase the treason he was encouraging. Unable to prepare a note to you personally, I devolved the duty on the chief clerk of this department.

The manner in which it was done has given you offence. I regret it, and apologize for it with the only excuse I can make, namely, the necessity of employing another head to do what ought to be done, and which I had not time to do personally.

I place your answer on the files of the Department of State as an act of justice to yourself.

And I beg you to be assured that all the unkindness of that answer does not in the least diminish the satisfaction with which I have performed, in the best way I was able, a public duty, with a desire to render you a service.

I am, with great respect, your obedient servant,

W. H. S.

FRANKLIN PIERCE.

It may be proper to state that, adopting the form of address to ex-Presidents of the United States used by the late Mr. Webster, I have invariably left off all titles of address, as being most respectful.

Mr. Pierce to Mr. Seward.

ANDOVER, MASS., *December* 24, 1861.

SIR: A package indorsed "Department of State, U. S. A., franked by W. Hunter, chief clerk, and addressed to Franklin Pierce, esquire, Concord, New Hampshire," was received by me to-day, having been forwarded from the place of my residence. But for the stamped envelope and the handwriting of

Mr. Hunter, with which I am familiar, I should probably have regarded the enclosures as an idle attempt at imposition, in which your name had been surreptitiously used. I must, I suppose, though I do so reluctantly, now view it in a different light. In the note bearing your signature, you say: "I enclose an extract from a letter received at this department, from which it would appear that you are a member of a secret league, the object of which is to overthrow this government; any explanations upon the subject which you may offer would be acceptable."

It is not easy to conceive how any person could give credence to, or entertain for a moment, the idea that I am now, or have ever been, connected with a "secret league," or with *any* league, the object of which was, or is, the overthrow of the government of my country. Surprise, however, only increases as I pass from your note to the "extract" to which you refer as a sufficient basis for an official communication. Incoherent and meaningless as this "extract," from the vagaries of an anonymous correspondent, seems to me to be, it is not a little singular that it should have been sent for explanation to one who during his whole life has never belonged to any secret league, society, or association. My name does not appear in the "extract," and as there is not the slightest ground for any reference to me in the connexion indicated, I take it for granted that your inference is wholly erroneous, and that neither I nor anything which I ever said or did was in the mind of the writer.

Nothing but the gravity of the insinuation, the high official source whence it emanates, and the distracted condition of our recently united, prosperous, and happy country, could possibly lift this matter above ridicule and contempt. Not, therefore, because "explanations would be acceptable," but because this correspondence is to hold a place upon the files of the Department of State long beyond the duration of your life and mine, and because I would leave, so far as I am concerned, no ambiguity upon the record, it is proper, perhaps it is my duty, to add that my loyalty will never be successfully impugned so long as I enjoy the constitutional rights which pertain to every citizen of the republic, and especially the inestimable right to be informed of the nature and cause of accusation, and to be confronted face to face with my accusers. Love for our whole country, respect for the reserved rights of the States, reverence for the Constitution, and devotion to the noble Union, which for so many years reposed securely upon that sacred instrument, have been interwoven with my best hopes for civil liberty—my deepest emotions and my sternest purposes, from youth to age. If I have failed to illustrate this in official station, in private life, and under all circumstances when it became me to speak or act, I have labored under a singular delusion, consciousness of which would embitter more than anything else the present hour, and such remaining hours or years as may be in reserve for me.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,

FRANKLIN PIERCE.

Hon. WM. H. SEWARD,
Secretary of State, Washington, D. C.

The following is the whole letter, an extract from which accompanied that of Mr. Seward to Mr. Pierce of the 20th December, 1861:

NORTH BRANCH, *October* 5, 1861.

DEAR AND HONORED SIR: I write to inform you that the C——s, the signature of the S—— of S——, &c., attached with a number of skeleton P——ts, will be found at the house of R—— L——, W. C. W., by the 9th instant.

The work, dear sir, goes bravely on; I have received replies from over sixty different localities, and forwarded them to their proper destination, and I am happy to say, thus far, without a breath of suspicion or any accident. Our fellow-citizens are better prepared for the grand movement than even the most sanguine of our leaders dared to hope. The league is extending its ramifications in every direction and gaining new and valuable adherents daily. I feel greatly strengthened in the belief that when the hour comes to erect our glorious standard an overwhelming force will spring up at the first trumpet call. Many who are outwardly rabid in the tyrant's favor are with us heart and soul. I cannot, in common with C——s S——t, refrain from expressing my astonishment, not to say delight, at the unparalleled success and secrecy which has thus far attended the efforts of the brotherhood. God cannot help blessing a cause whose object is the restoration of a great nation to peace and unity by the overthrow of the blackest and most damnable despotism that ever usurped the liberties of a free people.

It is not difficult to convince an honest, intelligent man that the only way left to restore the Union, and rescue the Constitution from beneath the feet of the tyrants, where it is now lying, is to insure, by concerted action throughout the N——, the success of the S——, until tired and disgusted the conservative element is strong enough to raise and unite if *necessary* with the A—— of the S——, overrun the N. like a hurricane, sweeping the A—— into eternity, or at least driving them into complete and unconditional submission. This is the only way in which our liberty and our country can be saved. Such a result would again unite the N. and S. in new bonds of amity and interest, restore the Union in all its former strength and beauty, and the Constitution to the sacred niche from which it has been ruthlessly hurled by the despots. May the league prove the stepping stone to such a result.

I have it from the best authority that the league is doing noble work in M——d, even among the F—— S—— at Ft. M——. If God continues to prosper our efforts, the hour of a union between the N. and S. is not far distant. Prepared and united, our force will prove irresistable, and the accursed A—— G—— will be swept into the Atlantic.

President P—— in his passage has drawn many brave and influential men to the league. P——y, of the L. C. D——t, sent a line to Dr. F——, (by K., the Mormon elder,) who, as you perhaps know, is just across the line from Port H——. The league is doing nobly in M., I., and Wis. He is cautious, but, in common with others, is gradually preparing the minds of the people for a great change. He expresses a fear that any attempt to draft men will produce a premature outbreak. I think his fear is well founded. A member of the league in Genesee, who passed through the woods on his way with despatches to Dr. F——, told that any attempt to draft our friends there would bring on an open rupture. I think our leaders should look to this, as no doubt they will.

I am happy to say Dr. F—— considers his mission accomplished, and departs for R—— by the 7th instant. Through us there is now an uninterrupted line of communication between the S—— and Europe. He leaves Captain L——, a sure friend, in his place to receive correspondence, &c. Our obscurity is our greatest safeguard. The duties which devolve upon me could never be conducted in any place of note without attracting attention. I forwarded your request to the G—— M——, and am instructed to furnish you with the cipher and its key. I will send the same to Pt. H——, thence to W——.

I have much which I wish to communicate, but will wait until an opportunity offers to send it by a safe hand. I am obliged to send this by mail.

May God prosper the cause. The S—— is doing gloriously. It wrings my very heart however to see our brave countrymen N. and S. sacrificed to carry out the hellish plans of our tyrant. May our project prove a second Sicilian Vespers, attended with all its success, but I fervently pray without its bloodshed.

Dear sir, excuse this confused and hurried letter, and allow me to sign myself

Yours, in the cause,

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P. S.—Captain H. will give you instructions as to the disposition to be made of the C—s; the P—s are to be used as necessity requires.

R. M. C., Esq.

Mr. Hopkins to Mr. Seward.

FORT LAFAYETTE, *November* 29, 1861.

SIR: On the 20th instant, in the city of Detroit, Michigan, I was suddenly arrested, without being informed of the charge against me further than the general one of disloyalty. Knowing that I had laid myself liable to suspicion by an act of inconsiderate folly, I was most anxious for an immediate examination. This favor was refused me, and I was immediately sent to this post.

I am anxious to make a full and explicit report of what I know, not, I beg you to believe, to screen myself, but to prevent if possible suspicion falling upon loyal and innocent men. If I was alone interested, I believe rather than confess my knowledge of the cause of my arrest, and the trouble I have unwittingly occasioned, I would prefer running my chance under an unsupported charge of disloyalty. But the interest of others demands that I should admit not my guilt, but my folly.

My only guilt, sir, lies in attempting to play off a practical joke upon the Detroit press.

It is impossible that in the short space of a few months all old party animosities and prejudices should be forgotten. Although the democratic press and people acquiesce with more or less cordiality in the policy of the administration, still beneath it all there is an undercurrent on minor subjects of political nature which still maintains old party lines. Actuated by such feelings, the democrats charge the republicans with abolition, while the abolitionists, without any show of reason, charge all democrats with either disaffection to the government or outright treason. In Lapier county, Michigan, in particular, remote from the wild whirl of political and warlike events, these feelings exist in all their strength, so much so indeed that there is scarcely any communication between members of the two parties.

Some time in September, I think, my enemies having reported me a secessionist, my office was attacked in the night and ransacked, and other acts of violence committed, of course by abolitionists. About the same time, I noticed frequent paragraphs in the Detroit papers charging the democrats with treason, with oft-repeated reference to a secret league favorable to the Confederate States. These events, the accusation of men whom I admired as statesmen and loyal Americans, the disgrace heaped upon me by Canadian abolitionists, who I knew at heart bore little love to my native country, living remote from civilization, and although reading, not realizing, the fearful change which has taken place in the past six months, the universal reign of suspicion, revenge, and a desire to "sell" the Detroit treason-shrieking press; all this and many influences which I will not occupy your time in rehearsing. On reading a very irritating paragraph on democratic treason, it suddenly entered my mind to sell the Detroit press by writing a letter full of dark inuendoes and hints, but which in reality would mean nothing. The idea was hardly conceived before it was executed. My

only fear in writing it was that it would be immediately seen through, and I caught at every circumstance which would add to its plausibility, without for a moment considering that I might be weaving a web not only to catch myself in, but one which would be very difficult to unravel. My furthest expectation was that it would be sent to one of the treason-shrieking presses, and when exploded would produce lots of "fun." I fancied such a "sell" would be apt to quiet their howls. My firm, only belief was that it would be either immediately seen through, or, if the fish took the bait, it would be sent to the Tribune, drawing from that admirable journal a yell of intense satisfaction.

What that letter contained I do not distinctly remember. I know I used nothing but initials; leaving it entirely to the well known ingenuity of the very penetrating Detroiters to fill out the blanks. Not an hour passed after the conception of this piece of folly before the letter was in the post office. After it was written, not knowing who best to address it to, I left it to chance, by picking up a Detroit paper, looking through the advertising list, and at length selecting the name, I think, of M. Mills. Weeks passing away, and nothing being heard, from the fanciful practical joke, it passed from my mind until my place of residence was visited by one Jenkins *alias* Whitney. The name used, his visit to the post office, &c., caused me to suspect something wrong, and to fear more serious results from my joke than I ever anticipated. I was on my way to Ypsilanti, to look after some property fallen to my family, at the time of my arrest. I was not surprised, but after thinking over all I could remember of that doubly accursed letter, I felt very much distressed. I then, for the first time, realized what I had done; for myself I did not so much care. I felt I deserved all I suffered; I feared and greatly feared that I had been instrumental in casting suspicion on good and loyal men; that they might at that very moment be under arrest with no other evidence against them than such as my folly had furnished. Influenced by such fears, I begged they would give me an immediate examination, but either from want of inclination or want of power it was refused.

I have only one word more to say in connexion with this letter. I beg and pray that whatever penalty is attached to this act may be confined to the only party guilty, and that nothing in it be allowed to reflect upon any one whom it may seem to hint at. I should certainly feel myself the worst of men if any act of mine, however innocent in intention, should cast a stain of disloyalty upon others. I speak of this letter as if I knew it to be the only charge against me. I do not know it; I simply know it to be the only thing wherein I am guilty. As for any other act of treason, I can only say I belong to no secret society, was never even tempted to join any such society, or to commit any act whatever favorable or otherwise to the Confederate States; also, to the best of my knowledge, I never saw a secessionist until my advent here.

As an act of justice to the Detroit Free Press, I desire to state that the manuscripts found in my trunk, addressed to that paper, were never sent, and were only written to pass away the time. No communication was ever sent by me to that paper, more than a subscription letter.

I repeat my only object in writing this communication is, if possible, to relieve others of any suspicion which may have fallen upon them through me. To further this object, I am willing to attest to what I have here written under oath.

For myself, I leave myself, as I need must, at your disposal, only praying that I may not be too severely handled for one moment's indiscretion.

Very respectfully, yours,

GUY S. HOPKINS.

Hon. WILLIAM H. SEWARD,
Secretary of State.

4ª Secção.
Nº 9
1861-1862.

Legação Imperial do Brazil nos Estados-Unidos
Washington 8 de abril de 1862.

1862
6

Ill.mo e Ex.mo Snr.

Em cumprimento das ordens vigentes tenho a honra de participar a V. Ex.ª que no dia 4 do corrente mez saquei sobre a Legação Imperial em Londres a quantia de Ls 576.11.3, importancia de meos vencimentos no 4º quartel do corrente anno financeiro.

Participaram-me que haviam igualmente sacado os seos vencimentos relativos ao mesmo quartel o Secretario e o Addido á esta Legação, assim como o Consul Geral do Imperio em Nova-York; o primeiro a quantia de Ls 140.12.6., o segundo a de Ls 84.7.6, e o terceiro a de 70.6.3.

Digne-se V. Ex.ª aceitar os reiterados protestos do meo profundo respeito e alta consideração

A. S. Ex.ª o Snr Conselheiro
Benevenuto A. Magalhães Taques

Miguel Maria Lisboa

1861-1862
4ª Secção
Entrado em 3 de Junho f 40

1861-62 = Art.º 4.º §. 2.º
Ld.º em 4 de Junho de 1862

Vencimentos			
4.º q.l	Ao Enviado M. M. Lisboa . . .	Ld 562„10„0, =	5:000$000
"	Ao Sent.e Leonel M. de Alencar . . .	" 140„12„6, =	1:250$000
"	Ao Add.º, B. F. Torres de Barros .	" 84„7„6, =	750$000
"	Ao Consul G.l, L. H. Ferr.ª de Aguiar . .	" 56„5„0, =	500$000
Expediente			
4.º q.l	da Legação	" 14„1„3, =	125$
"	do Consulado	" 14„1„3,	125$
	+		7:750$000

3ª Secção
Nº 2.

Legação Imperial do Brazil nos Estados-Unidos
Washington em 9 de abril de 1862.

Illmo e Exmo Snr.

Accusando a recepção do Despacho Circular que V. Exª foi servido expedir-me pela 3ª Secção deste Ministerio com data de 28 de Janeiro passado, tenho a honra de dizer que terei presentes as ordens nelle contidas as quaes comecei ja a executar.

Digne-se V. Exª aceitar os reiterados protestos do meo profundo respeito e alta consideração.

A S. Exª o Snr Conselheiro
Benevenuto A. Magalhães Taques.
&c. &c. &c.

Magalhães Lisboa

1ª Secção

Nº 10 Legação Imperial do Brasil nos Estados Unidos

Washington em 10 de Abril de 1862

Estados Unidos =
Evacuação da Ilha Nº 10 –
batalha de Corynthio – esta ultima diz-se haver sido
muito sanguinolenta, mas parece
que houve exageração.
Dizem que a perda dos federaes foi de 18 a 20,000
e a dos confederados — de 35 a 40,000.

Ill.mo e Ex.mo Snr

35 1/2 Antes de hontem, poucas horas depois de haver eu expedido meu officio Nº 9, correram nesta cidade rumores de que as armas federaes haviam obtido no oeste outra grande victoria que se dizia decisiva. Hontem tomaram elles corpo publicando-se que a Ilha Nº 10 estava em poder dos unionistas e o exercito de Beauregard havia sido anniquilado em Corynthio, e o Intelligencer de hoje, de que vae junto um retalho, publica os pormenores das duas accões de armas, sendo os relativos à Ilha Nº 10 dados em parte official.

A batalha de Corynthio diz-se haver sido das mais sanguinolentas que records a historia, e terminou pela retirada dos confederados para dentro das suas trincheiras, havendo sido morto o seu General em Chefe Sidney Johnston e ferido Beauregard. Calcula-se a perda dos federaes em 18 a 20,000 homens fóra de combate, e a dos

A Sua Ex.cia o Sr. Conselheiro Benevenuto Augusto de Magalhães Taques

confederados em 35 a 40000; mas eu
supponho que haverá neste calculo
grande exageração. Os federaes tambem
tiveram um general morto (Wallace) um
ferido (Sherman) e outro prisioneiro
(Prentiss).

5ª. Vou fazer toda a diligencia para
que este Officio seja encaminhado a
V. Exª. pelo vapor francez de 25 do corrente.

Digne-se V. Exª. aceitar os reiterados
protestos do meu profundo respeito e alta
consideração.

Miguel Maria Lisboa

WASHINGTON.

"LIBERTY AND UNION, NOW AND FOREVER, ONE AND INSEPARABLE."

THURSDAY, APRIL 10, 1862.

GUERILLA WAR.

As the signs of the time portend more and more clearly an early suppression of the military operations of the insurgents, so far as they are capable of being conducted on a large scale, renewed interest, we observe, is given to a discussion of the question whether the war for the Union is likely to degenerate into a guerilla strife, fed by the combined spirit of brigandage and partisan ferocity. We think there is little reason to apprehend any such resort on the part of the armed sedition when its forces shall have been dispersed, as predatory warfare is alien to the habits of the whole American people; and, in practice, is always found to be odious, because injurious to those in whose behalf it professes to be waged, as it is soon discovered that men who engage in this species of petty war are but a slight remove from *condottieri*, who are ever ready to prey equally on friend and foe. On this point our contemporary, the New York "World," remarks as follows:

"Guerilla warfare never yet effected the deliverance of any people. Without doubt it is a useful adjunct to regular warfare, but when it becomes the sole stay it fails inevitably, and always must so long as human nature remains unchanged. The reason is plain. Its essential principle is independent action. It can impose no such discipline and subordination as necessarily belong to a regular army. When any man is permitted to make war in his own way the worst characters are sure to be foremost to engage in it—those who seek plunder and revel in violence, rather than those who are controlled by patriotic purposes. Results of undoubted license are quickly formed, and no distinction is made between the property and persons of friend and foe. The consequences soon exist that the whole population come to regard them as common enemies, and will welcome any means of putting them down. When Spain was invaded by Napoleon there were, at one time, no less than fifty thousand of these irregular soldiers engaged against him; but their indiscriminate violence upon Spaniards and Frenchmen alike was such that, as Napier tells us, 'it may be assumed as a truth that if the English army had abandoned the contest one of the surest means by which the French could have gained the good will of the nation would have been the extirpation of the guerillas.' We have already seen the expedient work in just this manner in Missouri. While the regularly enlisted troops under Price were, in general, kept closely to the rules of war, the guerilla bands, with which at one time a large portion of the State swarmed, acted without restraint in their spoliations and impressments, making victims of rebels and Unionists alike. It soon ended in no chance holding which deserves the vigorous measures of Major-General Halleck against the guerillas, and they have now nearly, if not quite, disappeared from the State. The guerilla warfare, so far from being an injury, would we believe prove an actual benefit to the Union cause. It would drive the great mass of the population to seek and welcome the protection of the Federal Government, and bring home, quicker than anything else, the sense that patriotic duty and personal safety are identical."

FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

WEATHER—AFFAIRS NEAR YORKTOWN.

Correspondence of the Baltimore American.

FORTRESS MONROE, APRIL 8, 1862.

The rebel steamer Merrimac and three other gunboats and four tugs are at Craney Island waiting, it is supposed, the abatement of the prevailing storm to try their prowess again against our navy.

The latest news from Yorktown by telegraph to-day is that every thing is progressing satisfactorily. A general battle is not expected, however, for a day or two yet.

The storm must have been severe on the army now advancing up the peninsula, deprived as they are to a great extent of the shelter of their tents, and compelled to [illegible] more to good historic, will now be brought to a horrible condition, and the public must not be impatient in expecting early results in this direction.

We have exaggerated reports here as to the number of the rebels on the Peninsula, the formidable character of their fortifications, number of guns, &c., but exaggeration is the force of rumor, and it is safe to deduct one-half in giving credit to the current tale. Without trespassing on forbidden ground in particularizing the number of our forces and their particular disposition, it is safe to say that affairs are in good trim, in good hands, and that whatever may be the preparations for resistance by the rebels they will be eventually overcome. Unless, however, the rebels are most unreasonable braggarts there is desperate work ahead.

The weather has moderated since morning, and there are now prospects of a clear up, but it is yet too thick to say any thing at Sewell's Point. The storm knocked the vessels about in the Roads, but beyond one or two collisions, and the sinking of a schooner, no serious damages are reported.

FROM THE DIVISION OF GEN. BANKS.

Correspondence of the Philadelphia Inquirer.

FREDERICK, (VA.) APRIL 6, 1862.

Our army is now fully encamped on the hills and fields around this town, waiting for the completion of the bridge across the Shenandoah, about one-half a mile from the town. The bridge will most likely be completed to-morrow, but it is not known yet whether the army will move on at once or wait until supplies come up from Harper's Ferry and other points.

It is supposed that a fight will take place at "Narrow Pass," just beyond where the troops will cross the Shenandoah, it being reported and believed that Jackson has received reinforcements and is fortifying the pass. The two armies are separated from each other only by the hills that extend a short distance and wall the pass above mentioned. The pickets of either army are frequently in sight of each other on either side of the pass posted on the hills.

The road to Staunton leads directly through Narrow Pass, and if Jackson concludes to make a stand there and fortify the hills and road beyond the river, he can cause great trouble to our troops. The road at the point is about wide enough for two wagons to go through abreast, and, from the naturally strong position an enemy would have, much loss of life would ensue in forcing a way through. There is no other road leading towards Staunton, and the army must go here or make a detour of a great many miles.

Beyond Narrow Pass the road all the way to Staunton, a distance of nearly sixty miles, is through an open, moderately level country, and no opposition could be made to the advance of our army, save the one that would grow out of the intentions of our men, i. e., an open field fight.

DEATH OF COUNT RESSELRODE.

The death of the distinguished Russian statesman and diplomatist, RESSELRODE, is announced by the latest arrival from Europe. He had reached the great age of eighty-two years, and from his early manhood up to within a few years of his death had been engaged in various important duties of State. He was of the Russo-German family, and was born on board of a Russian frigate in the port of Lisbon, and baptized in the Protestant faith on being an English ship. He began his career in the military service, but in early life became attached to the various embassies of his father, who, as well as his grandfather, was an ambassador. He gained the favor of Alexander by the brilliant style of his diplomatic compositions, and received from him an appointment in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs at St. Petersburgh. He married a woman neither young nor handsome, but who had grown rich by speculations and smuggling. He was ambassador with the Ministry of Foreign Affairs at second, after the rupture with Napoleon in 1812; and from that time he controlled the relations of Russia with foreign countries. In the night of March 31, 1814, he signed the capitulation of Paris, which put an end to the wars of the first French Empire; and forty-two years afterwards he retired from public service after the signing of the treaty of peace in Paris, March 30, 1856, which terminated the war with Napoleon III and his allies. At the Congress of Vienna and the formation of the Holy Alliance he was the leading spirit, and he asserted for Russia that attitude of superiority which has since given to Russian State craft such a distinguished position in the diplomatic world. He exerted himself to obtain a remission of the enormous fines imposed upon France after Waterloo, and Louis XVIII and Richelieu showed their gratitude by placing into his hands immense amounts of money, which made him one of the richest men in Europe. His flocks of sheep amounted to over one hundred and fifty thousand, and his personal property was reported at almost infinite. After the death of Alexander Resselrode continued to enjoy the confidence of the Czar Nicholas, and he was promoted to the rank of Chancellor of the Empire. His condescension from his former offices became enormous, and he was relieved from his duties in 1856, overburdened with wealth, years, and honors.

THE VICTORY NEAR CORINTH.

A TERRIBLE BATTLE AND GREAT SACRIFICE OF HUMAN LIFE.

We copy below a graphic telegraphic account of this great battle and important victory in Tennessee which was briefly announced in our paper of yesterday. These particulars will be read with thrilling interest, though every one will deeply lament the terrible loss of life which must inevitably have occurred during so dreadful and prolonged a conflict. But, large as the casualties have been, we cannot but indulge the hope that the estimates here given are far above the reality. There is no doubt that the Commander-in-Chief of the Confederate army, Major Gen. A. S. Johnston, is among the slain. Official information has been received that his body was left upon the ensanguined field, and is now in the possession of our forces, together with the bodies of other prominent rebel officers. The enemy, it will be seen, came out of their fortifications at Corinth, and, with overwhelming numbers, attacked our forces at Pittsburg, evidently with the purpose of destroying the Union army in detail, before its several divisions were concentrated with a view to an attack by it upon Corinth. In this well-conceived strategy the enemy was happily defeated by the indomitable valor of the Union troops.

THRILLING ACCOUNT OF THE BATTLE.

Pittsburgh, Tenn., via Fort Henry, April 7, 9:30 A. M.

One of the greatest and bloodiest battles of modern days has just closed, resulting in the complete rout of the enemy, who attacked us in force at daybreak on Sunday morning, the 6th instant.

The battle lasted without intermission during the entire day, and was again renewed on Monday morning, and continued undecided until 4 o'clock in the afternoon, when the enemy commenced to retreat and is still flying towards Corinth, pursued by a large force of our troops.

The slaughter on both sides has been immense. We have lost in killed and wounded and missing from sixteen to twenty thousand, whilst that of the enemy is estimated at from thirty-five to forty thousand.

The fight was brought on by three hundred of the Fifth Missouri regiment of General Prentiss' division, meeting the advance guard of the rebels, which were supposed to be the pickets of the enemy.

The rebels immediately advanced on General Prentiss' division, on the left of the general line, in a valley and completely surrounding, and routing our camps with grape and canister and shell.

Our forces soon formed into line of battle, (pictured) the left wing, under Gen. Hurlbut, by the time the rebels appeared to receive them, and turned their heaviest fire on the left, and another Gen. Sherman's division, and drove our men back from their camps, and bringing up a fresh force opened fire on our left wing, under Gen. McClernand.

This fire was returned with terrible effect and determined spirit by both infantry and artillery along the whole line, a distance of over four miles.

Gen. Hurlbut's division was forced back, and also that in the centre, when a desperate conflict ensued, in which we were more driven back with terrible slaughter, but were rallied and drove back our men in turn.

From about 9 o'clock until night closed there was no determination of the result of the struggle. The rebels exhibited remarkably good generalship; at times engaging the left with apparently their whole strength, they would suddenly open a terribly destructive fire on the right or centre.

Even our heaviest and most destructive fire upon the enemy did not appear readily to discourage their solid columns. The fire of Major Taylor's Chicago artillery raked them and mowed them down in scores, but the ranks were no sooner dispersed than the breach was again filled.

The most desperate fighting took place late in the afternoon. Gen. Buell's forces had by this time arrived on the opposite side of the river, and another portion was crossing up the river from Savannah.

At five o'clock the rebels had forced our left wing back so as to occupy fully two-thirds of our camp, and were fighting in their efforts to drive us into the river, and at the same time heavily engaged our right.

Up to this time we had received no reinforcements. General Lew. Wallace failing to come to our support until the day was over, having taken the wrong road from Crump's Landing, and being without other transports than those used for the quartermasters' and commissary stores, which were too heavily ladened to ferry any considerable number of General Buell's forces across the river—these that were here having been sent to bring up troops from Savannah.

We were, therefore, contending against fearful odds, our forces not exceeding thirty-eight thousand men, while that of the enemy was upwards of sixty thousand. Our condition at this moment was extremely critical. Large numbers of our men were panic struck, and others were worn out by hard fighting, with the average per centage of cowardly skulks, who had straggled towards the river, and could not for the time be rallied.

Gen. Grant and staff, who had been recklessly riding along the lines the entire day, amid the successive storm of bullets, grape, and shell, now rode from right to left, inciting the men to stand firm until our reinforcements could cross the river.

Col. Webster, chief of the staff, immediately got into position their heaviest pieces of artillery, pointing on the enemy's right, while a large number of our batteries were planted along the entire line, from the river bank northward to our extreme right, some two and a half miles distant.

About an hour before dark a general cannonading was opened upon the enemy from along our whole line, with a perpetual crack of musketry. For a short time the rebels stood their ground with vigor and effect, but their return shots grew less and less frequent and destructive, while ours grew more and more rapid and more terrible. And the gunboats Lexington and Tyler, which by a short distance off, kept raining shell on the rebel lines. These last efforts were too much for the enemy, and before dusk his firing had nearly ceased.

When night came on all the combatants rested. Our men rested on their arms in the position they had at the close of the day.

During the night the forces under Maj. Gen. Wallace arrived and took position on the right, and General Buell's forces from the opposite side of Savannah river were being conveyed to the battle ground. General Nelson's division was ordered to form on the right, and the forces under General Crittenden were ordered to his support.

Early in the morning, General Buell having arrived, the attack or struggle was reported at daylight by Gen. Nelson's division on the left, and Major General Wallace's forces on the right.

Gen. Nelson's force opened the most galling fire on the rebels, and advanced rapidly as they fell back. The fire was kept up in general along the whole line, and began to tell with terrible effect on the enemy. Generals McClernand, Sherman, and Hurlbut's men, though terribly jaded from their previous day's fighting, still maintained their bounds well as Directors, but the resistance of the rebels was terrible and worthy of a better cause. They fought with the desperation of a death struggle. They fought not enough for our undaunted bravery and the dreadful destruction produced by our artillery, which swept them down like chaff before the wind." Knowing well that defeat here would be the death blow to their hopes, they still urged them on in the face of destruction, hoping by flanking to turn our right to turn the tide of battle. Their success for a time seemed pending, their men outnumbering us by three to one, and appearing to have been reinforced.

But now Gen. Nelson continued to drive them, and with wonderful rapidity, too, and at eleven o'clock Gen. Buell's forces had succeeded in flanking them and capturing their batteries of artillery.

They, however, once more rallied on the left, and re-

[illegible] and formed themselves forward in another [illegible] effort; but reinforcements from Gen. Wood and [illegible] coming in, regiment after regiment were [illegible] Buell, who had again commenced to drive the

About three o'clock in the afternoon Gen. Grant rode to the left, where fresh regiments had been ordered, and finding [illegible] wavering, sent a portion of the body-guard to [illegible] east of the five regimental, and then ordered a [illegible] across the field, himself leading, the cannon balls [illegible] the ball around him. Our men followed with a [illegible] that sounded above the roar and din of the artillery, *and one rebels fled in dismay and never made another stand.*

Gen. Buell followed the retreating rebels, driving them in a disorderly style, and at half-past five o'clock the whole rebel army was in full retreat to Corinth, with cavalry in hot pursuit.

We have taken a large amount of artillery and also many prisoners. We lost a number of prisoners yesterday, (Sunday,) among whom is Gen. Prentiss. The number has not been ascertained yet. It is reported as several hundred. Gen. Prentiss is also reported as wounded.

Among the killed on the rebel side is their General-in-Chief, Albert Sydney Johnston, by a cannon ball, on afternoon of Sunday. Of this there is no doubt, as the report is corroborated by several of the rebel officers whom we have taken prisoners to-day. It is further reported that Beauregard had his arm shot off. This afternoon Generals Bragg, Breckinridge, and Jackson were commanding the rebel forces.

There never has been a parallel to the gallantry and daring of our forces, from the Commanding General to the lowest officer. General Grant and staff were in the field, riding along the lines in the thickest of the enemy's fire during the entire two days, and all slept on the ground on Sunday night during the heavy rain. On several occasions Gen. Grant got within range of the enemy's guns, and was discovered and fired upon. Lieut. Col. McPherson had his horse shot from under him when alongside Gen. Grant. Capt. Clitzen was between Gen. Grant and your correspondent when a cannon ball took off his head and killed and wounded several others. Gen. Sherman had two horses killed under him, and Gen. McClernand started the fifth dragoon also, and, with Gen. Herbert, each received bullet holes through their clothes. Gen. Buell remained with his troops during the entire day, and, with Gen. Crittenden and Gen. Nelson, rode continually along the lines, encouraging their men.

Our loss in officers is very large, but it is impossible at present to obtain their number. The following were among the number:

Brigadier General W. H. Wallace, killed.

Gen. W. T. Sherman was wounded in the hand by a cannon ball.

Gen. Prentiss was wounded, and, with several hundred of our men, were taken prisoners on Sunday, the first day of the fight.

Colonel Peerson, Acting Brigadier General, killed.

Colonel Ellis, of the Tenth Illinois, killed.

Major Goddard, of the Fifteenth Illinois, killed.

Lieut. Canfield, of the Seventy-second Ohio, mortally wounded.

Col. Davis, of the Forty-sixth Illinois, mortally wounded.

Col. Sweeny, of the Fifty-second Illinois, acting Brigadier General, was wounded with sword cut in the right arm, having lost one in Mexico, and was also shot in the left leg, but he heroically kept the field until the close of the fight, and excited the admiration of the whole army.

Col. David Stuppl, of the Fifty-fifth Illinois, acting Brigadier General, was shot through the breast on Sunday, but returned to the field on Monday.

Col. Charles Camyls, of the Thirty-first Illinois, acting Brigadier General, was shot through the right shoulder, but not dangerously.

Col. Hayes, of the Forty-eighth Illinois, was wounded slightly.

Col. G. McKenny, of the Seventeenth Kentucky, was wounded slightly.

Lieut. Col. Stent, of the Eighteenth Kentucky, was wounded slightly.

Lieut. Col. Morgan, of the Twenty-fifth Indiana, was wounded badly.

Colonel Mason, of the Seventy-first Ohio, was wounded slightly.

Major Page, of the Fifty-seventh Illinois, killed.

Major Estes, of the Eighteenth Illinois, acting Colonel, was wounded fatally.

Major Norris, of the Fifteenth Illinois, was wounded slightly.

Lieut. Irwin W. Curren, of Gen. Grant's Staff, had his head shot off.

Captain Preston Morton, wounded mortally, and since died.

Capt. Dillon, of Eighteenth Illinois, killed.

Capt. Mace, of the Fifth Illinois, killed.

Capt. Carter, of the Eleventh Illinois, killed.

THE GREAT VICTORY IN TENNESSEE.

MARCH OF THE REBELS TO BATTLE.

LOUISVILLE, APRIL 8.—The Nashville Patriot of this morning says: "A gentleman from the battle-ground of the Confederate army of the West last Thursday reports that Beauregard left Corinth on that day with his command for Purdy, Tennessee, and Sydney Johnston left with his force on the same day for the same destination, via Hamburg. It was expected that they would bring on a battle on Friday or Saturday, if their march was not impeded by rain."

REBEL DEFEAT AND ROUT.

ST. LOUIS, APRIL 8.—In response to a serenade to-night, General Halleck said that Beauregard, with an immense army, advanced from Corinth and attacked the combined forces of Generals Grant and Buell. The battle lasted daybreak yesterday and continued till late in the afternoon, with terrible loss on both sides. We have gained a complete victory, and driven the enemy back within his intrenchments. General Halleck also announced his departure for the field to-morrow morning.

CHICAGO, APRIL 8.—A private despatch received in this city to-night from one of General Grant's staff says: "*We have fought and won the heaviest battle ever fought on this continent.* The despatch is dated Pittsburg Landing, April 7.

A REBEL MAIL CAPTURED.

CINCINNATI, APRIL 8.—A despatch dated Nashville, April 7, says: General Duncan this day is bringing in two steamboats loaded with meat weighing 100,000 pounds, captured by Colonel Hazard fifty miles above here, on the Cumberland river.

Yesterday Colonel Duffield, at Murfreesboro', captured a mail from Corinth with upwards of one hundred and fifty letters, many containing valuable information regarding the strength and position of the enemy. From these letters General Dumont has learned that a number of rebel regiments are at Memphis and Edgefield, and has had them arrested.

THE MERRIMAC.

A despatch from Gen. Wool states that in the afternoon of Tuesday the Merrimac, Yorktown, Jamestown, and four tugs were lying at Craney Island. This confirms the reports of some days past that the Merrimac has been repaired, and is awaiting an opportunity for another raid upon our wooden vessels. It is said her iron armor has been greatly strengthened, and that she has been more heavily armed. She will most likely fall a match in the Monitor.

SMITHSONIAN LECTURE.

The Smithsonian Lecture, by the Rev. FRANCIS VINTON, which was advertised to take place this evening, was postponed on account of the weather to this (Thursday) evening. Subject, "The Gentleman." The public are invited. Admittance free.

Postage to the British Australian Colonies in the French Mail, via Marseilles and Suez.

We are requested to state that notice has been given by the French Post Office that letters mailed in the United States and addressed, by the way of Marseilles and Suez, to the British Australian Colonies of Victoria, New South Wales, Western Australia, Queensland, and New Zealand, may hereafter be prepaid to destination in those Provinces at the existing rate of postage, or be despatched without prepayment, at the option of the sender. Upon letters addressed to Southern Australia and Tasmania prepayment remains obligatory, at the existing rate of thirty cents per quarter ounce or fraction of a quarter ounce.

POST OFFICE AFFAIRS.

The post office at Wilsonburg, Harrison county, Virginia, is re-established, and A. B. Thorn appointed Postmaster.

At Golden Grove house, Fairfax county, Virginia, Henry B. Brooks is appointed Postmaster, vice William R. Ubsingle, abandoned office.

The office at Kossuth, Marshall county, Virginia, is discontinued.

At Jacksonville, Duvall county, Florida, Calvin S. Robinson is appointed Postmaster, vice William Geddes, resigned.

The indications as immediate restoration of regular mail service in the localities referred to.

THE VICTORY ON THE MISSISSIPPI.

The importance of the victory at Island No. 10, and the magnitude of the enemy's fortifications at that place, may be inferred by the following additional official despatches. It will be seen that a large number of heavy cannon, in addition to large quantities of small arms and other munitions, and upwards of six thousand prisoners, have fallen into the hands of our victorious forces.

OFFICIAL DESPATCH FROM COM. FOOTE.

FLAG-SHIP BENTON,
Island No. 10, April 8, 1862, (via Cairo.)

HON. GIDEON WELLES, Secretary of the Navy:

I have to inform the Department that since I sent the telegram last night announcing the surrender to me of Island No. 10, possession has been taken of both the island and the works upon the Tennessee shore by gunboats and the troops under command of Gen. Pelford. Seventeen officers and three hundred and sixty-eight privates, besides one hundred of their sick and one hundred men employed on board the transports, are in our hands, unconditionally prisoners of war.

I have caused a hasty examination to be made of the forts, batteries, and munitions of war captured. There are eleven earthworks, with seventy heavy cannon, varying in calibre from 32 to 100-pounders, rifled. The magazines are well supplied with powder, and these are large quantities of shot, shells, and other munitions of war, and also great quantities of provisions.

Four steamers afloat have fallen into our hands, and two others, with the rebel gunboat Grampus, are sunk, but will be easily raised.

The floating battery of sixteen heavy guns, turned adrift by the rebels, is said to be lying on the Missouri shore, below New Madrid.

The enemy upon the main land appear to have fled with great precipitation after dark last night, leaving, in many cases, half prepared meals in their quarters; and there appears to have been no concert of action between the rebels upon the island and those occupying the shore, but the latter fled, leaving the former to their fate.

These works, erected with the highest engineering skill, are of great strength, and, with their natural advantages, would have been impregnable, if defended by men fighting in a better cause.

A combined attack of the naval and military forces would have taken place to-day or to-morrow morning, had not the rebels abandoned this stronghold—the entire [illegible] plans of attack having absolutely required the last twenty-three days of preparation.

Gen. Pope is momentarily expected to arrive with his army at the point, he having successfully crossed the river yesterday, under a heavy fire, which no doubt led to the hasty abandonment of the works last night.

I am confidently informed that the two gunboats which so gallantly ran the fire of the rebel batteries a few nights since, thereby silencing their strongest and reduced a fort of the enemy opposite, dismounting eight heavy guns.

The following is a copy of the order of General Mackall on assuming command of the rebel forces on the 7th instant:

"Soldiers! We are strangers, commander and commanded, each to the other. Let me tell you who I am. I am a General made by Beauregard a General selected by Beauregard and Bragg for this command when they knew it was in peril. They have known me for twenty years; together we have stood on the fields of Mexico. Give them your confidence now—give it to me when I have earned it.

"Soldiers, the Mississippi valley is intrusted to your courage, to your discipline, to your patience. Exhibit the vigilance and coolness of last night, and hold it.

— W. D. MACKALL,
"Brigadier General Commanding."

I regret that the painful condition of my foot, still requiring me to use crutches, prevented me from making a personal examination of the works. I was therefore compelled to delegate that duty to Lieutenant Commanding S. Phelps, of the Flag-Ship Benton.

A. H. FOOTE,
Flag-Officer Commanding Naval Forces.

SIX THOUSAND MORE PRISONERS CAPTURED.

MERIWEATHER LANDING, APRIL 8, 1862.

To Hon. Edwin M Stanton, Secretary of War.

SIR: Gen. Pope's division marched forward to Tiptonville last night and captured Gen. Mackall, formerly an Adjutant General of the United States, his staff, and about two thousand prisoners, from Arkansas and Louisiana, a large quantity of stores, ammunition, and other property. Gen. Pope's movements have been a complete success.

We move in the direction of Island No. 10 in a few hours, to capture all that is left.

H. W. HALLECK, Major General.

ST. LOUIS, APRIL 8, 1862—P. M.

To the Hon. E. M. Stanton, Secretary of War.

Gen. Pope has captured three Generals, six thousand prisoners of war, one hundred siege pieces, and several field batteries, with immense quantities of small arms, tents, wagons, horses, and provisions. Our victory is complete and overwhelming. We have not lost a single man.

H. W. HALLECK, Major General.

ANTERIOR OPERATIONS OF GEN. POPE.

NEW MADRID, APRIL 7, 1862.

The gunboats Carondelet and Pittsburg, which run the blockade of the river on Friday and Saturday nights, were exposed to all the rebel batteries, but not a shot struck either boat.

Gen. Pope has succeeded in getting four steamers and five barges by the channel cut through the swamps from Phillips's landing, above Island No. 12. This extraordinary and herculean task was assigned to Colonel Bissell, with his regiment of engineers and mechanics, and has been well executed. It was essential to the crushing of the enemy and the capture of the Island.

Yesterday the gunboat Carondelet, Capt. Walker, accompanied by Gen. Granger, Col. Smith, of the Forty-third Ohio, and Capt. L. H. Marshall, all of Gen. Pope, made a reconnaissance, by order of Gen. Pope, to Tiptonville, the object being to draw the fire from the masked batteries of the enemy.

A large number of batteries were discovered at or near each point where our troops could land, and there was a continuous fire of heavy guns all day. The Carondelet attacked one battery on her way up the river, and Lieut. H. Marshall, aid to Gen. Pope, accompanied by some soldiers of the Twenty-seventh Illinois, landed, spiked the guns, broke the carriages, and threw the rebels' ammunition into the river. All returned to New Madrid in safety, delighted with their excursion.

This morning the gunboats Carondelet and Pittsburg proceeded, by order of Gen. Pope, to the point selected by Gen. Pope for his forces to land, and in two hours three batteries were silenced and the guns spiked.

At 11 o'clock the first division of four regiments of infantry and one battery of artillery, commanded by Gen. Paine, crossed the river, followed by Gen. Pope's division, under Gen. Granger. The army crossed the river in the face of the enemy, and presented a splendid spectacle, reflecting great credit on Gen. Pope, whose energy and skill have been severely taxed. He has triumphed, and within the next forty-eight hours the fate of Island No. 10 will be fully settled, and another bright page added to our history.

A collision occurred on the Northern Central Railroad on Tuesday, by which seventeen freight cars were demolished, and the engine thrown down an embankment. No one was seriously injured.

GENTLEMEN'S SPRING CLOTHING.—We have just received a large assortment of new style Spring Cloths, Cassimeres, and Vestings for custom work. Also, a large variety of Spring Overcoats, Business Suits, and Single Garments, to which we invite the attention of our customers. WALL STREETLENS & CO.
Merchant Tailors, 282 Penn. avenue.
apr 10-3w* (Star)

SPRING WRAPPINGS.—We have just received a large and beautiful assortment of Wrappings, in all the [illegible] styles of the season, a lot which we offer at our usual low prices. M. CATLIN & CO.
(Formerly Taylor & Hutchison.)
mar 25—eo3d No. 45 Centre Market Space.

Washington em 10 de Abril de 1862

Illmo e Exmo Snr.

O Snr D. Manuel Ortiz de Zevallos escreveo-me de Paris em 7 de Janeiro passado, participando-me que havia recebido o diploma de Grão Cruz da Ordem da Rosa, e accrescentando que "a explendida manifestação da Imperial Munificencia lhe "havia sido o mais lisongeiro possivel", e reiterando seus agradecimentos em termos os mais expressivos.

O Snr D. José Antonio de Lavalle tambem me escreveo do Perú no mesmo sentido, dizendo que como prova do apreço que dava à Imperial Mercê, começára a usal-a ainda antes de haver obtido do Congresso a licença do estilo

Rogando a V Exª que si essas manifestações não fôram ainda presentes a Sua Magestade, se sirva fazel-as subir aos pés do seu Throno,

Illmo Exmo Conselheiro Benevenuto A. de Magalhães Taques
&c &c &c

N. Exª verá que o proprio General federal Grant confessa 1500 mortos, 3500 feridos e grande perda de artilheria, não dizendo nada

Illmo e Exmo Snr Benevenuto Augusto de Magalhães Taques
&c &c &c

aproveito a occasião para renovar-lhe os
protestos do profundo respeito e acata-
mento com que tenho a honra de ser

De V. Ex.ª

O mais respeitador e dedicado
patrício, venerador e Cr.º

Miguel Maria Lisboa

Secção Central

Confidencial Nº 11

Legação Imperial do Brasil nos Estados Unidos
Washington em 30 de abril de 1862.

Illmo e Exmo Snr.

No momento em que tão activamente se agita a questão de estabelecer uma Monarchia no Mexico, não deixarão talvez de possuir interesse os trabalhos inclusos sobre assumpto análogo que ha mais de cinco annos e quando ainda taes idéas a muitos pareciam uma illusão irrealisavel, fôram preparados em Lima.

São duas Memorias que procuram mostrar que existem no Perú, como por analogia supponho que existem no Mexico, mais elementos monarchicos do que se suppõe. Uma dellas (escripta em hespanhol) é obra de um illustrado Cidadão Peruano, o Snr D. José Antonio de Lavalle, hoje homem influente como Membro da Commissão permanente do Congresso da Republica; a outra é escripta por mim ao mesmo tempo que a primeira, mas sem a menor consulta ou combinação com o autor desta. Semelhante coincidencia póde-se porventura interpretar como um indicio de que não são infundadas nossas deducções.

Ao apresentar este trabalho, de que V. Exª

A. P. Exª o Snr Conselheiro
Benevenuto A. Magalhães Taques

fará o uso que julgar conveniente, rogo-lhe
se sirva ter presente, e dar o devido desconto,
as alterações que o tempo decorrido desde
Janeiro de 1854 tem operado especialmente no
que diz respeito aos Principes indicados
como Candidatos.

Segue-se V. Exª aceitar os reiterados
protestos do meo profundo respeito e alta
consideração.

Miguel Maria Lisboa

Memorandum

I

El estado de guerra civil y de desorden interior ha sido el estado normal del Peru desde que rompiendo los lazos que lo ligaban al trono Español se constituyo en estado independiente y soberano. Este violento estado ha producido, como consecuencia necesaria, la inmoralidad en los hombres publicos y en las masas populares, la falta de respeto á las leys, la venalidad en l'administracion de la justicia, la falta de principios fijos en politica, economia y administracion, la insubordinacion militar, la dilapidacion de las rentas nacionales, la inestabilidad y la mala fé en las relaciones exteriores, y en los contratos financieros, el espiritu de revolucion y de desorden y el estraviado y alarmante giro que de dia en dia van tomando las ideas politicas y religiosas, sociales, y economicas. Tal es sin exageracion el estado del Peru.

II

Para salir de tal situacion, y dar le una forma de nacion organizada aprovechan

dencias que pueden ser facilmente explotadas en favor de la monarquia

do los grandes elementos de riqueza con
que la Providencia Divina dotó a este pue=
blo; no hay otra esperanza sino que de la
revolucion salga un hombre un genio
por mejor decir que dotado de pureza, de
abnegacion, de valor, de energia de alta in=
teligencia, de ideas justas e verdaderas,
de noble ambicion, y de vivo amor a una
gloria solida y pura, empuñe con ma=
no firme las riendas del Gobierno, empre=
ne la inmoralidad con su pureza,
acalle las ambiciones con su valor, se
capte l'opinion publica con su justifi
cacion de leys justas, posibles y adecua
das a nuestro estado social para que sean
respetadas, imprima principios fijos a
su marcha gubernativa, sostituya los
malos funcionarios con los pocos hom=
bres de saber, de orden y de buena fé que
existen por felicidad, y que el espiritu
ahora dominante aparta o no permite
salir en la arena politica, respete los
derechos adquiridos, marche siempre en
sus relaciones con los otros pueblos por
la via recta, tratando de llevar siempre
la justicia de un lado, reconociendo
facilmente las reclamaciones justas

para poder ser inexorable con las que no
lleven ese sello y tratando de suplir lo que
de fuerza material nos falta con la pode-
rosa fuerza de la razon y de la justicia, y
oponiendo por ultimo el principio del
orden al elemento desorganisador, y al
extravio en las ideas, la propagacion de
las verdaderas ideas religiosas, sociales,
politicas y economicas por medio de la
prensa, del pulpito y de la catedra.

III

Pero, aunque ese genio se encontrase, el
porvenir y la felicidad del Peru no quedaria
asegurada. El porvenir ordenado y feliz
de un pueblo no pueden fundarse sobre
un hombre, es necesario que se basen sobre
un principio. Las obras que se levantan te-
niendo un hombre por base, son fugases
como la vida humana, las que se elevan
sobre un principio son tan duraderas co-
mo la vida de las naciones. Un hombre
puede como Cesar morir sin concluir su
obra y sin encontrar Octavios que la conti-
nuen; puede como Neron convertirse en
un monstruo, puede en fin como Crom-
well morir sin que haya quien recoja
su herencia. Es muy difficil hallar
dos cosas que puedan ser facilmente
explotadas en favor de la monarquia

un genio en la tumba de otro genio, es ne
cesario que el principio continue al genio
y lo reemplace cuando falte Bolivar
fue un genio, pero nada fundo porque
no se apoyo en un principio, por eso
Colombia desaparecio a su muerte. Wash
ington fue un genio, se apoyó en el prin
cipio Republicano y a su separacion
del poder dejó los Estados Unidos. Dom
Pedro 1º fue un genio, se apoyó en el
principio monarquico y cuando la
tempestad revolucionaria lo arrojo del
pueblo que habia formado, el Imperio
del Brasil continuo prospero y feliz.
Si Henrique 4º no hubiera sido Rey, el pu
ñal de Ravaillac hubiera hechado por
tierra la grande obra que continuaron
Luis 13 y Luis 14.

Es indispensable pues que el que intén
te la rejeneracion del Perú se apoye en
un principio, si animado de verda
dero patriotismo y de amor a la gloria
desea hechar los fundamentos de una
era de paz y de orden, de grandeza y de
prosperidad para su patria.

IV

Reconocida la necesidad de un principio

para basear la regeneracion del Peru es ne-
cesario esaminar cual de los que hoy se di-
viden el mundo, la monarquia absoluta,
la monarquia representativa, o la Republica
es el mas adaptable al estado social de
los Peruanos, a su caracter y tendencias.

El establecimiento de una monarquia
absoluta seria impracticable atendiendo
a las ideas que dominan jeneralmente
en el mundo desde el ultimo siglo, a la
violencia del cambio, y mas que todo a
la poca simpatia que encontraria en na-
ciones rejidas por el sistema representati-
vo, cuyo apoyo es indispensable para un
cambio radical en el systema.

El sistema Republicano no puede estable-
cerse, sin la egualdad civil y politica
y esa egualdad es imposible en un pais
poblado por diversas razas. El estado de
ignorancia de las masas se opone a la
plantificacion de un sistema que llaman-
do a todos a la participacion del poder,
requiere en todos un conocimiento per-
fecto de sus derechos y deberes. La mora-
lidad y los habitos de orden, de obediencia
y de respeto a la ley que exije un sistema
en el cual el poder ejecutivo tiene que

[illegible]
dencias que pueden ser facilmente
explotadas en favor de la monarquia

ser necesariamente debil, no se encuentran
en un pueblo como el Perú trabajado por
las revoluciones, y en el que no se ha
conocido jamas el poder sin la influen-
cia de la ley. La Republica no se puede es-
tablecer repentinamente, en un pueblo
que pasó del Gobierno absoluto de los
monarcas españoles, a la tiranía militar
de los jenerales que sucesivamente lo han
gobernado desde que se declaró indepen
diente, tiempo en que no se han formado
habitos Republicanos, sino precisamente
los que mas opuestos son a ese sistema;
y tiempo en que se ha desarrolado el
espiritu militar y creado se un gran
numero de militares; y el ejército bien
organisado puede ser un elemento mo-
narquico, mal organisado es un jermen
de desorden, pero ni de un modo ni
de otro es un elemento Republicano.
A todas estas causas que existen en
oposicion con la Republica, se agrega la
esperiencia de 35 años, durante los cu-
ales se han amoldado en las Leyes todas
las modificaciones a que se presta el
sistema, y nada ha podido establecer
se que mas ha sido a proposito para arga

las plazas en que expende cesando le esa su-

nisar el Peru. Esto prueba que haya algo en la naturaleza, en los habitos y en la educacion de los Peruanos que se oponen a la Republica; que es el sistema que es necesario variar porque probado está que no bastan las modificaciones que se le imprimen.

No pudiendo establecerse la monarquía absoluta, ni siendo la Republica el principio que puede salvar el Peru, parece necesario apelar a un sistema que participando de los dos los corrija y modifique, como la monarquía constitucional

V

El establecimiento de la monarquía en el Peru cuenta con los elementos siguientes, el caracter jeneral de los Peruanos,- el clero,- parte del ejercito - los comerciantes, propietarios e agricultores, y parte de la juventud literaria.

Los Peruanos son en jeneral aristocratas, amantes del brillo, del fausto, de las pompas y condecoraciones monarquicas, de los empleos y puestos publicos, y de todo lo que los haga sobresalir; con tendencias que pueden ser facilmente explotadas en favor de la monarquía

ser necesariamente debil, no se encuentran

El clero por su institucion es monarquista; por su utilidad debe serlo tambien; el trono y el altar tienen que sostenerse y apoyarse mutuamente. El libre examen en politica es el principio de la anarquia, y en religion del ateismo, y como la Republica se funda en la libertad de pensar el clero debe ser lo contrario y en el Peru lo va siendo ya.

El ejercito como el clero es una institucion monarquica, y las Republicas ven siempre con temor; su lugar es al lado del trono que les asegura sus empleos y su porvenir, y en el Peru la parte ilustrada del ejercito, en las clases que no se ven por su elevacion cerca del poder supremo son monarquistas.

Los comerciantes propietarios y agricultores que no ven en las revoluciones un medio de medrar, sino una amenaza constante a sus fortunas, y a su tranquilidad, saludarian con entusiasmo un sistema que les garantizase el orden y la paz.

La juventud que durante los ultimos años se ha educado en el Colegio de S. Carlos ha bebido en el, bajo la direccion del distinguido Canonigo Herrera los mas puros principios monarquicos, a

las plazas en que expende cesando le esa su-

esta se agrega parte de los jovenes que han viajado en Europa y que han tomado allí amor y gusto por el sistema.

Estos son en resumen los elementos con que puede contar la idea monarquica.

VI

A estos elementos se oponen los hombres de la epoca de la Independencia, los militares y los ambiciosos que ven en el establecimiento del orden el termino de sus aspiraciones, parte de la juventud extraviada con las ideas revolucionarias, una plebe desmoralisada pero facil de refrenar, y la influencia de los Estados Unidos.

VII

A pesar de estos elementos contrarios la monarquia podria establecerse con alguna energia e mucha perseverancia. Seria necesario para ello que se apoderase del poder un hombre de buenas ideas y que prefiriese el papel de Monk al de Cromwell, que este hombre imprimiese a la prensa y a la enseñanza una direccion monarquica que se rodease y confiase los puestos publicos a hombres de esas ideas; que organizase una marina y un ejercito fuerte, en el que tratase de introducir, bien como recu

ser necesa

plazos de marineros, bien como jendarmes, un numero sufficiente de soldados Europeos; que introdujise y esparciese en el pais a los Jesuitas porque los hombres de la unidad y de la obediencia son un fuerte apoyo en las monarquias, y en fin que per medio de prudentes reformas administrativas fuese ~~preparado~~ la transicion. Pero apesar de que se hiciere con buen exito todo lo que se ha indicado; eso no seria sufficiente para monarquizar el Peru, si la Inglaterra, la Francia, y el Brasil no prestasen un franco y decidido apoyo; sin eso seria siempre imposible establecer la monarquia; con eso seria, no facil, pero si mui posible y realizable en poco tiempo.

VIII

Pero ni la Inglaterra, la Francia, ni el Brasil tienen interes en la transformacion politica del Peru. La Francia y la Inglaterra tienen en la prosperidad del Peru el interes que tiene el acreedor en la prosperidad de un devedor; el interes que tiene el productor en proporcionarse un mercado mas vasto para expendir en el exeso de su produccion; el interes que tiene ese mismo productor en que otro no se apodere de

las plazas en que expende cesandole esa salida a sus productos; por ultimo el interes de conservar su influencia en la America, influencia que perderian a medida que se estienda la de los Estados Unidos que solo puede ser detenida por el cambio radical de la forma de Gobierno. A estos intereses comunes a ambas naciones se agrega para el Gobierno Imperial el de provar al pueblo francez que el principio Republicano perece, que el principio Republicano es un principio disolvente, incapaz de hacer la felicidad de ningun pueblo, y que por eso las naciones Republicanas de la America buscan en la Monarquia una estabilidad que no ha sido la Republica capaz de proporcionarles en una larga serie de años.

Respecto al Brasil su interes es mui claro. El Brasil como las demas naciones de America solo puede resistir a la invasion Yankee por medio de una liga firme y leal de las naciones latinas; y esa liga firme y leal puede solo existir entre naciones rejidas por principios semejantes. Entre una Republica y un Monarca no pueden existir alcansas

serião sufficientes para resistir a invasão saxona, si não estivessem as Republicas

solidas. Ademas, el Brasil, rodeado de Repúblicas está muí espuesto a sufrir la influencia mortífera de la propaganda demagogica, y a cuyo desarrollo se prestan mucho los principios liberales que rejen el Imperio, y el Brasil, en fin que por su larga extension tiene limites comunes con muchos Estados, no puede menos de tener continuamente con ellos, cuestiones, ya de comercio, ya de limites, ya de estradicion &, y para la facil y pronta solucion de esas cuestiones, le conviene rodearse de Gobiernos que semejantes al suyo, y unidos a el por intereses importantes, no pueden menos de serle altamente favorables.

Es necesario repetir que no basta al apoyo moral de estas naciones, que es indispensable el apoyo material de hombres, armas, buques y dinero, porque la monarquisacion no se hará sin lucha interior, y sin guerra con las Repúblicas vecinas, que ya por temor ya por sujestion y ayuda de los Estados Unidos se opondrian vivamente.

IX

Conseguida la proclamacion de la monarquia se ofrece la importante y delicadisima produccion, el interes que tiene ese mismo producto en que otro no se apodere de

cuestion de la eleccion del Monarca. El que se elija para Monarca del Peru debe ser un Principe catolico, habil, instruido, enerjico, de alguna edad, que hable el Español y que pueda tener hijos Peruanos. Estas condiciones en nadie se encuentran actualmente reunidas en mas alto grado que en S. A. R. el Duque de Monpensier que a todas las ventajas de Principe Español, reune el ser Frances, nacion que cuenta muchas simpatias en el Peru; y el ser Orleans, nombre que tiene aqui entre los liberales muy buenos recuerdos, por la libertad constitucional de que se desfrutó en Francia bajo el Gobierno de S. M. El Rey Luis Felipe. Ademas el Duque de Monpensier ha probado ya el tacto que tienen tanto el como la Infanta para captarse el cariño de los pueblos; tacto indispensable en un Rey estranjero al pueblo que gobierna y fundador de una nueva dinastia.

El Duque de Monpensier, vastago de una ilustre familia, no está ligado a ninguna nacion, de manera de dar a esa nacion una marcada preponderancia en la nuestra monarquia, por consiguiente en

eleccion no seria azarosa a ninguna de las grandes potencias, ni encontraria obstáculo en los Gabinetes Europeos, inclusa el Gabinete Frances, que veria sin duda con placer un Rey de la rama de Orleans, bajo la proteccion de S. M. Napoleon III.

X

Antes de concluir esta breve memoria es necesario indicar la gran influencia que tuviera en el Clero una indicacion de S. S. a los arzobispos, y obispos en el sentido de la revolucion monarquica.

Lima Enero 24 de 1857.

(a ruego de) J. A. de L.

Memorandum.

São hoje geralmente reconhecidos os perigos que correm as secções americanas de raça latina, de serem absorvidas pelos anglo-saxonos. O Brasil, posto que mais garantido do que as republicas hispano americanas, graças ás suas instituições monarchicas, não deve ser completamente indifferente a esta perspectiva; pois estabelecidos os Yankees na Guayana e em Maynas pesaria sobre nós sua influencia de uma maneira cujos resultados não é facil antecipar; e em todo o caso seriam vizinhos muito incommodos.

A principal causa desta immensa revolução que já está consummada em Texas e California, que se adianta actualmente em Nicaragua e que parece proxima em Panamá, é sem duvida a grande energia intellectual, physica e moral, dos anglo-saxonos, e esse admiravel espirito de raça que os une estreitamente quando se trata dos interesses communs. Com todo as qualidades caracteristicas dos povos de raça latina, seu espirito de independencia e sua resignação no soffrimento de privações, unidas ás vantagens de possuirem o territorio e a autoridade, serião sufficientes para resistir a invasão saxona, se não estivessem as Republicas

de America do Sul tam desmoralisadas, e seus Governos tam enfraquecidos.

O meio portanto de arredar os perigos de que fallamos, é moralisal'as e fortificar os seus Governos.

O systema republicano que se funda na virtude, não é systema que possa subsistir e medrar entre pòvos relaxados. Um systema é fundado na virtude, mas elle não póde produzila.

O Governo Republicano é um Governo especialmente fraco. Isto observa-se mesmo nos Estados Unidos, onde os Poderes do Estado são a miúdo compellidos a transigir com as preoccupações e paixões populares, e onde a energia especie toda no pòvo e não no Governo.

Destas primicias deduz-se que a monarchia é a unica salvação para a America Hespanhola contra os perigos da conquista com que a ameação os saxonios, e que deverá ser, como o foi nas Floridas, na Luiziana, em Texas e na California, seguida do exterminio da raça latina nos paizes conquistados.

É porem possivel a monarchia na America Hespanhola? Para resolver esta questão é mister examinar quaes são os elementos de opposição e de auxilio com que é possivel contar para estabelecel'a; quaes os

seus exercitos e portos de abrigo para suas esquadras. Com tudo estamos longe

interesses que uma tam importante revolução feriria, e quaes os interesses que ella lisongearia.

A situação dos Estados da America Hespanhola varia muito entre si: ha paizes como os Estados da antiga Columbia e os da Confederação Argentina, onde o principio monarchico encontraria uma opposição muito muito mais forte do que em outras; no Mexico pela sua contiguidade com os Estados Unidos a revolução seria mais difficil de effectuar-se; no Chile onde o Governo não é na realidade republicano, e por conseguinte é mais forte, os riscos de conquista não são tam grandes, e é portanto natural que o espirito publico não se preste tam facilmente a uma empresa cujo exito não póde deixar de ser duvidoso. Examinemos portanto a questão com relação ao Perú onde eremos que é mais facil do que em nem um outro Estado o estabelecimento da monarchia, não esquecendo que uma vez iniciado o movimento em um Estado, a sua continuação será obra menos trabalhosa; e que bastaria que existissem no continente duas monarchias (o Brasil e o Perú) unidas por intima alliança, como naturalmente o seriam, para que muito diminuidos ficassem os perigos da conquista saxona.

Os elementos que estorvam o estabelecimento de um governo monarchico no Perú, são, 1º as idéas demagogicas que estão mais ou menos diffundidas em uma parte da população; 2º a opposição dos Governos vizinhos e principalmente os do Chile e Bolivia, que prevendo a grande importancia que viria a ter o Perú com seus immensos recursos, si fosse governado por um Governo regular e forte, fariam o possivel por impedil'o; 3º a politica dos Estados Unidos que sempre fita na conquista, trataria de contrariar uma revolução cujo fim é precisamente frustrar esa conquista; 4º os interesses individuaes de certo circulo de chefes militares que estão na posse de governar o paiz arbitrariamente enganando o povo com formulas republicanas com que pretendem acobertar o seu despotismo; 5º, finalmente, a difficuldade de escolher um Principe que agrade aos interessados.

1º As idéas demagogicas ou vermelhas diffundem-se no Perú, é verdade; mas, sua voga está quasi inteiramente reduzida a um circulo de homens que nem tem meios nem animo para obrar; — a moços sem experiencia e cheios de uma desmedida e infundada ambição, que são republicanos porque querem ser Presidentes da Republica, ou Ministros ou Prefeitos; que em geral não teem recursos pecuniarios; e que si se lhes coarctasse a desenfreada licença da imprensa com que hoje desmoralisam mais e mais o povo, ficariam reduzidos a completa impotencia. Para resistir lhes e annullal'os completamente basta invocar o auxilio de duas classes de sociedade que pesam muito mais do que elles na balança politica do Perú; falto dos proprietarios e do clero. Os proprietarios, que valem pelos meios pecuniarios que possuem e pela influencia que exercem na maior parte dos proletarios, especialmente no campo, são no Perú essencialmente monarchicos: elles teem até o presente soffrido todos os inconvenientes da Republica — as desordens, as contribuições, a inefficacia das leis — sem colherem fructo algum das instituições populares, porque pouco ou nada teem participado da governança. Elles teem perdido as distincções de que gozaram no tempo da monarchia, e devem estar desenganados de que sua posição na Republica será sempre, como tem sido até agora, nulla. Não admira por tanto que sejam monarchicos como na realidade são, especialmente com o systema representativo que lhes promettera uma honrosa intervenção nos negocios publicos.

[illegible] seria azarosa a ninguna de

1º A outra classe da sociedade cuja influencia contrabalançará muito a da mocidade inexperiente e charladora, é o clero. Em sua essencia é elle monarchistas, e depois dos ataques que tem soffrido pela Convenção de 1856, deve sel'o mais que nunca. Si fosse preciso confirmal'o neste sentimento, duas linhas da curia romana, muito faceis de conseguirse si a França as quizesse obter, o faziam. Pois bem, o clero no Perú domina completamente as massas, em toda a Republica, ignorantes e supersticiosas.

Estes elementos monarchicos são, a meu ver, mais que sufficientes para combater a influencia das idéas demagogicas.

2º A opposição dos Governos Chileno e Boliviano, interessados sempre em contrariar os progressos do Perú, e a opposição com que se deve contar de parte da Nova Granada onde as idéas democraticas quasi tocam no socialismo e communismo, não são para desprezarse, tanto porque pela sua proximidade do Perú poderiam os Republicanos destas secções intrigar com bom exito, como principalmente porque seriam efficazes auxiliares dos Yankees e prestariam a estes os meios de obrar que lhes faltam, isto é, quarteis para seus exercitos e portos de abrigo para suas esquadras. Com tudo estamos longe de pensar que estes obstaculos são insuperaveis; contra Chile, Bolivia e a Nova Granada não seria difficil ao Perú obrar efficazmente, tendo o apoio moral de um movimento nacional e das monarchias europeas. Mais temivel é a opposição que se espera e que será infallivel da parte dos Estados Unidos. Este é o verdadeiro escolho contra o estabelecimento da monarchia no Perú, mas tambem não nos parece que seja invencivel, como passamos a expôr.

3º Que o prodigioso engrandecimento do poder norte americano dá cuidados á Europa, não é cousa duvidosa, assim como não o é que as grandes potencias maritimas, sobre tudo a Inglaterra, farão todo o possivel para evitar uma guerra com os Estados Unidos, na qual seu commercio e industria soffreriam uma paralisação que a assusta. Com tudo cremos que quanto é possivel fazer para evitar tal guerra, não será bastante: a insolencia dos Americanos alimentada com o successo que tem obtido até o presente, deve crescer de dia em dia a ponto de tornarse insuportavel para os inglezes, já bastante humilhados e seu termo.

Para que pois a monarchia se

uritados. Bastante repugnancia tiveram os potentados do occidente da Europa em acender de novo o facho da discordia no continente europeo; mas por fim foi preciso accendel'o, e o resultado da lucta contra a Russia deve tel'os animado, mostrando quanto podem conseguir seus esforços e seus recursos.

A guerra com os Estados Unidos é por tanto uma questão de tempo; mas julgamol'a infallivel: nem a arrogancia e sêde de conquista dos americanos se aplacará, pois não está isto na natureza das cousas; nem a Europa civilisada deixará de desembainhar a espada, como desembainhou no Mar Negro, quando se vir assombrada pela terrivel corpulencia do colosso saxono.

É pois com a cooperação da Europa civilisada que devemos contar para resistir á influencia americana, que sem duvida contrariará o plano de uma monarchia no Perú.

Que o estabelecimento de tal manarchia está nos interesses da França e Inglaterra, não pensamos que seja duvidoso: em primeiro logar só assim se evitará a conquista e destrucção da raça latina, que converterá os americanos em um poder assustador para a Europa e sobre tudo para o principio monarchico na Europa; em segundo prestariam a estes os meios de obrar que lhes faltam, isto é, quarteis para

7 logar só assim gozará o Perú da paz que é tam indispensavel para o progresso do commercio, para o augmento de consumo dos artefactos europeos, e para o pagamento dos avultados thesouros que elle deve nos mercados europeos.

Tem pois a Europa interesse em impedir a conquista da America do Sul mesmo á custa de uma guerra com os Estados Unidos; e tem meios mais que sufficientes para emprehender esta guerra com probalilidades de bom exito. Tem por outro lado repugnancia de provocal'a porque com ella comprometteria interesses locaes muito importantes. Apezar desta repugnancia, deve presumir se que mais cedo ou mais tarde tal guerra terá logar; e então será occasião de pôr em pratica um plano cuja principal opposição estará neutralisada por um apoio efficacissimo.

Entretanto convem não perder tempo e ter as cousas preparadas para desenvolver o plano proposto no momento preciso. Si antes de chegar esse momento de rompimento as circumstancias forem especialmente favoraveis, não convirá perder a occasião, pois é muito possivel e mesmo provavel, que a intervenção dos Estados Unidos ou de qualquer outro poder estranho, no sentido de oppôr se no Perú a uma revolução favoravel seu termo.

Para que pois a manarchia se

aos interesses europeos que encontrasse o apoio dos habitantes, animaria a Europa a intervir tambem em sentido contrario.

4º O Perú tem sido desde que se declarou independente, patrimonio dos chefes do exercito, os quaes interessados em perpetuar este estado de cousas e senhores dos meios de perpetual'o, naturalmente se opporão a qualquer mudança que tenda a libertar o paiz do jugo despotico da espada. Para evitar este terrivel mal tem se pensado em uma quimera qual é a promulgação de principios liberaes, a concessão de garantias constitucionaes, a responsabilidade dos mandatarios e mesmo a extincção do exercito. Vans illusões! Principios liberaes e garantias constitucionaes têm ficado e ficarão sempre reduzidos a papel inutil, porque se oppõem aos habitos militares dos que as têm de executar; a responsabilidade dos mandatarios todo o mundo sabe por experiencia o que é; — e sinão diga-se qual tem sido o castigo applicado pelo extravio de mais de 160,000,000 de pesos fortes que tem produzido o guano, dos quaes nem 10 se tem applicado em beneficio do paiz. Isto prova que no Perú nada se póde fazer sem o concurso do individuo que governa apoiado pelo exercito, ou de algum chefe que se lhe opponha tambem prestariam a estes os meios de obrar que lhes faltam, isto é, quarteis para

para que o Congresso que terá que decretar a monarchia, seja composto de homens

apoiado pelo exercito. E como estes chefes militares perderiam com a monarchia toda a sua influencia abusiva, é natural que se opponham á monarchia.

Devemos portanto desesperar do estabelecimento da monarchia? Parece-me que não, e direi porque.

No meio da grande relaxação de principios em que geme o Perú não creio impossivel que existam homens que reunam a puros sentimentos de patriotismo uma nobre ambição de gloria verdadeira e duradoura. Homens haverá que cansados com os males que veem soffrer seus compatriotas e que ameaçam seus filhos, que envergonhados com o descredito em que veem cahido o seu paiz, que assustados com um presente de anarchia, de immoralidade e de humilhação, e com um futuro de conquista e exterminio de sua raça, prefiram a gloria permanente e nobre de regenerar o seu paiz á ephemere vaidade de occupar o posto supremo, no meio de sobresaltos, perigos e ameaças de traição durante um periodo ja bastante curto em si, e que ha 9 probabilidades contra uma de que não tocará pacificamente o seu termo.

Para que pois a monarchia se

aos interesses europeos que encontrasse o apoio dos habitantes, animaria a Europa a intervir

estabeleça, basta que o acaso, ou a força das circunstancias, colloque no poder um destes homens. Collocado elle no poder ser lhe hia facil destruir a opposição interessada de seus companheiros de armas: para isso nunca faltam ao chefe do Estado no Perú meios sufficientes de coerção ou de persuasão, contando como deve contar com a adhesão do clero e dos proprietarios.

5º A difficuldade de escolher um Principe europeo que agrade a todas as partes interessadas, não deve ser desattendida. Para Rei do Perú se necessita um Principe de raça latina, catholico romano, de paiz cujos habitos sejam analogos aos do Perú, que não encontre opposição da França e Inglaterra, e que esteja de coração disposto a governar constitucionalmente.

Em Hespanha não o ha e quando o houvesse não conviria porque daria logar a reviver os sentimentos de opposição a que deo origem a guerra de independencia, e que ainda são vehementes. O Duque de Montpensier suppomos que não será jamais admittido pelo Imperador dos Francezes, e é casado com uma filha da Rainha Christina. O Conde de Flandres não

para que o Congresso que terá que decretar a monarchia, seja composto de homens

8 poderia por seus habitos do norte da Europa, agradar em um paiz de origem iberica.

Parece me que o Duque do Porto reune todas as qualidades necessarias para governar o Perú. Não ha motivo para que a França o rejeite; a Inglaterra o aceitaria de bom grado como Coburgo; como Coburgo pertence a uma raça illustrada e circumspecta que ja produzio um modelo de reis; por suas relações na Allemanha poderia favorecer a emigração de que tanto necessita o Perú; como portuguez, fallando um idioma tam parecido ao hespanhol, professando uma religião que nos seus maiores detalhes se aproxima a dos decendentes de Hespanha, agradaria e creio mesmo que seria muito popular; finalmente por suas relações com Portugal poderia trazer ao Perú um auxilio de força militar portugueza que sendo a um tempo de confiança, seria facil de amalgamar se com os habitantes do paiz e por conseguinte isenta do perigo de excitar ciúmes e irritar a nacionalidade dos peruanos. Entretanto acrescentarei que neste assumpto da escolha do Principe nada se deverá decidir sem o acôrdo previo

aos interesses europeos que encontrasse o apoio dos habitantes, animaria a Europa a intervir

da França.

Algumas difficuldades haverá quanto aos meios praticos de preparar e executar esta regeneração, mas não pensamos que estas difficuldades secundarias possam fazer peiigar a grande obra.

Não pretendemos dictar estes meios praticos; mas sempre apontaremos algumas ideas que se devem ter presentes na adopção delles.

1º Deve guardar-se inviolavel segredo: si os norte-americanos descobrem que se trabalha em um sentido tam contrario a seus interesses, põr-se hão immediatamente em campo para contrariar-lo; si os demagogos do interior o vislumbram, são capazes de vender o paiz aos Yankees para que a regeneração se frustre.

2º E' necessaria a organisação de uma força publica morigerada e de completa confiança. O exercito do Perú deve ser reformado e posto em estado de obrar; mas alem delle será muito conveniente organisar uma força militar estrangeira que com o titulo de policia venha prestar ao Governo regenerador seu apoio contra algum resto de indisciplina militar que sempre existirá, e aliviar os habitantes do paiz das cargas militares que tanto os opprimem.

3º Tomar as medidas necessarias para que o Congresso que terá que decretar a monarchia, seja composto de homens decididos e seguros: nelle devem entrar todos ou quasi todos os bispos.

4º Entender-se logo confidencialmente com os Governos de França e do Brasil, e por intermedio do francez com o de Inglaterra. (Como provavelmente a França e Inglaterra) se negarão a intervir activamente em uma tal revolução, bastará conseguir dellas a promessa de que si os Estados Unidos ou as Republicas vizinhas se oppozerem ao estabelecimento da monarchia, decretado este pela Nação Peruana, a França e Inglaterra a defenderão contra os americanos.

5º Entender-se opportunamente e por intermedio do Brasil e da França com o Duque do Porto e a côrte de Lisbôa; e com o Papa para obter por meio de sua influencia a confirmação do clero peruano nas ideas monarchicas.

6º Preparar a opinião publica para a monarchia com tacto e indirectamente promettendo sobre tudo de um modo que engendre grandes esperanças obras publicas, alivio de impostos, isenção de serviço militar, boa policia urbana e rural &.

7º Restringir, sem destruir, a liberdade da imprensa, com o fim de impedir as intrigas dos demagogos

e dos americanos. Melhor será apoderar-se
da imprensa, quanto fôr possivel, ou
estabelecer á custa do Governo orgãos
activos e illustrados, que ajudem o
movimento e destruam a opposição
isto indirectamente e sem afoutar
nem levantar o estandarte da
monarchia, antes de estar assegurado
o movimento.

O que acabamos de expôr parecerá
a muitos muitos monarchistas um
sonho, porque os monarchistas são
timidos e não possuem o fogoso espirito
de propaganda que tanta vantagem
dá aos seus adversarios. Mas eu não
vejo nesta tentativa mais que um
esforço atrevido que tem riscos, que
póde falhar, mas que tem um
fim bastante nobre e bastante
grandioso, para contrapesar quaes-
quer riscos que o ameacem.

Lima 19 de Janeiro de 1854

M. M. L.

Secção Central
Reservado nº 1

Legação Imperial do Brazil nos Estados-Unidos
Washington em 18 de abril de 1862.

Illmo e Exmo Snr.

Recebi o Despacho reservado nº 1 que em data de 24 de Fevereiro passado V. Exª me fez a honra de expedir pela Secção Central desse Ministerio, cobrindo copia da correspondencia trocada com Mr Webb sobre a questão do Sumter.

Na esperança de que com a ultima Nota do Ministro Americano que me parece mais commedida do que as anteriores, ficará terminada a correspondencia que tem havido sobre aquella questão, aguardarei as ordens de V. Exª em resposta ás Confidenciaes que sobre ella ultimamente tenho escrito, para regular minha Marcha nesta Capital.

Digne-se V. Exª acceitar os reiterados protestos do meu profundo respeito e alta consideração.

A S. Exª o Snr Conselheiro
Benevenuto A. Magalhães Taques.

N.

Miguel Maria Lisboa

Indice.

Secção Central
Reservado nº 1. Serie de 1862. Legação em Washington

Accusa recepção do Reservado nº 3 desta secção, Serie que cobre copia da Correspondencia Trocada com o Ministro Americano na Côrte sobre a questão do = Sumter =

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1 a 48

Secção Central
Confidencial Nº 12.

Legação Imperial do Brasil nos Estados Unidos
Washington em 18 de abril de 1862.

Illmo e Exmo Snr

Sº 1º. — O Bill abolindo a escravidão no Districto de Columbia, de que por vezes tenho fallado em minha correspondencia official, é hoje Lei dos Estados Unidos; e V. Exª achará a sua integra impressa no incluso retalho (Letra A) do =Intelligencer= de hontem.

Esta medida tem causado na Capital uma situação de desassocego; não tanto pelo que importa a emancipação de uns 2.500 ou 3.000 escravos que pódem existir no Districto, como porque ella será infallivelmente interpretada na Maryland e Virginia, como uma reforma que desmoralisará a escravatura destes dous Estados contiguos, e nos mais Estados escravistas, como a iniciação de uma politica que ameaça a instituição privativa delles, e justifica as predicções dos que têm visto na presente luta uma guerra de abolicionismo, e não para sustentar a União.

A S. Exª o Snr Conselheiro
Benevenuto A. Magalhães Taques.
tr.
tr.

Eu partilho a opinião de muitos que têem
que esta promulgação neutralisará na opinião
dos habitantes moderados do Sul muito do effeito
das proclamas e medidas conciliadoras de Mr Lincoln.

Este mesmo parece, que não desaprovou
sem hesitar, e acompanhou a sua approvação de
uma Mensagem (impressa no incluso retalho Letra B
do mesmo numero do Intelligencer), na qual chama
a attenção do Congresso sobre os defeitos
da sua Construcção. No mesmo retalho vem
publicado um artigo copiado do Times de Nova-
York que refere varios precedentes na vida
politica do Presidente para provar, que elle
só sanccionou esta Lei por necessidade, talvez
por evitar as complicações e scisões que
poderiam occorrer no partido que o sustenta,
se nas actuaes delicadas circumstancias do
paiz se puzesse em luta com o Poder Legislativo.

S. Ex.ª V. Ex.ª observará, que pela Secção
11ª do Bill se votaram 100.000 dollars para ajudar
a exportação dos negros libertos para o Haiti, para a
Liberia, ou para algum outro paiz fóra dos limites
dos Estados-Unidos, que o Presidente possa determinar.
O Governo Imperial em sua alta sabedoria considerará
si a Lei de 4 de Novembro de 1831 é sufficiente para
fechar a porta á introducção em nosso paiz de
huma emigração tão prejudicial, ou se convem
responder á clausula a que me refiro, por meio
de alguma reforma ou addição que ponha a

proibição da entrada no Território de Africanos
libertos e demais classes livres de Cor ou escravos
ou a abrigo da Lei de 20 de Julho de 1862

Sigma-se V. Exa. a certeza de distinta
protestos de minha perfeita consideração e respeito

Miguel Maria Lisboa

Intelligencer
April 1862

A

OFFICIAL.

LAWS OF THE UNITED STATES

Passed at the Second Session of the Thirty-seventh Congress.

CHAPTER—No. 80

AN ACT for the release of certain persons held to service or labor in the District of Columbia.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That all persons held to service or labor within the District of Columbia by reason of African descent are hereby discharged and forever free; and neither slavery nor involuntary servitude, except for crime, whereof the party shall be duly convicted, shall hereafter exist in said District.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That all persons loyal to the United States, holding claims to service or labor against persons disloyal therefrom by this act, may, within ninety days from the passage thereof, but not thereafter, present to the commissioners hereinafter mentioned their respective statements or petitions in writing, verified by oath or affirmation, setting forth the names, age, and personal description of such persons, the amount in which said petitioners acquired such claim, and any facts touching the same thereof, and declaring his allegiance to the Government of the United States, and that he has not borne arms against the United States during the present rebellion, nor in any way given aid or comfort thereto: *Provided*, That the oath of the party to the petition shall not be evidence of the facts therein stated.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That the President of the United States, with the advice and consent of the Senate, shall appoint three commissioners, residents of the District of Columbia, any two of whom shall have power to act, who shall receive the petitions above mentioned, and who shall investigate and determine the validity and value of the claims therein presented, in a summary, and summary manner, and appraise and apportion, under the provisions hereinafter contained, the value in money of the several claims by them found to be valid: *Provided, however*, That the person from whom so appraised and apportioned shall not exceed in the aggregate the sum equal to three hundred dollars for each person shown to have been held by lawful claim: *And provided, further*, That no claim shall be allowed for any slave or slaves brought into said District after the passage of this act, nor for any slave owned by any person who has borne arms against the Government of the United States in the present rebellion, or in any way given aid or comfort thereto, or which may have been forfeited in any manner heretofore made, or which shall hereafter be made by any person who has in any manner aided or assisted in the rebellion of the Government of the United States.

[illegible] commissioners shall, within nine months from the passage of this act, make a full and final report of their proceedings, findings, and appraisement, and shall deliver the same to the Secretary of the Treasury, when report shall be deemed and taken to be conclusive in all respects, except as hereinafter provided; and the Secretary of the Treasury shall, with the exception cause the amounts so apportioned to said claims to be paid from the Treasury of the United States to the parties found by said report to be entitled thereto as aforesaid, and the same shall be conveyed in full and complete compensation: *Provided*, That in case where petitions may be filed presenting conflicting claims or setting up liens, said commissioners shall so specify in said report, and payment shall not be made according to the award of said commissioners until a period of sixty days shall have elapsed, during which time any petitioner claiming an interest in the particular amount may file a bill in equity in the Circuit Court of the District of Columbia, making all other claimants defendants thereto, setting forth the proceedings in such case before said commissioners and their action thereon, and praying that the party to whom payment has been awarded may be enjoined from receiving the same; and if said court shall grant such provisional order, a copy thereof may, on motion of said complainant, be served upon the Secretary of the Treasury, who shall thereupon cause the said amount of money to be paid into said court, subject to its orders and final decree, which payment shall be in full and complete compensation, as in other cases.

SEC. 5. *And be it further enacted*, That said commissioners shall hold their sessions in the city of Washington, at such place and times as the President of the United States may direct, of which they shall give due and public notice. They shall have power to subpœna and compel the attendance of witnesses, and to receive testimony and enforce its production, in equal cases before courts of justice, without the exclusion of any witness on account of color; and they may summon before them the persons making claim to service or labor, and examine them under oath; and they may also, for purposes of identification and approbation, call before them the persons so claimed. Said commissioners shall appoint a clerk, who shall keep files and complete record of all proceedings before them, who shall have power to administer oaths and affirmations in said proceedings, and who shall issue all lawful process by them ordered. The Marshal of the District of Columbia shall personally, or by deputy, attend upon the sessions of said commissioners, and shall execute the process issued by said clerk.

SEC. 6. *And be it further enacted*, That said commissioners shall receive compensation for their services the sum of two thousand dollars each, to be paid upon the filing of their report; that said clerk shall receive for his services the sum of two hundred dollars per month; that said marshal shall receive such fees as are allowed by law for similar services performed by him in the Circuit Court of the District of Columbia; that the Secretary of the Treasury shall cause all other reasonable expenses of said commission to be audited and allowed, and that as a component portion of the fees and expenses shall be paid from the treasury of the United States.

SEC. 7. *And be it further enacted*, That for the purpose of carrying this act into effect there is hereby appropriated out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated a sum not exceeding one million of dollars.

SEC. 8. *And be it further enacted*, That any person or persons who shall [illegible] manner transport or procure to be transported out of said District, any person or persons discharged and freed by the provisions of this act, or any free person or persons with intent to reduce or sell such person or persons into slavery, or shall recapture any of said freed persons, the person or persons so offending shall be deemed guilty of a felony, and on conviction thereof in any court of competent jurisdiction in said District, shall be imprisoned in the penitentiary not less than five nor more than twenty years.

SEC. 9. *And be it further enacted*, That within twenty days, or within such further time as the commissioners herein provided for shall limit, after the passage of this act, a statement in writing of each case shall be filed with the clerk of the Circuit Court for the District of Columbia, by the several owners of claimants to the services of the persons made free or manumitted by this act, setting forth the names, ages, sex, and particular description of such persons, severally; and the said clerk shall receive and record, in a book by him to be provided and kept for that purpose, the said statements or schedules on receiving fifty cents each therefor, and no claim shall be allowed to any claimant or owner who shall neglect this requirement.

SEC. 10. *And be it further enacted*, That the said clerk and his successors in office shall, from time to time, on demand, and on receiving twenty-five cents therefor, prepare, sign, and deliver to each person made free or manumitted by this act, a certificate under the seal of said court, setting out the name, age, and description of such person, and stating that such person was duly manumitted according to this act.

SEC. 11. *And be it further enacted*, That the sum of one hundred thousand dollars, or so much money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, or hereafter appropriated, be expended under the direction of the President of the United States, to aid in the colonization and settlement of such free persons of African descent now residing in said District, including those to be liberated by this act, as may desire to emigrate to the Republics of Hayti or Liberia, or such other country beyond the limits of the United States as the President may determine: *Provided*, The expenditure for this purpose shall not exceed one hundred dollars for each colonist.

SEC. 12. *And be it further enacted*, That all acts of Congress and all laws of the State of Maryland in force in said District, and all ordinances of the corporate authorities thereof, inconsistent with the provisions of this act, are hereby repealed.

Approved, April 16, 1862.

Intelligencer 17 April 1862

B

EMANCIPATION IN THIS DISTRICT.

Our readers will find in a preceding column of this day's paper an official copy of the act of Congress abolishing slavery in the District of Columbia. The bill was signed by the President yesterday, and returned to Congress accompanied by a special message from the President in the following words:

Fellow-citizens of the Senate and House of Representatives:

The act entitled "An act for the release of certain persons held to service or labor in the District of Columbia" has this day been approved and signed.

I have never doubted the constitutional authority of Congress to abolish slavery in this District, and I have only desired to see the national capital freed from the institution in some satisfactory way. Hence there has never been, in my mind, any question upon the subject except the one of expediency, arising in view of all the circumstances. If there be matters within and about this act which might have been done as a course or shape more satisfactory to my judgment, I do not attempt to specify them. I am gratified that the general principles of compensation and emancipation are both recognized and practically applied in the act.

In the matter of compensation it is provided that claims may be presented within ninety days from the passage of the act, "but not thereafter," and there is no saving for absentees, femmes-covert, insane, or absent persons. I presume this is an omission by mere oversight, and I recommend that it be supplied by an amendatory or supplemental act.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

APRIL 16, 1862.

OPINIONS OF MR. LINCOLN.

The bill manumitting the slaves in the District of Columbia reached the President on Monday last.

Those who are best acquainted with the views of the President give confident assurances of the Executive assertion, asserting that Mr. Lincoln's approbation would have been cordial had the measure been a little less hasty and radical, but that he does not care to take the responsibility of vetoing an act of Congress on other than constitutional grounds.

In any aid in fathoming Mr. Lincoln's opinions in the matter to recall a page or two of his political biography [illegible] in the famous Kane speech [illegible] strongly pro-slavery were passed almost unanimously, the exceptions to unanimity were Daniel Stone and Abraham Lincoln, members for Sangamon county. The following passage was contained in a protest entered on the minutes and signed by these two members:

"The Congress of the United States has the power, under the Constitution, to abolish slavery in the District of Columbia; but that the power ought not to be exercised unless at the request of the people of said District."

On the 18th of December, 1845, Mr. Palfrey, of Massachusetts, asked leave to introduce into the House of Representatives a bill repealing all laws sustaining slavery in the District. Mr. Lincoln, then a member from Illinois, objected, "not believing in the expediency of abolishing slavery in the District without compensation to slaveowners."

On the 16th of January, 1849, Mr. Lincoln introduced into the House a bill providing for the abolition of slavery in the District, in which the principle of full compensation was reserved; and the right of the inhabitants to vote upon the measure was asserted in the following section:

SEC. 6. That the elective officers within said District of Columbia are empowered and required to open polls at all the usual places of holding elections on the first Monday of April, A. D. 1849, and receive the vote of every free white male citizen above the age of twenty-one years, having resided within said District for the period of one year or more next preceding the time of such voting, for or against this act, to proceed in taking said votes in all respects hereinafter provided as at elections under the municipal laws, and with as little delay as possible to transmit correct statements of the votes so cast to the President of the United States; and it shall be the duty of the President to canvass said votes immediately, and if a majority of them be found to be for this act to forthwith issue his proclamation giving notice of the fact, and this act shall only be in full force and effect on and after the day of such proclamation."

To pursue the inquiry to the present time we have only to interrogate the recent message upon emancipation in the Border States to learn that the President not only retains his convictions as to compensation, and the propriety of consulting the will of communities opposing the institution, but thinks that the liberation should be gradual and attended with ample arrangements for colonization. The bill now lying before him for signature provides immediately to owners and means to colonize the blacks. It omits to consult the will of the people of the District, and makes the liberation immediate; two important points to which the views of the President are charged. The probability is the divergence is not serious as to influence Mr. Lincoln to defeat the bill.—*New York Times.*

The PRESIDENT nominated yesterday the following gentlemen as Commissioners under the act emancipating slavery in the District of Columbia.:

SAMUEL P. VISTON,
DANIEL R. GOODLOE,
JAMES G. BERRET.

[illegible] FOUR MONTH'S GRACE IN

Resp. em 7 de Junho 1862.
A Justiça a secção 11 da lei — em 17 de Junho 1862.

Indice.

Secção Central. Confidencial Nº 12. Serie de 1862. Legão em Washington.

§º 1º. Sancção do Presidente dada ao Bill de abolição de escravos no Districto de Columbia. Circumstancias que a acompanharão. Alcance da Nova Lei.

§º 2º Secção 11 do mesmo Bill; votação de 100.000 dollars para a exportação dos libertos para fora dos limites dos Estados Unidos. A lei de 7 de novembro de 1831 é sufficiente para pôr o Imperio ao abrigo de semelhante emigração?

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1ª Secção

Nº 11

Legação Imperial do Brasil nos Estados Unidos

Washington em 19 de Abril 1862.

Noticias de operações militares
viagem do Min. francez a Richmond

Illmº e Exmº Snr.

§ 1. Com meu ultimo officio remetti a V. Exª um retalho do Intelligencer de 10 do corrente, que annunciava a batalha de Pittsburgh Landing, ou de Corynth ou de Shiloh, como uma victoria federal, a que nos primeiros dias deo o Governo tanto valor que até o Presidente expedio uma proclamação, convidando o pôvo a dar por ella graças ao Todo Poderoso, como V. Exª verá pelo retalho junto do mesmo periodico, do dia 11, marcado com a letra A.

Subsequentemente porem foram publicadas as partes officiaes dos Generaes Grant e Sherman, impressas no retalho junto (letra B) do Maryland News de Baltimore, de antes de hontem, as quaes reduzem consideravelmente as proporções da citada victoria que os jornaes de Richmond reclamam como um esplendido sucesso para as armas dos Confederados.

V. Exª. verá que o proprio General federal Grant confessa 1500 mortos, 3500 feridos e grande perda de artilheria, não dizendo uma

Illmº e Exmº Snr Benevenuto Augusto de Magalhães Taques

Vª

Vª

Vª

palavra que confirme o aserto de alguns jornaes
de Nova York, de que a artilheria havia sido recupe-
rada. O General Sherman diz por seu lado, que
quando perseguia o inimigo, a cavalleria deste atacou
a sua infanteria que arrojou as armas e fugio.
Os jornaes do Sul fazem subir o numero de mortos
e feridos federaes a 15000, e fallam em 100 Canhoes
tomados, o que é sem duvida exageração, pois o pro-
prio Beauregard segundo me consta apenas diz que
capturou 36.

Marcado com a letra C remetto um
retalho do Maryland News de hontem, que reproduz a
versão sulista da batalha de Shiloh.

Sirva-se V. Exª. notar na proclamação
impressa no retalho da letra A, firmada pelo Presi-
dente e referendada pelo Secretario de Estado, que ja
a rebellião nos Estados Unidos é qualificada de
Guerra civil; assim como que na correspondencia
entre Grant e Beauregard (retalho do Maryland
News letra B) o Chefe Federal escreve ao rebelde
dando-lhe o titulo de General Commandante do
exercito Confederado. São documentos que mani-
festam uma inconcebivel contradicção com a marcha
de Mr. Seward na questão do Sumter e Nashville, e
nas queixas que tem dirigido ás Nações Maritimas,
porque reconhecem os insurgentes como belligerantes.

O Commodore Foote, vencida a opposição
que encontrára na ilha Nº 10, desceo o rio Mississipi
até o forte Pillow que começou a bombardear. Mas
abaixo desse ponto terá ainda de combater o forte
Randolph, antes de poder occupar a Memphis; e
com isso ganharão os Confederados tempo. A to-
mada de Memphis é comtudo considerada como
provavel, pois a marinha dá aos federaes uma
vantagem grande sobre seus adversarios.

Quanto ao General Mac Clellan, seus progressos no cerco de Yorktown são muito lentos, e a opposição de que é alvo em Washington, com isso cresce e se anima. O General não cessa de pedir reforços, e ultimamente moveo-se no Gabinete uma questão sobre si lhe seriam elles enviados ou não, que esteve a ponto de causar a retirada do Secretario da Guerra Stanton, que se vae pronunciando mais e mais contra McClellan em opposição ao Presidente, Mr. Seward e Mr. Blair, Director Geral dos Correios, que o sustentam. O negocio acommodou-se por ora, mas não será estranho que torne a agitar-se.

A respeito das operações militares de fronte de Yorktown, da posição do General McClellan e das probabilidades de exito por esse lado, peço licença para referir-me á inclusa carta (vae o proprio original) que me foi dirigida por pessoa imparcial que, como medico dos Princepes d'Orleans, segue os movimentos do quartel general do exercito sitiador. A julgar pelo conteudo da dita carta, as operações contra Yorktown serão pelo menos lentas.

Confirma-se a entrega do forte Pulaski no rio Savannah aos federaes, depois de um bombardeamento de poucas horas mas renhido. Está portanto aberto o caminho ao Commodore Dupont para Savannah que se diz bem fortificada, mas que será difficil possa resistir as immensas forças navaes que a ameaçam. Não é na verdade tanto a resistencia material, como a resistencia moral, o que mais difficil torna a empresa dos unionistas: nunca duvidei de que as principaes cidades e pontos estrategicos do Sul, podessem ser militarmente occupados pelos unionistas. Mas depois que esperam fazer? Achar-se-hão no dilemma de ou retirar-se para vêr reviver a resistencia, ou

manter a occupação com gastos disproporcionados
ao fim que tem em vista. Asseguram-me, com
a autoridade de Mr. Stevens, Presidente da Com-
missão de Finanças na Camara de Representantes,
que os gastos do Thesouro Federal sóbem actualmente
a 4 milhões de dollars ou 8000 Contos diarios!

§ 2. Tem causado forte sensação em todo o
paiz, e dado logar a varias dos commentarios, a
viagem do Ministro francez, Mr. Mercier, a Richmond. -
Este funccionario embarcou-se em Alexandria no
rio Potomac sobre o vapor de guerra francez Gassendi,
e procedeo para a fortaleza de Munroe onde foi recebido
pelo General Wool com uma salva, e dahi dirigio-se
a Norfolk para seguir viagem até a sede do Governo
Confederado.

O General Wool deo disto conta a Mr. Seward
em um despacho telegraphico que foi publicado pelos
jornaes.

55

Segundo os esclarecimentos que confidencial-
mente tenho podido colher de differentes fontes, esta in-
esperada viagem foi preparada pela maneira seguinte.

Mr. Dayton, informaram-me, teve em Paris
uma entrevista com o Imperador Napoleão, na qual
lhe disera que á vista dos recentes triumphos das
armas federaes era chegado o tempo de revogar as
medidas tomadas pelo Governo francez, em virtude
das quaes os insurgentes eram considerados como
belligerantes.

Napoleão lhe respondera que elle estimara muito os triumphos federaes, e por elles felicitara a Mr. Dayton; accrescentando que desejava ardentemente a conclusão da guerra, porque a industria da França estava com ella soffrendo muito; — tanto que era chegado o tempo de pensar em fixar um termo para o levantamento do bloqueo,

Dissera mais que não havia algodão em França para mais de dous mezes, e que o Governo Francez tinha na Virginia grandes accumulações de tabaco cuja exportação era urgente.

Esta conversação fora communicada a M. Mercier com instrucções para averiguar qual era o verdadeiro estado das cousas, e informar sobre as probabilidades de uma proxima terminação da guerra.

M. Mercier conversara sobre o assumpto com Mr. Seward que lhe assegurára da maneira mais categorica, que a União obteria um triumpho completo, decisivo e proximo; mas o Ministro Francez lhe respondera que elle não via a cousa muito clara, e tanto para poder esclarecer o seu Governo, como para examinar de que modo eram tratados no Sul os Consules, os subditos e os interesses da França, decidia-se na precisão de lá ir em pessôa.

A esta conclusão chegara M. Mercier por tal modo que Mr. Seward não podera oppôr-lhe objecção alguma. Asseguram-me não obstante que está descontente com a publicação do despacho telegraphico do General Wool, e mesmo com a ida ao Sul do Ministro Francez.

83 — Addição em 22 de Abril — Nada de decisivo tem occorrido do dia 19 para cá: Temos todos os olhos fitos em 4 exercitos de mais de 100000 homens cada um, que se enfrontam, dous em Borgenthão e dous em Yorktown; entretanto que as divisões federaes dos Generaes Banks e M.c Dowell avançam para o sul, a primeira pelo valle de Shenandoah, e a segunda de Manassas para Fredericksburgh cidade que deve estar hoje por ella occupada.

O General Sherman que commandara a expedição de Port Royal, foi substituido pelo Gen.al

Hunter, e que a 13 do corrente datou do forte Pulaski uma ordem do dia em prosa no inclusa retalho, dizia: "Ao Maryland. Neste dia hoje declaro livres todos os escravos dos rebeldes que se acharem no dito forte ou na ilha de

Deque me beijo as suas reais mãos pedindo-lhe perdão do meu profundo respeito e sou de Vossa Majestade

Miguel Maria Lisboa

A

OFFICIAL

the President of the United States.

A PROCLAMATION.

almost Almighty God to vouchsafe signal to the land and naval forces engaged in ing an internal rebellion, and, at the same saves from our country the scourges of ternecion and invasion.

ently recommended to the People of the States that at their next weekly assem- ships occasioned places of public worship all occur after notice of this proclamation been received, they do solemnly acknow- render thanks to our Bountiful Father inestimable blessings; that they then and plore spiritual consolations in behalf of ave been brought into affliction by civil and calamities of sedition and civil war; they reverently invoke the Divine Guid- our national counsels, to the end that they edily result in the restoration of peace, and unity throughout our borders, and the establishment of fraternal relations the countries of the earth.

whereof I have hereunto set my hand seal of the United States to be affixed.

in the City of Washington, this tenth day of April, in the year of our Lord one thousand ght hundred and sixty-two, and of the Independ- ence of the United States the eighty-sixth.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

President:

AM H. SEWARD, Secretary of State.

ON AT FORT PULASKI AND ON ISLAND OFFICIALLY DECLA-

LATEST NEWS. TELEGRAMS.

C

FROM THE SOUTH.

THE BATTLE OF PITTSBURG LANDING.

Official Report

Washington, Friday, April 11, 1862.

Captain A. J. Mellon, Assistant Quarter-Master-General, has received the following dispatch from General Halleck, dated Pittsburg, Sunday, April 6, 1862:

Captain—All becomes my duty again to report another battle fought between two great armies contending for the maintenance of the best Government ever devised, and the other for its destruction. It is gratifying to record the success of the army contending for the right.

On Sunday morning our pickets were attacked and driven in by the enemy. Immediately the divisions encamped at this place were drawn up in line of battle in front of the camps. The battle soon became general on the left and centre, varying at times in favor of the foe. It was the most continuous fighting—infantry and artillery—ever heard in this hemisphere, and was kept up with fearful energy, each party forcing the other back by turns. Our troops gained but little ground from their camps to the landing at first, but by the afternoon, a desperate effort was made by the enemy to turn our left and get possession of the landing, transports, &c. Two pitched battles were fought by the gunboats Tyler and Lexington, under Captains Gwin and Shirk, U. S. N., commanding, and two 30-pounders Parrott guns, and a battery of field guns.

This was a fierce and impressive scene for artillery, and very difficult for infantry to contend, as troops were stationed here regardless of infantry artillery and small infantry cover for their supports, and the enemy occupied the ravines of Major Bush's plantation, where a part of the Dutch—Gen. Sherman's—and the two General's camps had been pitched, and the two Generals gallantly made upon our forces attacked, and in one case were each driven back. In this regular march to the top pinnacle of the gunboats Tyler and Lexington and their able commanders, Captains Gwin and Shirk, United States Navy.

During the night the divisions under Generals Crittenden and McCook arrived.

General Lew. Wallace, at Crump's Landing, six miles below, was ordered at an early hour in the morning to hold his division in readiness for action in that direction in which it might be required. At about eleven o'clock he received an order to move up to the battle-field, but owing to its being late, he received a second order directing him to take a parallel road further inland.

During the night it was quiet, and feeling that the rebels' moral advantages would be gained by beginning the attack, an advance was ordered at dawn of day, and the result was the gradual repulse of the enemy all day long. The conflict was still good, but by 5 o'clock in the afternoon, when it became evident that the enemy were retreating.

Before the close of the action the advance of Gen. J. J. Wood's division arrived in time to take part in it.

My force was too much fatigued from two days' hard fighting and exposure in the rain all to attempt to follow the fleeing enemy, further the pursuing night, to parade immediately; and the night closed in wonderfully and with heavy rain, making the roads impracticable for artillery.

Major-General Sherman, however, followed the enemy, finding that the main portion of them had retreated in good order. Though the rebel's wounded were found in large numbers, as far as discovered was made. Dead bodies of the enemy and many graves were also found.

I enclose herewith the report of General Sherman, which will explain more fully the result of the operations and the part taken by each separate command. I regret to be specially called in this report, but will do so more fully when the reports of the several commanders are handed in.

Each commander in the field will

Parkman Dimanche 13 Avril 1862

Commandant

Monsieur

Dans ma dernière dépêche télégraphique, Monsieur, j'eus l'honneur de vous annoncer la reddition de Fort Pulaski, arrivée le Vendredi précédent. Depuis cette époque, les événements se sont succédés avec une rapidité qui ne me permet pas de vous donner aujourd'hui, comme je l'aurais désiré, des détails complets sur la marche des troupes fédérales. Je me bornerai donc à vous faire connaître les résultats généraux de la bataille qui a été livrée les 6 et 7 de ce mois, et qui a duré deux jours entiers. Je vous prie, Monsieur, de vouloir bien excuser le laconisme de cette dépêche, et de ne pas oublier que je suis encore sous l'influence de la fatigue et des émotions que j'ai ressenties pendant ces deux jours de combat.

Vous savez, sans doute, que le général Halleck, commandant en chef de l'armée fédérale, avait donné l'ordre au général Buell, qui commande l'armée du Kentucky, de se joindre à lui à Corinth, ville importante située à peu de distance de la frontière du Tennessee, et qui est le point de jonction de deux chemins de fer. Le général Buell, qui était à la tête d'environ 40,000 hommes, a effectué sa jonction avec le général Halleck, qui commandait environ 60,000 hommes, le 4 de ce mois. Le général Buell a été nommé commandant en chef de l'armée du Tennessee, et le général Halleck a été nommé commandant en chef de l'armée du Mississippi. Le général Halleck a ordonné au général Buell de se porter avec son armée sur Pittsburg, ville située sur le Tennessee, à environ 20 milles de Corinth, et à 100 milles de Memphis, et de s'emparer de cette ville. Le général Buell a exécuté cet ordre, et a établi son camp à Pittsburg. Le général Halleck a ordonné au général Grant, qui commande l'armée de Cumberland, de se joindre à l'armée du général Buell. Le général Grant

LATEST NEWS.

TELEGRAMS.

THE BATTLE OF PITTSBURG LANDING.

Official Report

HEADQUARTERS, PITTSBURG, TENN., April 9.

Captain N. H. McLane, Adjutant General, Department of the Mississippi, St. Louis:

CAPTAIN—It becomes my duty again to report another battle fought between two great armies, one contending for the maintenance of the best Govern-

FROM THE SOUTH.

THE BATTLE OF SHILOH

The Confederate Accounts of the Two Days' Fighting.

[SPECIAL FROM THE NEW YORK HERALD.]

Special Army Correspondence of the Savannah Republican.

CORINTH, April 7.—At the date of my last despatch yesterday evening the enemy were in full retreat. We drove them back to the river, where their river works, gunboats and darkness stopped the pursuit. The battle was hot and furious, and lasted twelve hours. The Confederates occupied the enemy's encampment last night.

This morning the enemy rallied and renewed the fighting, having received reinforcements to the number of seven thousand, from Crump's Landing. They fought bravely, but the Confederates repulsed them twice. About ten o'clock [illegible] reinforcements were brought [illegible] is not less than 7,000, [illegible] the enemy's loss in the battles of Sunday and Monday, in killed and wounded, by their own admission, reaches 15,000. Mr. T. also states that nearly the whole of the ammunition and stores captured by our army on Sunday, and which General Beauregard had to leave behind him when he retired to Corinth, had been saved by the gallant and indefatigable Morgan, whose very name is a terror to the enemy in the Southwest. The rich fruits of this glorious fight are almost incalculable, and the blow inflicted perhaps the most stunning which the [illegible] of the war.

The Richmond papers of Saturday claim that the Confederates took six thousand prisoners at the battle of Pittsburg Landing. They also state that John C. Breckinridge distinguished himself on the battle field by his bravery.

Gen. Prentis and another officer of the Federal army, who were taken prisoners, were sent to Richmond, where they have arrived.

General Johnston, it is stated, was struck during the battle in the thigh with a Minie ball, but continued on in the fight, and finally, from the loss of blood, fell from his horse and soon after expired.

The Confederates admit a loss of three thousand in killed and wounded and about two hundred prisoners.

Both Richmond and Norfolk, it is stated, were illuminated on Friday night.

The Result of the Battle.

From the Norfolk Day Book, April 15.

At the present crisis, when the spirit and prowess of the Confederate arms have been so signally vindicated, is it not a favorable time for the Confederate Government to propose to the Government at Washington a cessation of the fierce and unnatural strife which has watered our soil with blood and tears, and darkened the annals of our country's history?

What dignity and sublimity in the proposition, coming from the Confederate Government, now bristling in readiness for the dire conflict which fanaticism and wrong have forced upon us. Why not say to the Government at Washington—We are countrymen and brothers; come, let us reason together; let us terminate this murderous controversy, and settle our difficulties without thirsting

Annexa ao officio de 1ª Secção nº 11 de 1862

LEGAÇÃO IMPERIAL DO BRAZIL WASHINGTON

Forteresse Monroë 13 Avril 1862

Dimanche

Rgd.ª

Monsieur

Nous quittons demain la forteresse Monroë pour rejoindre le Quartier Général, avant notre départ, je désire vous envoyer un resumé de ce qui s'est passé ici pendant notre séjour, et de ce que nous savons de plus probable. Dabord, et ce qui nous intéresse le plus, les Princes vont très-bien, nous avons eu des nouvelles directes hier et de ce côté nous n'avons aucune inquiétude. Mais j'ai le regret de dire qu'il n'en est pas de même pour le reste, et je redoute de plus en plus l'avenir.

Vous aurez un résumé assez exact de la situation en lisant le herald de Vendredi, les nouvelles qu'il donne de Yorktown concordent parfaitement avec les informations que nous avons: il est averé qu'aussitôt que l'armée fédérale a commencé à s'embarquer à Alexandrie le Général Magruder a reçu des renforts à Yorktown et qu'il s'est mis aussitôt en mesure de compléter les défenses de la Péninsule; le jour où le Général Mac-Clellan a débarqué à la forteresse Monroë, les Confédérés ont reçu d'un seul coup 30,000 hommes et quelques heures après Jonhston arrivait. On n'exagère pas en portant leur armée de la Péninsule à 100,000 h. — De plus ils ont une ligne de fortifications

Dimanche soir — Je rouvre ma lettre, nous venons d'avoir des nouvelles des Princes par un de nos amis qui arrive du Q. Général — ils vont très-bien — on prépare un siège en règle de Yorktown et des Positions, les 3 ou 4 jours qu'il fallait pour prendre Yorktown se transforment certainement en semaines, peut-être en mois!

qui s'étend de Mulberry à Yorktown; la plupart des batteries, placées sur des hauteurs, sont couvertes par des marais qui en défendent les approches. Enfin ils ont à leur disposition les 2 rivières James et York par lesquelles ils peuvent se ravitailler; et le voisinage de leur Capitale et de leurs arsenaux est pour eux d'un grand secours dans la facilité des approvisionnements.

Bref, au lieu d'amoindrir la difficulté on ne marche pas sur Manassas, on n'a fait que l'augmenter: les Fédéraux n'ont ici que 75 000 h., car vous savez que le Corps de Mac Dowell, qui devait faire partie de l'expédition, en est détaché pour servir à la Défense de Washington; je ne crois pas que ce soit une précaution inutile. Tous ces jours-ci approvisionnement de l'armée a été très difficile; grâce au mauvais état des routes, les Convois ne sont pas arrivés, et les soldats ont fait main basse sur le gros de bétail qu'il y avait dans le pays. Quant aux opérations militaires, voici ce qui a eu lieu jusqu'à présent: l'armée s'est mise en marche sur 3 colonnes, le général Mac Clellan au centre avec les réguliers et la réserve; le 1er jour, ils sont allés jusqu'à Big Bethel, sans rencontrer d'ennemis. Le 2e jour ils ont trouvé les avant-postes qui se sont retirés en nous escarmouchant et bientôt on est arrivé en vue des lignes fortifiées des Confédérés, qui se trouvent à peu près à 20 milles d'ici. Depuis on n'a pas marché, on a reconnu la ligne des positions et on se prépare à l'attaquer. Mais vous savez que quand il s'agit d'attaquer, il manque toujours quelque chose, et c'est ce quelque chose qu'on est en train de chercher. Combien cela durera-t-il, je n'en sais rien.

Au début, les prophéties allaient: on 3 jours on devait être à Yorktown, qui, supposait-on, devait ouvrir ses portes et ne faire aucune résistance; le 15e jours, on devait entrer à Richmond, peut-être même sans coup férir. Nous sommes déjà, vous le voyez, bien loin du Compte et je crains bien que plusieurs semaines encore se passent dans la même situation. La marine était partie, en même temps que l'armée de terre, pour attaquer Yorktown; elle a bombardé la batterie de Ship Point, sur la Chesapeake, qui, après une journée, a enlevé ses canons et est rentrée dans la ligne de défense; depuis ce moment, on n'entend plus parler des Canonnières ni de l'attaque de Yorktown.

Vous le voyez, Monsieur, la position est assez difficile et je crains bien qu'on n'en sorte pas de longtemps. La fatalité paraît poursuivre cette malheureuse armée du Potomac, et je ne sais quel mauvais Génie s'oppose à ce que nous en sortions, je ne désire qu'une chose c'est que nous n'ayons pas plus tard de plus grand regret.

Vous avez dû voir, Monsieur, que nous avions été visités vendredi par le Merrimac: il a fait son apparition vers 6 h. du matin, en compagnie de James town du Yorktown, deux immenses gunboats blindés et de 5 petites canonnières. En un instant, tous les navires qui étaient dans la baie sont venus se placer derrière le fort et nous avons cru que nous allions avoir le spec-

d'un combat. ~~Ils~~ Les confédérés ont fait différentes évolutions dans la baie et se sont tous placés en ligne; de tous côtés l'émotion était à son comble, toute la flotte fédérale chauffait et les canonniers du fort étaient à leurs pièces. Peu à peu, la flotte confédérée s'est avancée assez près pour qu'on puisse distinguer facilement, à la vue, les hommes sur les différents bâteaux; elle paraissait offrir le combat, mais rien n'a bougé ici, le Minnesota et les autres gros navires sont restés prudemment derrière la forteresse et le Monitor a gardé sa position près du rivage. Après une attente d'une heure environ, le Jamestown s'est détaché et est allé prendre 3 schooners à portée des canons du fort. Il l'a fait sans aucun obstacle, et s'est en allé en les remorquant; il les a conduits jusqu'à Sevvall's Point et est revenu prendre sa place au milieu des autres. Ils ont fait différentes évolutions et vers 4 heures ont commencé à se retirer, la batterie Stevens s'est alors un peu avancé, et a envoyé à une très-longue portée 2 ou 3 coups qui sont tombés à une grande distance; le Merrimac a répondu par 2 coups, et toute la flotte confédérée a jeté l'ancre près de Sevvall's Point et a passé la nuit en vue. Hier, ils ont recommencé à faire des évolutions, toute la journée, dans la baie, en allant vers l'embouchure de la rivière James. Aujourd'hui, ils ne sont pas en vue. Leur position ferme complètement l'entrée de la Baie de Norfolk et de la rivière James, et empêche ainsi les fédéraux d'agir sur cette rivière pour attaquer Richemond. On croit que le

Merrimac tentera le passage si on attaque Yorktown et cherchera à défendre la rivière d'York. S'il réussit, il est maître de la mer, et l'armée court de grands dangers. — En tous cas, il est ici un sujet incessant de préoccupation; il est bien certain que sa présence peut devenir un jour au l'autre extrêmement funeste. —

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22 de Abril de 1862.
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1ª Secção
Nº 12.

Legação Imperial do Brasil nos Estados-Unidos
Washington em 29 de abril de 1862

Acc

Illmo e Exmo Snr.

§º 1º. - Nada tem, depois do meu ultimo Officio, occorrido nas operações militares do exercito federal ou no dos insurgentes, que mereça ser communicado a V. Exª.

§º 2º. No Senado foi approvado o Bill autorisando o Governo a reconhecer a Soberania das Republicas do Haiti e da Liberia, e um novo Tratado com a Gran-Bretanha para a mais efficaz repressão do trafico de escravos. Deste remetterei a V. Exª um exemplar, logo que o poder conseguir.

§º 3º Mr. Mercier regressou ja de Richmond, mas apenas diz, com referencia ao que lavio, aquillo que ja sabiamos; a saber: que os insurgentes e seo Governo estão decididos a sustentar a sua causa a todo o trance, e manifestam a maior confiança em que ella por fim hade triumphar. Veremos, se o tempo justifica essa confiança.

§º 4º O Congresso Confederado approvou uma Resolução declarando - os portos do Sul abertos

A S. Exª o Snr Conselheiro
Benevenuto Augusto Magalhães Taques
&c. &c. &c.

a livre entrada de mercadorias de todas as Nações do Mundo, excepto dos Estados Unidos.

§ 5º. — As Ordens do Governo Britannico relativas a não admissão dos vasos de guerra dos belligerantes americanos nos portos das Colonias inglezas, de que dei conhecimento a V. Exª em minha Confidencial da Secção Central nº 5 de 17 de Março proximo passado, parece que se estão fielmente executando. O vapor de guerra dos Estados-Unidos — Sheperd Knapp — havendo chegado a Ilha Dominica nas Antilhas, foi-lhe intimado pela authoridade local, que não podia nella demorar-se mais de 24 horas, e apesar de allegar o seo Commandante, que necessitava pintar e concertar, teve de largar o porto e regressar para os Estados Unidos. O incluso retalho do Herald de hontem (Letra A) dá alguns promenores deste incidente.

§ 6º. Acabamos de receber noticias do Mexico que alcansasse até 6 do corrente, e indicam, que as cousas rapidamente marcham naquella Republica para uma crise. Remetto junto (Letra B) um retalho do Times de Nova-York de hontem, pelo qual V. Exª verá, que [illegible] Lorencez havia resolvido tomar a responsabilidade [illegible] marchar para a Cidade do Mexico só com suas [illegible] que o acompanhassem as dos Hespanhóes ou [illegible] e que o General Almonte manifestara sua intenção [illegible] conhecer a authoridade de Juarez e de assumir a Dictadura [illegible] passo para a proclamação da Monarchia. O Ministro hespanhol aqui diz-me, que a desavença entre o seo Governo e o de França parece-lhe seria; mas custa-me a crer que em uma

tão delicada e depois de se terem adiantado tanto em uma acção commum no Mexico, não achem os alliados algum meio honroso de conciliar suas vistas e interesses.

§º 4º. Addicção em 28 de abril. Divulgou-se hontem a noite e vem publicada nos jornaes desta manhan, como V. Exª verá pelo incluso numero do "Maryland News Sheet" a tomada da Nova Orleans pelas Federaes. Ainda que não ha pormenores e a noticia vem de uma maneira irregular, é ella geralmente acreditada.

§º 5º. O Secretario da Legação Granadina em Washington communicou-me o apontamento annexo dos ultimos incidentes da guerra civil que devasta o seu paiz, segundo o qual a causa de Mosquera não parece muito bem parada.

Digne-se V. Exª aceitar os reiterados protestos do meu profundo respeito e alta consideração.

Miguel Maria Lisboa

R. em 28 Jo 1862 Nº 21.

Indice

1ª Secção Nº 12. Serie de 1862. Legação em Washington.

Resumo das noticias politicas dos Estados-Unidos

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Secção Central

Anexo ao Officio da Legação em Washington, 1ª Secção, Nº 12. 1862

Confederacion Granadina

Estados Unidos se han recibido cartas de Bogotá hasta de 27 de marzo. En aquel mes y en el de febrero la Dictatorial terrible del General Mosquera no ha obtenido ventaja ninguna, ha sufrido reveses de consideracion. Continúa dominando en los Estados marítimos de Bolivar (182.157 habitantes), Magdalena (73.093) y Panamá (138.308), que por su escasa poblacion, de color la mayor parte; por su clima demasiado ardiente, por su extension comparativamente pequeña (56.816 millas cuadradas, los tres), y por su posicion excéntrica y remota de la capital, - son de muy poco peso político en el pais. Las fuerzas de Mosquera han abandonado casi enteramente los Estados del N.E., Boyacá (379.682 habs) y Santander (378.376 habs) en donde predomina la gente blanca, habiendo sufrido Mosquera personalmente una notable derrota en el primero. - Estos dos Estados y el Central, de Cundinamarca (517.648 habs), estan a la merced de guerrillas que brota por todas partes el espíritu popular, y Bogotá misma ha sido ocupada dos veces, el 4 y el 25 de febrero, por fuerzas legitimistas. — En Antioquia (244.242 habs) ya no hay un rebelde, habiendo sido vencido y capturada íntegramente por el General Enao el 14 de Enero, la fuerza de cerca 2000 hombres con que lo invadieron los dictatoriales. En fin, en el Cauca (330.331 habs) el Gobernador legitimista, Señor Arboleda, una vez que se separó Enao del Pº ir á combatir en Antioquia, quedó débil y tuvo que abandonar á Popayan, la capital. Entonces penetró el gefe invasor, General J. H. López, y emprendió la persecucion de Arboleda; pero habiendo López adelantado imprudentemente su vanguardia, Arboleda la destrozó en Villa-del, cerca de Quilichao, entre Buga y Popayan, el 23 de Enero; en consecuencia de lo cual López suspendió su persecucion y Arboleda su retirada, y ambos tomaron campamento y posiciones

cerca de Popayan. — Arboleda aguarda 3000 soldados que el General Enao volvia á llevarle desde Antioquia. Con este refuerzo, el órden legítimo debe ser restablecido en el Cauca, y López se retirará ó sucumbirá! — Estos cinco importantes Estados, en donde Mosquera es detestado y hay una inmensa mayoria conservadora ó legitimista, cubren una extension de 278.190 millas cuadradas, con una poblacion total de 1.850.279, blancos la mayor parte

Pero el suceso mas importante de la revolucion ha sido la reaparicion del Gobernador de Santander, Señor Leonardo Canal, al frente de 1700 hombres, cuando se creia que habia tenido que refugiarse en Venezuela perseguido por el General Gutiérrez con 2 ó 3000. Él se habia ido retirando hasta Cúcuta, allí disolvió sus fuerzas; y volvió á aparecer con todas ellas reunidas á la espalda de su enemigo. Con esa tropa hizo el Señor Canal una prodigiosa marcha de 20 dias hasta Bogotá. Gutierrez siguió tras de él, y Mosquera tambien fué á su encuentro desde Bogotá; pero se burló de ambos. — El 20 de febrero, con sus 1700 hombres, encontró Canal á Mosquera, q. tenia 2500, en el puente de ~~Boyacá~~ Boyacá y le atacó con tal furor y habilidad, que Mosquera fué arrollado, perdiendo mas de mil entre muertos, heridos y prisioneros y cayendo entre los muertos un hijo suyo, el Comandante Tomas M. Mosquera. — El Dictador huyó por un lado p.a irse á reunir con Gutierrez, y Canal pasó hacia Bogotá y la ocupó el 25 de febrero. — La guarnicion y todos los amigos de Mosquera, ya avisados de la venida de Canal, se encerraron y fortificaron en el cuartel y convento de S. Agustin, con todo el parque de Mosquera. — Canal atacó inmediatamente, y tanto la defensa como el ataque fueron heróicos. — Ya á Canal se le habian reunido, en la ciudad, las guerrillas de los alrededores, y contó con 3500 hombres. — El cuartel fué tomado

pero el Convento, á pesar de haber incendio por todas partes en torno de él, y de estar sin agua los sitiados, — resistió hasta el 27 por la noche. — Entónces los sitiados aceptaron el magnánimo ofrecimiento de vida y libertad á todos, que les ~~ofreció~~ hizo Canal, á condicion de entregar el parque. Pero desgraciadamente no alcanzó Canal á concluir la capitulacion. Mosquera y Gutiérrez, con 5000 hombres se acercaban y Canal no podia detenerse. A las 3 de la mañana del 28 se retiró, con el mayor sigilo, con unos 1500 hombres, hácia el rio Magdalena, para ir á ayudar á Antioquia y Cauca, amenazados de una invasion de Mosquera con todas sus fuerzas. — Las guerrillas de Bogotá se retiraron por los cerros del oriente. — A mediodia entró Mosquera y ordenó á Gutierrez que volase en persecucion de Canal; le alcanzó, pero Gutiérrez fué rechazado valientemente, y Canal siguió tranquilo y aumentando su tropa hasta el Magdalena. — Mosquera mismo siguió sus pasos con todas sus fuerzas; y á última fecha Canal habia sido reforzado por dos cuerpos de Antioquia, y estaba cerca de Mosquera en posicion segura para penetrar á aquel Estado ó al Cauca (por Ibagué ó Lérida) en caso de convenirle evitar un combate con el Dictador.

Los movimientos de Canal le han dado un gran prestigio moral y militar y han destruido el prestigio de Mosquera. — Canal unido á Enao y Arboleda, formando un ejército de ocho ó 10.000 hombres podrán pasearse en triunfo por toda la República sino hacen algun gran disparate.

La conducta heróica y generosa de Canal habia hecho grande impresion, aun á los rojos, ó partido de Mosquera, por el contraste con la conducta bárbara y torpe de este, que no ha empleado su efímero poder sinó para saciar su codicia y su rencor de la manera mas innoble.

Los Gobiernos de Gran Bretaña, Francia, Estados Unidos y Venezuela, no solo han rehusado reconocer el pretendido gobierno de Mosquera, sino que han dado á entender que no le reconocerán. Aquel pseudo gobierno no tiene mas pretensiones á legitimidad que la firma de siete individuos, pomposamente llamados "Plenipotenciarios de los Estados Soberanos", nombrados por Mosquera mismo, mas ó menos directamente; y que habiéndose reunido en su casa en setiembre último, subscribieron un disparatado papel, llamado Pacto Colombiano, que Mosquera redactó y les mandó firmar. Ha tenido cuidado de no someterlo al pueblo, ni á las legislaturas seccionales, y aun destituyó á un gobernador que le dijo que lo sometería á su legislatura.

Mosquera sin embargo pretende que él es Bolívar resucitado, y que aquel pacto es la resurreccion de Colombia, que él debe gobernar; sus miras son revolucionar á Venezuela y el Ecuador y alzarse una especie de trono sobre los escombros de la sociedad colombiana.

Washington, abril 27, 1862.

Directoria Geral
4ª Secção

Legação Imperial do Brasil nos Estados Unidos
Washington em 25 de Abril de 1862

Illmº e Exmº Snr.

Accuso a recepção da circular que
V. Exª me fez a honra de dirigir de ordem do
Exmº Snr Ministro dos Negocios Estrangeiros,
em 20 de Fevereiro passado, dando-me conheci-
mento do Decreto Nº 2886, impresso no Jornal
do Commercio de 11 do dito mez, pelo qual se
determinou que aos Consules pertencesse so-
mente a 4ª parte dos emolumentos recebidos
nos Vice Consulados do Imperio.

Respeitando, como devo, os motivos que
terão levado o Governo Imperial a effectuar esta
reforma, creio comtudo cumprir um dever,
rogando a V. Exª se sirva fazer ver ao Esperante
S. Exª o Snr Ministro dos Negocios Estrangeiros
o quanto nas actuaes circumstancias destes
paiz, onde os gastos da vida teem tam
extraordinariamente augmentado, esta

A S. Exª o Snr Joaquim Maria Nascentes de Azambuja
&c. &c. &c.

medida deve desfalcar as rendas do nosso
Consul Geral, e appelar para a justiça
Imperial a fim de pela maneira mais
conveniente aliviar a posição do antigo
servidor do Estado que occupa hoje aquelle
cargo.

Aproveito a occasião para renovar a
N. Exª as expressões da minha perfeita
estima e muito distincta consideração.

Miguel Maria Lisboa

Secção Central
N.º 9

Legação Imperial do Brasil nos Estados Unidos
Washington em 29 de Abril 1862.

Acc.

Illm.º e Exm.º Snr.

§1. Em officio da 1.ª Secção, N.º 12, datado de 25 do corrente, annunciei a V. Ex.ª que havia sido approvado pelo Senado um Tratado entre os Estados Unidos e a Gran Bretanha, para a suppressão do trafico de escravo; e tenho hoje a honra de elevar ao seu conhecimento o texto do mesmo, impresso no incluso retalho da Tribuna de Nova York de hontem.

Por elle verá V. Ex.ª que o Pacto foi assignado em 7 de Abril de 1862, que durará dez annos e que os Estados Unidos por fim consentem em que seus barcos mercantes sejam visitados pelos da Marinha de Guerra inglesa, na distancia de 200 milhas da Costa de Africa, ou de 30 leguas da Costa de Cuba, e ao Sul do paralello de 30.º Norte.

§2 Remetto tambem junto um retalho do Intelligencer desta manhan, que contem um interessante artigo relativo aos precedentes desta negociação.

Digne-se V. Ex.ª aceitar os reiterados protestos do meu profundo respeito e alta

Ao Illm.º e Exm.º Snr. Benevenuto Augusto de Magalhaes Taques.

Miguel Maria Lisboa

New York Tribune.

New York Tribune

MONDAY, APRIL 28, 1862.

THE SLAVE-TRADE TREATY.

TREATY BETWEEN THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA AND HER BRITANNIC MAJESTY FOR THE SUPPRESSION OF THE AFRICAN SLAVE TRADE.

CONCLUDED AT WASHINGTON, APRIL 7, 1862.

TREATY FOR THE SUPPRESSION OF THE AFRICAN SLAVE TRADE.

The United States and Her Britannic Majesty, the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, desiring to adopt effectual measures for the suppression of the African Slave Trade, have resolved to conclude a Treaty for that purpose, and have appointed as their Plenipotentiaries, that is to say:

The President of the United States, William H. Seward, Secretary of State of the United States; and

Her Britannic Majesty, the Right Honorable Richard Lyons, a member of Her Majesty's Most Honorable Privy Council, Knight Commander of the Most Honorable Order of the Bath, and Her Majesty's Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the United States;

Who, after having communicated to each other their respective full powers, found in good and due form, have agreed upon the following Articles:

ARTICLE I.

Whereas, by the Treaty between the United States of America and Her Britannic Majesty, concluded at Washington on the 9th day of August, 1842, the right of visit was mutually agreed to be exercised by vessels of war of each nation upon the coast of Africa, for the suppression of the Slave Trade, under certain restrictions in the said Treaty contained, which restrictions experience has shown to be inconsistent with the due exercise of the said right of visit, and with the proper suppression of the said Slave Trade; and whereas it is desirable that the said restrictions should be removed, and that the said right of visit should be exercised with more efficiency for the attainment of the said object, the said restrictions are hereby removed, and the said right of visit shall hereafter be exercised by the said vessels-of-war, in the manner and under the conditions following, that is to say:

The said vessels-of-war shall be provided with special instructions, signed by the Commander of the Squadron or Division to which they belong, stating the period during which they are authorized to exercise the right of visit, and containing the stipulations necessary for the proper exercise of that right, conformably to the provisions of this Treaty.

The said instructions shall be communicated to the Government of the other Power, and the vessels-of-war shall be furnished with a Copy of the Treaty, and with a Commission, signed by the Commander of the Squadron or Division, authorizing them to exercise the right of visit conformably to the provisions of this Treaty.

The said vessels-of-war shall be furnished with a sufficient number of boats, and the said boats shall be provided with the necessary documents to enable them to prove their authority to visit and search merchant-vessels of the nation to which they belong, and to detain them when found engaged in the Slave Trade, or when found having on board any of the apparatus for the purpose of carrying on the Slave Trade, or when found to have been engaged in the Slave Trade during the voyage in which they are met with, and having still on board some of the slaves taken for the purpose of the Slave Trade during the said voyage.

The said vessels-of-war shall be furnished with a sufficient number of persons duly authorized to act as Commissioners, Judges, or Arbitrators, for the purpose of trying and adjudging the cases of vessels detained by them, and of deciding upon the question of compensation hereinafter provided for.

The said vessels-of-war shall be furnished with a sufficient number of persons duly authorized to act as Commissioners, Judges, or Arbitrators, for the purpose of trying and adjudging the cases of vessels detained by them, and of deciding upon the question of compensation hereinafter provided for.

The vessels-of-war of each nation, duly commissioned for the purpose, may visit such merchant-vessels of the other nation as may be within the limits assigned to the cruising ground of the vessel-of-war by the instructions mentioned in this Article, and may detain and send them for adjudication in the manner hereinafter provided, when there shall be found on board such vessels, or when it shall appear that during the voyage in which they are met with they have had on board, any of the following things, that is to say:

Any person who shall be held to service or who shall have been sold as a slave.

Any apparatus for the confinement, marking, or feeding of slaves, more than shall be necessary for the use of the crew, when such apparatus shall be found on board a vessel actually engaged in the Slave Trade, or when such apparatus shall be found on board a vessel under circumstances which leave no reasonable doubt that she has been engaged in the Slave Trade during the voyage in which she is met with.

Any quantity of provisions beyond what shall be necessary for the use of the crew, when such provisions shall be found on board a vessel actually engaged in the Slave Trade, or when such provisions shall be found on board a vessel under circumstances which leave no reasonable doubt that she has been engaged in the Slave Trade during the voyage in which she is met with.

Any vessel which shall be without flag or papers, or which shall have given false papers or which shall have destroyed, thrown overboard, secreted, or concealed her papers, shall be liable to detention and examination, and to condemnation, if the circumstances of the case shall show that she is justly liable thereto.

Any vessel which shall be found to be wholly or partially engaged in the Slave Trade, or which shall have been engaged in the Slave Trade during the voyage in which she is met with, shall be liable to detention and to condemnation.

Any vessel which shall be found to be fitted out for the purpose of the Slave Trade, or which shall have been fitted out for the purpose of the Slave Trade during the voyage in which she is met with, shall be liable to detention and to condemnation.

Any vessel which shall be found to be

ASHINGTON.

...TOGETHER, ONE AND ...

...DAY, APRIL 29, 1862.

...RD LYONS TREATY.

...rday last that the Senate of ... Executive session on ... formally ratified a ...

... Seward ...

... parties mutually conde... ...ch, within certain sp... ...s, for the more effectual suppression of the ... slave trade.

The ratifications of this important convention ... not yet been exchanged, its provisions still ... under the injunction of secrecy, but enough ... respecting its general scope and object to ... the assurance that it does but carry into ... the philanthropic aspirations belonging to ... traditions of American diplomacy and legisla... ... as an era which it has been common to desig... ... "the better days of the Republic." If it ... shall appear that it has been reserved for this ... period of civil strife and commotion to realize ... which, though cherished in the ... humanity, failed of consummation in the ... our national peace and prosperity, we may ... the consolation of ... a path trodden by the fathers, ... reached a goal ... This is the thing ... which rises through the ages, giving dir... ... the thoughts of men, and adding ... cultures to their current, reappears at last ... full development, though for a time ... ... the line of its pro...

Those who are familiar ... Amer... ...can diplomacy ... ... the ... ...ty which ... ... confirmed by th... ... relates to its gre... ... times still so fresh ... recalled.

Again, on the 12th of ... 1822, the special committee raised in the House of Representatives to consider the suppression of the slave trade reported as follows:

"But the conclusion to which your committee has arrived, after consulting all the evidence within their reach, is, that the African slave trade now prevails to a great extent, and that its total suppression can never be effected by the separate and disunited efforts of one or more States; and, as the resolution to which this report refers requires the suggestion of some remedy for the suppression of this traffic, in the system of laws for the suppression of the same, your committee beg leave to call the attention of the House to the report and accompanying documents, submitted to the last Congress by the Committee on the Slave Trade, and to make the same a part of this report. That report proposes, as a remedy for the existing evils of the system, *the concurrence of the United States with one or all the maritime Powers of Europe in a modified and reciprocal right of search on the African coast, with a view to the total suppression of the slave trade.*

"It is with great delicacy that the committee have approached this subject: because they are aware that the remedy which they have presumed to recommend to the consideration of the House requires the exercise of a power of another department of this Government, and that objections to the exercise of this power, in the mode here proposed, have hitherto existed in that department. Your committee contemplate an exchange of this right which shall be in all respects reciprocal; an exchange which, deriving its sole authority from treaty, would exclude the pretension—which no nation, however, has presumed to set up—*that this right can be derived from the law of nations*; and, further, they have limited it in their conception of its application, not only to certain latitudes, and to a certain distance from the coast of Africa, but to a small number of vessels to be employed by each Power, and to be previously designated. The visit and search, thus restricted, [illegible] the co-operation of one [illegible] proposed exchange, and guard it [illegible]

In pursuing [illegible] these successive reports and of the [illegible] public sentiment which they indicate, Congress, on the 28th of February, 1823, adopted the following resolution:

"Resolved, That the President of the United States be requested to enter upon and prosecute from time to time such negotiations with the several Maritime Powers of Europe and America as he may deem expedient for the effectual abolition of the African slave trade and its ultimate denunciation as piracy under the law of nations, by the consent of the civilized world."

This resolution was passed by the decisive vote of 134 yeas against 4 nays.

At the [illegible] session a resolution was passed [illegible] concerning the subject was in progress between Mr. Stratford Canning, then British Minister at Washington, and Mr. John Quincy Adams, Secretary of State under Mr. Monroe. On the 24th of January, 1823, Mr. Canning wrote to Mr. Adams as follows:

"In declaring, as on former occasions [illegible] his Majesty's Ministers to [illegible] candor whatever scheme of [illegible] American Cabinet might think proper to [illegible] as a substitute for theirs, you will consider how strongly I expressed my belief that [illegible] effectual measure devised, or likely to be [illegible] a mutual concession of the right of search [illegible] exercise of that right, *under such guards and [illegible] limitations as may be [illegible] all the [illegible] scrupulous and scrutinizing [illegible] still conceive [illegible] and only are [illegible] mischief to [illegible] been carried me, at a subsequent conference, to [illegible] and I beg [illegible] hereby to repeat [illegible] power to add that the [illegible] which I then [illegible]*

To this representation Mr. Adams replied on the 31st of March, 1823, by stating that the Government of the United States could not reconcile it to [illegible] the general right of search, however effectual [illegible] it might seem in the case of the British [illegible] Government [illegible] they both deplored [illegible] was directed by the President to [illegible] substitute for this admission [illegible] Great Britain of the same [illegible] had already been passed by the Congress of the United States in denouncing against [illegible] the penalties of piracy, after which both nations might unite in a mutual stipulation to attach those penalties to the offence in question. To this proposition Mr. Canning replied on the 8th of May, 1824. The effect of this exchange of notes was to restrict the application of the treaty [illegible] the geographical limits assigned for its [illegible] which latter was accordingly placed in [illegible] only of "commanders and commissioned [illegible] duly authorized under the regulations and [illegible] of their respective Governments to [illegible] *the coasts of Africa and of the West Indies* [illegible] the slave trade." The [illegible] mission of like [illegible] to any [illegible] vessel, [illegible] right of search for its condition or consequence.

When, in the year 1841, the British Government proposed to send Lord Ashburton to this country on an extraordinary embassy for the purpose, if possible, of adjusting certain grave grounds of difference between the two countries in connexion with the Northeastern boundary and the complications that had grown out of the late Canada rebellion, the right of search was not forgotten. Mr. Everett, who, in 1841, had succeeded Mr. Stevenson, wrote to Mr. Webster, then Secretary of State under President Tyler, that Lord Aberdeen, the British Premier, had given assurance that the new Envoy would be empowered to make a definitive arrangement on every point in discussion between the two Governments, to which Mr. Everett adds, in his report of the same interview with Lord Aberdeen, had on the 26th of December, 1841, that "he (Lord Aberdeen) said he was aware of the difficulty of some of them, particularly what had been incorrectly called the right of search, *which he deemed the most difficult of all*, but he was willing to confide this and all other matters in controversy to Lord Ashburton's discretion."

The result of the negotiations between Lord Ashburton and Mr. Webster is known to all. In the treaty of Washington, signed by them and ratified by the Senate, the right of search is not expressly named in connexion with the slave trade or any other subject. *This* point of difference, it would seem, was *turned*, rather than directly met, by either party, and in lieu of any formal renunciation of the doctrine on the part of Great Britain, or of any express denial of the same on the part of our Government, the contracting "parties mutually stipulated that each should prepare, equip, and maintain in service, on the coast of Africa, a sufficient and adequate squadron, or naval force of vessels, of suitable numbers and descriptions, to carry in all not less than eighty guns, to enforce, separately and respectively, the laws, rights, and obligations of each of the two countries, for the suppression of the slave trade."

The purport of this stipulation in relation to the African slave trade was differently construed by the two Governments, and became for a time a subject of diplomatic review, if not of international controversy. President Tyler, in his annual message of December, 1842, having adverted to the conclusion of the Ashburton Treaty as disposing of the question raised respecting the right of search, Sir Robert Peel, in the British House of Commons, protested, on the 2d of February following, against such an inference from the terms of the engagement entered into by the two parties to that convention. Mr. Cass, our Minister at the Court of France, (who, just prior to this period, had been so active in procuring the rejection by the French House of Deputies of the celebrated *Quintuple Treaty*, projected by Great Britain for the suppression of the slave trade,) was among the first to take exception to the arrangement effected by the Ashburton convention. In a despatch to Mr. Webster, under date of October 3, 1842, he expressed his dissatisfaction with the treaty because it contained no "distinct renunciation by Great Britain of the claim to search our vessels." The animated correspondence which ensued between the Secretary and the ex-Minister in justification of their respective opinions of what was demanded by sound policy in the premises is still too well remembered to need more than this passing result of the negotiations then set on foot, to be known that the British Government was brought formally to renounce the pretension to visit, search, or detain American vessels, as a "right" accruing under the law of nations.

But, at the same time, it was felt and admitted by all that, while the ancient British claim was not reconcilable with the accepted principles of public law, the United States owed it to themselves to vindicate the sincerity of their abhorrence for the nefarious traffic in African slaves. In commenting on the subject at the time we took occasion to remark as follows, after alluding to our objections to the right of search on the general ground assumed by the British Government:

"On the other hand, it will not be denied by the United States that the fraudulent use of their flag by slavers or pirates must not serve to procure immunity for such transgressors, and it will remain for us to devise some expedient by which the demands of national duty may be met without involving any compromise of the national honor, if it should be found that existing arrangements are not adequate to this end. That the question, however difficult in all its aspects, will find in the end a pacific and satisfactory solution we do not permit ourselves to doubt."

The Seward-Lyons treaty, as we understand it, comes to fulfil this confident expectation. Excluding, in its very conception, the doctrine of a general "right of search," it substitutes for that renounced pretension a conventional arrangement which subserves all the ends of humanity without exacting upon the domain of public law as traditionally defended by the United States, in the interest, as we believe, of the maritime world. While we have no knowledge respecting the particular provisions of the treaty, we have heard it intimated that it provides for a qualified right of search within limits comprised between certain parallels of latitude on the African coast and extending two hundred miles from land, as also in the waters surrounding the Island of Cuba, within a radius of thirty leagues from the coast. The manner in which the search shall be made is also, we understand, placed under regulations at once cautious and judicious, guarding its exercise from the vexations which, in the general extension formerly given to the claim, have ever constituted the only practical objection to it. We may, therefore, hope that the sources of controversy once opened by this topic have not only been dried up by the present arrangement, but that the Governments of Great Britain and the United States, in thus confessing kindred sympathies, constraining the performance of a common duty in the cause of humanity, have at the same time given to each other and to the world a new pledge of perpetual peace.

Secção Central
Nº 10

Legação Imperial do Brasil nos Estados Unidos
Washington em 2 de Maio de 1862.

Acuse o recebimento

Illmº e Exmº Snr.

§1 Tenho a honra de elevar ao conhecimento de Vª Exª o volume junto (House of Representatives Ex Doc Nº 100) que contem a interessante correspondencia entre o Governo Federal e os de Inglaterra, França e Hespanha, relativa aos negocios do Mexico, que acaba de ser apresentada ao Congresso.

§2 Foi tambem por Mr. Seward communicada ao mesmo Corpo a correspondencia com o Governo Imperial do Brasil, com o da Gran Bretanha e o dos Paizes Baixos, relativa aos vapores Sumter e Nashville. Ainda não está impressa, e logo que sahir á luz a remetterei a esse Ministerio.

Digne-se Vª Exª aceitar os reiterados protestos do meu profundo respeito e alta consideração

A Illmº e Exmº Snr Benevenuto Augusto de Magalhães Taques.

Miguel Maria Lisboa

1ª Secção

Nº 13

Legação Imperial do Brasil nos Estados Unidos

Washington em 4 de Maio de 1862.

Illmº e Exmº Snr.

§1 Posto que não tenha ainda chegado a Washington a participação official da occupação da Nova Orleans pelas forças federaes, ja não é possivel duvidar do facto. O que se sabe por ora, e isso pelos jornaes do Sul, é que o Commodore Farragut conseguio passar os fortes do baixo Mississipi, e apresentou sua formidavel esquadra defronte da cidade; e que sendo esta desoccupada pelas forças insurgentes que a guarneciam sob as ordens do General Lovell, não teve a autoridade municipal outro recurso sinão submetter-se aos federaes. O Commodore Ferragut exigio do Mayor de Nova Orleans que entregasse a cidade, e arvorasse o pavilhão dos Estados Unidos, arriando o da Confederação; mas o Magistrado luisianes respondeo-lhe, nos termos mais altivos e energicos, que não existia entre seus constituintes um renegado tam desesperado e miseravel que ousasse profanar com sua mão o sagrado emblema de suas aspirações. Recommendo á attenção de V. Exª a correspondencia trocada entre o Mayor e o Commodore (retalho incluso do Times de Nova York de 2 do corrente

Ao Illmº e Exmº Snr Benevenuto Augusto de Magalhães Taques.

&ª &ª &ª

marcado com a letra A) como indicio do espirito que anima a gente do Sul: não concebo que uma autoridade municipal se atrevesse, nas criticas circumstancias em que se acha a o Mayor de Nova Orleans, a expressar-se em publico e por escrito em taes termos, a não contar com o decidido apoio da opinião publica.

O General Lovell retirou-se com toda a sua tropa Mississipi acima, e terá ido provavelmente reforçar a Beauregard em Corynthio. Não se sabe positivamente o que é feito da esquadrilha de canhoneiras, com que tanto contavam os Confederados para a defesa da cidade; presume-se porem que dos 4 barcos encouraçados que alli existiam, um ou dous (o Mississipi e talvez o Louisiana) foram destruidos para não cahirem em poder dos federaes, e dous outros (o Manassas e o Maffrey) subiram o rio, e devem estar hoje no forte Pillow ou Wright, reunidos á esquadrilha do Commodore Confederado Hollins para fazer frente á do Commodore Federal Foote.

A queda de Nova Orleans é um golpe terrivel para o Sul, e comtal a considera a imprensa secessionista em geral; não se observam porem nesta sympthomas de esmorecimento, e seu tom é egual ao da parte semelhante ao do officio do Mayor da Cidade.

§ 2º Outr'ora soffreram os insurgentes em forte Macon na Carolina do Norte, o qual depois de um certo bombardeamento cahio em poder do General Burnside, capitulando a guarnição que foi posta em liberdade debaixo de palavra. Eis o successo que se esperava, e que não altera essencialmente a posição dos belligerantes nesse ponto.

§ 3º No forte Wright, ou Pillow, não tem feito os unionistas progressos: o bombardeamento continua frouxamente, sendo difficeis as operações militares por mar e por terra, em consequencia da extraordinaria enchente do rio Mississipi.

§ 4º Continuamos portanto a ter os olhos principalmente fitos sobre quatro numerosos exercitos que se confrontam, dous em Corynthio, e dous em Yorktown.

Os de Corynthio recebem diariamente reforços tanto do Sul, como do Norte; e sem duvida quando se encontrarem haverá entre elles uma carniceria tam grande como a de Pittsburgh Landing ou Shiloh. Não se póde actualmente prever o resultado do choque, pois os federaes são mais numerosos e teem melhores armas, e os confederados teem a vantagem da defensiva e estão muito animados com a anterior victoria que ganharam contra as forças do General Grant em Pittsburgh Landing. Foi a final publicada a parte official desta batalha, da qual consta que nella tiveram os federaes 1735 mortos, 7882 feridos, e 3956 prisioneiros! São 13573 homens fóra de combate!

Defronte de Yorktown as operações são de outra natureza: o General McClellan emprehende alli um sitio em regra, na esperança de que conseguirá desalojar os insurgentes, seja por meio das **bombas** que de dia em dia mais de perto fazem chover em suas trincheiras, seja por meio de um assalto logo que tiver aberto brecha. Mas julgo provavel que os Confederados o entretenham, fazendo-o gastar tempo e polvora, até que se aproxime o ataque, e em vez de esperar por este abandonem a 1ª linha de defesa, que se retirem para uma 2ª linha de defesa, que se diz mais forte que a primeira, e está na altura de Williamsburgh, apoiada sempre sobre o rio

York pelo Norte, e sobre o rio James pelo Sul.
A demora nestas operações é considerada como favoravel ao Sul por se aproximarem os mezes do estio, em que os homens do Norte terão de luctar não só contra os soldados Confederados, como contra os miasmas da região pantanosa que se estende entre os rios James e York.

Entretanto que Mc Clellan tenta chegar a Richmond pelo centro da peninsula, Mc Dowell e Banks convergem sobre o mesmo ponto, o primeiro por Fredericksburg, o segundo pelas crestas das montanhas azues; mas não lhes faltam inimigos que lhes ponham obstaculos á marcha.

§8- Na linha das medidas politicas desenvolvidas desde meu ultimo relatorio, é do meu dever solliciar a attenção de V. Exª primeiro que tudo, sobre o progresso que faz o espirito abolicionista. Ja alludi em officio anterior ao acto do General Hunter (o successor de Sherman em Port Royal) pelo qual emancipou todos os escravos que achou no forte Pulaski e na ilha de Cockspur; e cumpre-me hoje annunciar que se falla como desembaraço de que V. Exª achará provas nos artigos de varios jornaes unionistas colligidos no incluso retalho (letra B) do Maryland News de hontem, em armar os escravos do Sul, e mesmo em formar com elles guarnições permanentes para a Nova Orleans e outras cidades que forem conquistadas, a fim de evitar aos soldados do Norte os perigos de um clima que lhes é tam fatal. Remetto tambem incluso (letra C) outro retalho do Times de Nova York de 2 do corrente, que publica um novo projecto de emancipação apresentado na Camara de Representantes. Vão-se portanto approximando esta guerra da phase de atrocidades

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que desde o seu começo nos pareceram provaveis si ella se prolongasse; e sollicito estaria em pelos perigos que ella póde acarretar ao nosso reposo, si não confiasse plenamente na sabedoria do Augusto Monarcha com que nos favorece a Providencia.

86 O Ministro francez tornou a deixar a Capital descendo o Potomac no vapor de guerra da sua Nação "Gassendi". Segundo elle mesmo me disse, irá a Yorktown. Esta segunda viagem, como a primeira, dá logar a variados commentarios, conformes com os desejos dos que os fazem: uns affirmam que o Representante do Imperador Napoleão trata de persuadir a Jefferson Davis á que deponha as armas, desistindo de uma lucta esteril, outros que sua missão é pelo contrario entrar em negociações com os Confederados. Eu penso, fundando-me no que ouço de diversos lados, que seu objecto é por-se a procurar informações seguras que possam dirigir o seu Governo na linha de conducta que lhe convem seguir; e mais, que si a paixão e a exaltação do Sul se sustentar no gráo que parece indicar a resposta do Mayor de Nova Orleans ao Commodoro Farragut, a França dará algum passo no sentido de favorecer o Sul: a questão em que se acha ella envolta no Mexico, e que está algum tanto complicada com as divergencias entre os alliados, deve naturalmente impellil-a a impedir, quanto lhe fôr possivel, a prompta rehabilitação do poder federal americano.

87 Addição em 6 de Maio - Acabamos de receber a noticia de haver-se verificado o que previ no §41 deste officio: os Confederados retiraram-se de Yorktown em direcção de Richmond illudindo de novo

a M.Clellan, como o haviam illudido em Manassas.
Ha muito quem creia que por fim evitarão todo o
combate, abandonarão a Virginia, e concentrarão
todas as suas forças nos Estados de algodão, onde
melhor os ajudarão os calores e doenças da estação.
§ 8. Recebemos do Mexico as importantissimas
noticias que V Exª achará publicadas no incluso
retalho do Courrier des Etats Unis (Num. D) de hontem. Os
Chefes militares hespanhóes e inglezes retiraram-se
com suas tropas do interior do paiz para Vera Cruz,
e embarcaram-nas para a Havana; os francezes
proseguem sós em sua empresa de apoiar o partido
conservador, e o movimento monarchista de que
o General Almonte se acha á frente.

Digne-se V Exª. aceitar os reiterados
protestos do meu profundo respeito e alta consi-
deração.

Miguel Maria Lisboa

1ª Secção. Nº 13. Washington em 4 de Maio 1862

5º 1º Abandono de Nº Orleans pelos Confederados;
5º 2º Tomada do Forte Macon pelos Federaes;
5º 3º Bombardeamento do Forte Pillow;
5º 4º Operações em Corynthe e Yorktown;
5º 5º Progresso do abolicionismo;
5º 6º Viagem de Mr. Mercier ao Sul;
5º 7º Abandono de Yorktown pelos Confederados;
5º 8 Progresso da intervenção franceza no Mexico.

IMPORTANT

News Received by the Government from Rebel Sources.

Surrender of Fort Macon to Gen. Burnside.

The Surrender Said to be Conditional.

THE CAPITULATION OF NEW-ORLEANS.

Official Correspondence which Preceded the Surrender.

Letter from Flag-Officer Farragut and Reply of Mayor Monroe.

Reported Evacuation of Corinth by Beauregard.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, May 1.

The following correspondence, together with the announcement of the *surrender of Fort Macon, N. C.*, [illegible] and Richmond Enquirer, of yesterday, which was received by telegraph, was to-day received at the War Department. The correspondence is between the Mayor of New-Orleans and Flag-officer FARRAGUT.

CAPT. FARRAGUT'S DEMAND FOR THE SURRENDER OF NEW-ORLEANS.

UNITED STATES FLAGSHIP HARTFORD, OFF NEW-ORLEANS, April 26, 1862.

To His Excellency the Mayor of the City of New-Orleans:

Upon my arrival before your city I had the honor to send to your Honor Capt. BAILEY, U. S. N., second in command of the expedition, to demand of you the surrender of New-Orleans to me, as the representative of the Government of the United States. Capt. BAILEY reported the result of an interview with yourself and the military authorities.

It must occur to your Honor that it is not within the province of a Naval officer to assume the duties of a military commandant. I came here to reduce New-Orleans to obedience to the laws of, and to vindicate the offended majesty of, the Government of the United States. The rights of persons and property shall be secured. I therefore demand of you, as its representative, the unqualified surrender of the city, and that the emblems of the sovereignty of the United States be hoisted over the City Hall, Mint and Custom-house by Meridian, this day, and all flags and other emblems of sovereignty other than that of the United States be removed from all the public buildings by that hour.

I particularly request that you shall exercise your authority to quell disturbances, restore order, and cause part upon all the good people of New-Orleans to return to their vocations; and I particularly demand that [illegible] shall be molested in person or property for [illegible] to the Government of the United States.

I shall speedily and severely punish any person who shall commit such outrages as were committed yesterday, by armed men, upon citizens of the United States who displayed the "old flag." I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

D. C. FARRAGUT, *Flag-Officer.*

THE REPLY OF THE MAYOR.

MAYOR'S OFFICE, CITY OF NEW-ORLEANS, City Hall, April 26, 1862.

Flag-Officer D. G. Farragut, United States Flagship Hartford:

SIR: In pursuance of a resolution adopted by the Council, I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of this day, demanding the surrender of this city to the United States authorities, and to inform you that the city is yielded to the force under your command, overpowered by the force of circumstances, but not conquered or subdued in the hearts of its citizens. Our people submit to the superior force which has compelled the authorities to succumb, and they will expect that the rights guaranteed to them by the Constitution of the United States will be respected by the officers and men under your command.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN T. MONROE, *Mayor.*

ARMING THE NEGROES.

[illegible] offer them the [illegible] advantages of soldier life, the [illegible] offered all who were willing to take up arms in defence of the Government and themselves, to rise. Every man sprang to his feet in an instant.

Mr. Lee and Mr. Wilson followed the remarks of Mr. Abram, with others designed to enlighten the negroes in regard to the intentions of the Government. It was impressed upon them that they were not in the slightest degree to be coerced into this military measure. All who chose to enroll themselves must do so voluntarily and with a full knowledge of the consequences. Each man who chose was permitted to come forward and have his name entered on the list as a volunteer soldier, in case the Government chose to accept his services. Every man in the room came forward. A few old men and boys were rejected on the ground of age, and the refusal seemed to inspire them with the most genuine regret.

They were then told that Government had promised arms and equipments, and urged to give the matter the most serious reflection. With a caution against public conversation on the subject, the meeting was dismissed; and each one left, all excited to enthusiasm, and apparently rejoicing in the opportunity that was about to be realized, of exercising the right of defence of himself and his family, and of offering his life in defence of the Government whose protection he enjoyed.

The number enrolled that evening was one hundred and five. During the next day, many others who had not been present, came forward and gave in their names, swelling the list to about one hundred and thirty. During the next few days, it reached the number of one hundred and fifty.—This, I learn, embraces nearly or quite all the able-bodied negroes employed at that point. There has been no reaction—no symptom of regret. The action of the negroes seems based upon feelings as genuine, and convictions as firm as those that instigate white men in similar circumstances. If the black men at Hilton Head are a fair index of the whole population of the plantations, (and I see no reason to doubt it,) history has never furnished an instance of more conspicuous and unanimous patriotism. Neither Greeks, nor Switzers, nor Highland Scots, nor Yankees ever assumed the responsibilities of arms with more alacrity or cheerfulness.

But will they fight? Volunteering is one thing; standing fire another. Of course, this question can only be answered by the event. Those, however, who have seen them most, and who know them best, are confident of their courage. Instances have been named to me of the most exemplary conduct in action on the part of some of the South Carolina negroes heretofore employed by us. The pilot Isaac, who guided Commander Stevens and his boats in the affair at Port Royal Ferry, was under fire, and endured it like a veteran. Both among the Confederates and our own forces, have been opportunities for testing the quality of physical courage in the negro, which have generally resulted in his favor. Certainly, from all we know, we have no right to doubt that he will fight in a cause that impels him to volunteer. To pronounce a man a coward in advance, after he has testified his willingness to incur danger, and before he has been tried, would be ungenerous and unreasonable.

At all events, if the announcement is true concerning the arms and equipments to be sent to Gen. Hunter for the use of the negroes, we shall soon see another principle demonstrated—another fact tested—by that sagacious and fearless soldier. And then, if the experiment prove a success, the question how to make South Carolina again loyal will have been answered. We shall at once find her soil occupied by a friendly [illegible] and prepared to hold it for the Government by the strong hand we have armed. Truly, the Rebels [illegible] to res[illegible] South Carolina, the very [illegible] garrisoned, and guarded, and defended, by those who so lately were slaves there to the lash and the chain—to see a black police maintaining order where so lately it was a crime for a negro to [illegible] but by white authority of Government—[illegible] done under the authority of Government—unaccompanied by disorder, unaccompanied by outrage—would be an example of retributive justice unmixed with vengeance, such as history has never yet recorded. And what region so appropriate for the sublime and beneficent experiment as the State of South Carolina!—and what soil so fit for the grave of slavery as that where treason was born, nursed

In the same Times is the following from its Fort-Monroe correspondent, who, I do not remember to have seen that reporter's last class of this community referred to recently. I call them temporaries, and of course include that Uncle Sam will do the same by them through with those. General Wool [illegible] these temporaries their management as being [illegible] and different parts of the [illegible] whether the [illegible]

[illegible] GOTTSCHALK. — Nous rap[illegible] ce soir a lieu à la salle Nib[illegible] Gottschalk avant son dép[illegible] Washington. C'est encore [illegible] grand pianiste et les artis[illegible] cours.

Rapport[illegible]

— Samedi soir, le propr[illegible] sieurs employés du Vol[illegible] sous l'accusation d'avoir [illegible] salles de concert, en ven[illegible] tateurs pendant les repr[illegible]

— Charles Douglas, vi[illegible] déjà passé en prison d[illegible] are d'être condamné pou[illegible] telques mois au pénitenc[illegible]

— Les extrêmes se tou[illegible] seize ans, et déjà il a [illegible] Après avoir volé so[illegible] Blake, le célèbre acteu[illegible] déments dans Carr[illegible] les mains de la j[illegible]

Le cadavre d'un [illegible] ans, a été trouvé [illegible] au pied de Banks [illegible] à quatre ou cinq [illegible]

MINISTER OF BRAZIL

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NOUVELES DU MEXIQUE.

Le steamer *Roanoke*, arrivé hier matin de la Havane, nous apporte des avis de la Vera Cruz en date du 24 avril, et de la plus haute importance.

La cessation de toute action commune entre l'Angleterre, l'Espagne et la France, dans la question mexicaine, est pleinement confirmée. Elle a été officiellement notifiée au gouvernement Juarez, par une note collective, datée d'Orizaba le 19 avril, et dans laquelle les trois plénipotentiaires européens déclarent que :

« Ayant pu s'entendre d'accord sur l'interprétation à donner, dans les circonstances actuelles, à la convention de Londres du 31 octobre 1861, ils ont résolu d'adopter désormais une ligne d'action complètement séparée et indépendante.

» En conséquence, le commandant des forces espagnoles va prendre immédiatement les mesures nécessaires pour rembarquer ses troupes.

» L'armée française se concentrera à Paso Ancho, sauf à ce que les troupes espagnoles auront dépassé cette position, c'est-à-dire vers le 20 avril, pour commencer immédiatement leurs opérations. »

En accusant réception de cette note, sous la date de Mexico 11 avril, le ministre des affaires étrangères mexicain exprime son profond regret de ce qu'un incident aussi imprévu empêche MM. les commissaires européens d'accomplir les stipulations si solennellement arrêtées entre les plénipotentiaires de la Soledad, et il le regrette « tant parce que ce manquement affecte directement le crédit des hautes parties contractantes, que parce que le gouvernement mexicain se flattait de voir les négociations qui devaient s'ouvrir à Orizaba concilier tous les intérêts et amener l'inestimable bienfait de la paix, objet principal des efforts du cabinet constitutionnel. » M. Doblado se déclare du reste toujours prêt à traiter avec l'Espagne et l'Angleterre « dont le Mexique sait apprécier à toute sa valeur la conduite noble, loyale et circonspecte. »

« Quant à l'appréciation erronée de MM. les commissaires de l'empereur des Français, le gouvernement mexicain ne saurait la partager, et il espère que le gouvernement français ne tardera pas à la désavouer. Le Mexique sera désormais, comme il l'a toujours été, fidèle à ses engagements internationaux, et il tiendra sur le territoire de la république, comme il l'a fait jusqu'à présent, tout ce qu'il a promis. Son gouvernement, qui n'a jamais été le maître de la guerre, ne l'a pas déclarée, et il ne la déclarera pas. Il a fait tout ce qu'il a pu pour éviter les désastres de la guerre, et il a dû se résigner à une conquête que le pays a faites dans ses entrailles, dégradation et la ruine. »

Cette correspondance a été communiquée à la nation mexicaine, par le président Juarez, dans un manifeste où il rejette sur la responsabilité de tous les désastres qui pourront suivre sur ceux qui, sans motif ni prétexte, ont violé la foi des conventions internationales ». Il promet en même temps toute la protection des lois aux résidents étrangers et engage les Mexicains à continuer à remplir les devoirs de l'hospitalité, même envers les Français établis parmi eux. Enfin, il confirme le langage du ministre des affaires étrangères, en ce qui concerne le règlement par voie de négociations des questions qui concernent l'Espagne et l'Angleterre.

Un décret en six articles accompagne ce manifeste et ordonne :

1° La mise en état de siége de tous les points qui seront occupés par les Français et la pavillon, sommations faites, de tous les Mexicains qui y cesseront;

2° L'appel aux armes de tous les citoyens âgés de 20 à 60 ans ;

3° L'organisation de guerrillas par les gouverneurs d'Etat ;

4° Le recours, par ces mêmes gouverneurs, à tous les moyens nécessaires pour se procurer des ressources ;

5° La mise sous la sauvegarde des autorités mexicaines de tous les Français résidant dans le pays ;

6° La peine de mort contre quiconque fournira à l'ennemi des vivres, des armes ou des renseignements.

En outre de ces documents, nous avons sous les yeux une circulaire militaire et un ordre de jour du général Zaragoza, commandant de l'armée d'Orient. L'une et l'autre de ces pièces sont conçues dans un style d'une violence extrême, mais qui ne serait pas sans grandeur, si ce même langage n'avait été si souvent prodigué dans les manifestes mexicains sans propos comme sans effet ; après avoir annoncé aux troupes que les Français prétendent leur imposer un souverain étranger et les regardent comme indignes de l'indépendance conquise par leurs pères, le général se déchaine contre les « faux Mexicains qui accompagnent l'envahisseur et se flattent de former un parti qui le seconde dans son dessein dépravé. » La circulaire se termine par cette phrase :

« Dans quelques instants peut être la campagne sera ouverte, et l'ennemi pourra se convaincre qu'il a affaire de lui les défenseurs d'une république. »

Dans son ordre du jour le général s'adresse plus spécialement aux siens et anime par ses ordres immédiats :

« Courage, mes amis ! Souvenez-vous que vous avez à lutter contre une nation au renom guerrier. Les hommes libres ne connaissent point de rivaux et les pages de l'histoire sont remplies de mille exemples de peuples qui ont constamment vaincu ceux qui prétendaient les dominer. » C'est une loi sévère dans notre triomphe. Soyez toujours supérieurs dans le combat et généreux dans la victoire. Votre général et votre ami vous conduira bientôt en face de l'envahisseur. »

Le 17 avril, le général Almonte a, de son côté, lancé un appel à ses compatriotes, un appel chaleureux où il leur déclare qu'il est revenu parmi eux « dans l'unique pensée de contribuer à la pacification de la république et de coopérer au rétablissement d'un gouvernement national, qui fasse à jamais cesser l'anarchie et donne des garanties sérieuses pour la vie et la propriété tant des citoyens que des étrangers, » Tous ses efforts tendront à amener la réconciliation de ses frères, à faire disparaître entre eux les haines et les inimitiés intestines. » Ce but est aussi particulièrement de l'empereur des Français, le général engage donc énergiquement ses compatriotes à se lier à la France, dont il est venu secourir les efforts et explique les intentions. Quant à lui, l'honneur de rendre service à son pays est l'unique récompense qu'il ambitionne.

Sous la même date, M. Dubois de Saligny et M. l'amiral Jurien de la Gravière ont publié la proclamation suivante :

A la nation.

Mexicains,

Nous ne sommes pas venus ici pour prendre part à vos discussions ; nous sommes venus pour les faire cesser. Ce que nous voulons, c'est faire appel à tous les hommes de bien, pour qu'ils se raisonnent à la consolidation de l'ordre, à la régénération de votre beau pays. Pour donner un échantillon de l'esprit sincère de notre conciliation dont nous venons animés, nous nous sommes d'abord adressés au gouvernement contre lequel nous avions des griefs, et qui plaintes les plus sérieuses. Nous lui avons demandé d'accepter notre assistance pour fonder au Mexique un état de choses qui nous épargnerait pour l'avenir la nécessité de ces expéditions lointaines, dont le plus grand inconvénient est de

[illegible] ouvrent la nouvelle [illegible] mexicaine et en [illegible]

Le 29 avril [illegible] a quitté la Havane [illegible] du corps expéditionnaire [illegible] déjà rentrée dans [illegible] tendait la seconde [illegible] à l'autre.

On dit que la [illegible] par le maréchal [illegible] pes du Mexique [illegible] ment du gouvernement [illegible] Nous savions déjà [illegible] au moins jusqu'ici, [illegible] vernement de Mexico [illegible] en soit, la situation [illegible] tranchée ; nous n'avons [illegible] des vœux pour le succès [illegible] France.

NOUVELLES DU JOUR.

Nous avons reçu [illegible] Washington [illegible]

On vient de recevoir [illegible] la forteresse Monroe [illegible] Yorktown a été [illegible]

Nos soldats occupent [illegible] gnes de l'ennemi.

Les confédérés [illegible] camp et des canons [illegible] les détruire, de sorte [illegible]

Nous n'avons [illegible] de la Nouvelle-Orléans.

Aussi se perd-on [illegible] bizarre situation [illegible] quelle les fédéraux [illegible] puisque les détails [illegible] sont encore assez [illegible] Les journaux de [illegible] froidement des conséquences possibles de la chute de la métropole louisianaise. L'*Advertiser* de Montgomery y voit un présage certain de la prise de Mobile, et prévoit que les fédéraux remonteront bientôt la rivière Alabama avec leurs canonnières. Il parle d'un agent français chargé d'acheter presque tous les cotons de l'Etat, mais assure qu'ils seront brûlés malgré tout. Le *Day Book* de Norfolk déclare que, puisque les forts sont impuissants contre les canonnières, il faut encombrer les lits des rivières d'obstacles de toute nature.

Quelques journaux du Nord ont été assez mal inspirés pour railler et injurier le maire de la Nouvelle-Orléans à propos de sa belle réponse au commodore Farragut. Personne n'est pourtant plus digne de respect qu'un ennemi qui tombe avec dignité. Les anciens voyaient dans un vaincu un homme marqué du sceau de la fatalité ; une fois abattu, il appartenait aux dieux, représentants de l'inexorable destin, et il était sacré par cela même aux yeux des vainqueurs, qui honoraient son malheur. Il paraît qu'il n'en est pas de même parmi les modernes, du moins en Amérique. Il y a pourtant de la grandeur à épargner les railleries à un ennemi défait. Le Vœ victis était le fait des Gaulois barbares.

TENNESSEE.

[illegible] positif que *Beauregard* a évacué Corinth. Ses soldats s'ébranlent en corps nombreux vers le Sud, qui à pied, qui par chemin de fer. Le général louisianais est impénétrable, et se refuse absolument à répondre aux questions qui lui sont posées sur ses mouvements. « Le Président Davis, dit-il seulement, sait à quoi s'en tenir sur ma conduite. » On va-t-il ? Vers Memphis ? Memphis n'est pas au sud de Corinth. Veut-il tenter de reprendre la Nouvelle-Orléans ? Mais dans ce cas l'Etat du Mississippi est à la merci de Halleck ? Se rendait-il à Mobile ? Cette cité peut être défendue par dix mille aussi bien que par cent mille hommes. Pourquoi y enterrer son armée ? Le 27 avril, Purdy, sur le chemin de fer de Corinth à l'Ohio, a été évacué et incendié par les confédérés. Les fédéraux sont arrivés bientôt après. Ceux-ci ont été obligés d'abandonner Tuscumbia, dans l'Alabama, après y avoir brûlé leurs magasins. D'autre part, il est question de dépêches fort importantes du général Halleck, datées de Pittsburg, que l'on tient encore secrètes pour des raisons majeures. En un mot, l'on sent bien que de grands mouvements s'accomplissent, mais l'on ne sait rien de précis à cet égard.

Tout est dans le *statu quo* devant le fort Wright. La crue du Mississipi empêche la flottille du commodore Foote d'agir, aussi bien que celles des sécessionistes.

CAROLINE DU NORD.

Les journaux sont remplis de détails sur la prise du fort Macon, conquête qui fera le bonheur des philanthropes, en ce qu'elle n'a coûté qu'un tué et deux blessés aux gens du Nord. Avant l'attaque, Burnside et le colonel *White* ont eu une entrevue qui n'a abouti à aucun arrangement. Seulement, le général unioniste a permis aux membres de la garnison d'emporter à leurs amis des lettres décachetées, s'engageant à les faire parvenir à leur adresse. Après un bombardement de onze heures, le colonel *White* a signé une capitulation composée de ces deux articles :

Art. I. — Le fort, l'armement et la garnison seront rendus aux forces des Etats-Unis.

Art. II. — Les officiers et les soldats de la garnison seront libres sur leur parole de ne pas prendre les armes contre les Etats-Unis d'Amérique, jusqu'à ce qu'ils soient dûment échangés ; ils pourront retourner chez eux, emportant leurs effets particuliers, comme linge, lits, livres etc., etc.

On a trouvé dans le fort 20,000 livres de poudre, 550 bombes ou boulets, 400 fusils etc., etc. Le général Burnside a félicité ses troupes de leur victoire, qui vaut aux Etats Unis la tranquille possession du plus beau port de la Caroline du Nord. Il a remercié également la flotte, qui a puissamment contribué au succès de l'entreprise.

Nous n'avons rien à ajouter sur le combat de South-mills, dans lequel les fédéraux ont abandonné leurs blessés sur le champ de bataille. Cet engagement leur a coûté 127 tués, blessés ou manquants. Le général Burnside n'a pas manqué de féliciter aussi le général Reno pour cette entreprise. Le lieutenant Flusser, de la marine des Etats-Unis, a réussi à détruire plusieurs écluses du canal qui conduit de l'embouchure de la rivière Pasquatank à Norfolk.

NOUVELLES GÉNÉRALES.

La marine du blocus vient de se distinguer. Elle a capturé quatre steamers qui tous portaient un magnifique chargement. C'est d'abord l'*Ella Warley*, auparavant l'*Isabel*, capturé dans sa traversée de la Havane à Charleston par la canonnière *Santiago de Cuba*. L'*Ella Warley* avait forcé le blocus plusieurs fois. Ce bâtiment était chargé de carabines Enfield et de canons rayés. Il est arrivé à New-York avec un équipage de prise.

Le *Bermuda*, déjà fameux par ses aventures heureuses, a été suivi par le steamer de guerre *Mercedita*. Il y avait à bord de la poudre, des munitions de guerre et des armes. Le *Bermuda* avait quitté Liverpool le 1er avril ; on l'a amené à Philadelphie. Le steamer *Florida*, capturé sur les côtes de la Floride avec 200 balles de coton, a été également conduit dans la cité pennsylvanienne. Enfin, on a saisi sur les côtes de la Georgie le steamer *Nostra Signora de Regla*, qui est en ce moment à New-York. Quelques petits schooners ont aussi été capturés. Le *Nashville* a été poursuivi de près par le *Santiago de Cuba*, mais il lui a échappé, grâce à la rapidité supérieure de sa marche.

On écrit d'Europe que le *Sumter* va être vendu à Gibraltar.

Nous sommes dans une de ces périodes de nouvelles hasardeuses, qui ont suivi et continueront à suivre chaque victoire importante des armes fédérales. La surexcitation du succès d'une part, l'abattement du revers de l'autre, enfantent au premier moment une sorte de mirage dans lequel les événements semblent précipiter leur cours vers une péripétie finale. C'est en de pareilles occasions qu'il devient doublement essentiel d'accueillir les rumeurs mises en circulation, avec [illegible]

Secção Central

N° 11.

Legação Imperial do Brazil nos Estados-Unidos

Washington em 5 de maio de 1862.

Illmo e Exmo Snr.

Mr. Seward acaba de communicar de officio ao Corpo diplomatico as duas Circulares de que tenho a honra de incluir exemplares, annunciando uma, que se permittirá a passagem das malas do Correio para a Nova-Orleans e vice-versa, assim como para outros pontos até o presente occupados pelos insurgentes, debaixo porem de uma inspecção militar; e outra, que está nomeado um Collector para a Alfandega daquella Cidade, e se está procedendo aos necessarios preparativos para modificar-se o Bloqueio do respectivo Porto e para permittir que se remettam carregamentos limitados para elle, e para mais alguns outros pontos até o presente fechados ao Commercio, em tempo e debaixo de condições que serão publicadas por proclamação.

Digne-se V. Exa aceitar os reiterados protestos do meu profundo respeito e alta consideração.

A S. Exa o Snr Conselheiro Benevenuto A. Magalhães Taques

Ministro e Secretario de Estado dos Negocios Estrangeiros

&c. &c. &c.

Miguel Maria Lisboa

...ão Central Nº 11 1862

(CIRCULAR.)

LEGAÇÃO IMPERIAL DO BRASIL. WASHINGTON.

Department of State,

Washington, 2d May, 1862.

Sir:

I have the honor to state for your information that the mails are now allowed to pass to and from New Orleans and other places which, having heretofore been seized by insurgent forces, have since been recovered, and are now reoccupied by the land and naval forces of the United States.

It is proper, however, to add, that a military surveillance is maintained over such mails, so far as the Government finds it necessary for the public safety.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,

WILLIAM H. SEWARD.

Archivo Central Nº 11, 1862



(CIRCULAR.)

Department of State,

Washington, May 5, 1862.

Sir:

I have the honor to state, for the information of your Government, that a Collector has been appointed by the President for New Orleans, and that the necessary preparations are being made to modify the blockade so far as to permit limited shipments to be made to and from that and one or more other ports which are now closed by blockade, at times and upon conditions which will be made known by proclamation.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,

William H. Seward

N. em 26 de Junho de 1862.
Aos Mins. da Fazenda e do Comº em 27 dito.

Indice

Secção Central Nº 9. Serie de 1862. Legação em Washington.

— Duas Circulares do Secretario de Estado ao Corpo Diplomatico. A primeira communicando o restabelecimento das communicações com a Nova Orleans pelo Correio; a segunda, a nomeação de um Collector para a Alfandega daquella cidade, assim como proximas modificações do bloqueio do mesmo pôrto e de outros que serão abertos ao commercio sob certos limites.

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1ª Secção
Nº 14

Legação Imperial do Brazil nos Estados Unidos
Washington em 14 de Maio 1862

Illmo Exmo Snr

Sr. 1º Não devo perder a occasião de um barco que amanhan sahe de Baltimore para o porto desta capital, afim de dar conta a V. Exª de varios interessantes incidentes da guerra civil, ocorridos depois da expedição do meu officio Nº 13 desta secção e serie

Em primeiro logar accusarei a remessa de um retalho do Intelligencer de 9 do corrente (letra A) que contem a participação official da entrega da Nova Orleans, e de outro (letra B) do mesmo periodico de hoje, que dá a noticia de haver toda a Municipalidade daquella cidade, como já foi a de Nashville, sido encarcerada, e de manifestar a população symptomas de contumacia bem significativos. A Nova Orleans foi conquistada pela força mas não restituida á União

O mesmo se póde dizer a respeito de Norfolk. Esta cidade foi abandonada pelos confederados, e dous dias depois entraram nella

A Sua Exª o Sr. Benevenuto Augusto de Magalhães Taques

as tropas federaes; mas não encontraram indicio algum de sentimento unionista. Os rebeldes levaram comsigo grande numero de canhões e a maior parte das munições de guerra, reduzeram a cinzas o magnifico arsenal, e fizeram saltar o dique e a famosa Merrimac, antes que entrassem os federaes. O incluso retalho (letra C) do Maryland News de hoje contem interessantes detalhes e uma participação official desta occupação que por um lado deve animar os unionistas, e por outro irritar cada vez mais os insurgentes, fazendo ao mesmo tempo ver aos neutros e imparciaes, que não ha probabilidade alguma de uma reconciliação entre o Norte e o Sul, e que a guerra actual é uma guerra de conquista, ou exterminio.

§º 2º O Presidente Lincoln por meio de uma proclamação que Vª achará inclusa no incluso retalho do Intelligencer de hontem (letra D) abriu ao commercio estrangeiro, com restricções que reduzem a concessão a estreitos limites, os portos de Nova Orleans, Port Royal e Beaufort. O retalho do Intelligencer de hoje (letra E) contem o Regulamento para esta medida que não importa a cessação do bloqueio.

§º 3º Com a abertura dos mencionados portos espera o Governo satisfazer ás reclamações da Europa que cada vez mais alto clama por uma cessação da guerra e por algodão para suas fabricas, como indica o tom dos jornaes europeos chegados hontem, e especialmente o discurso de Mr. Gladstone em Manchester; mas não é seguro que o meio seja efficaz para um mal que é por desgraça demasiadamente real. A abertura dos portos de Nova Orleans e de Port Royal, não dará sahida ao algodão em que muito os habitantes do interior o não queiram voluntariamente exportar; e este, pelo que temos visto praticar em varias occasiões, é provavel que antes o queimem do que corram o risco de que os federaes o confisquem.

Não posso portanto, ao dar a Vª a noticia da occupação de Nova Orleans e de Norfolk, acompanhal-a de bem fundadas esperanças de que esses incidentes da guerra, aliás muito desastrosos para os Confederados, promettam um prompto restabelecimento da concordia entre as duas secções da Republica.

§º 4º Mc Clellan marcha sobre Richmond tendo quasi diariamente encontros com a retaguarda do exercito Confederado que se retira em boa ordem diante delle. Dous desses combates (em Williamsburgh e em Fort Point) merecem o nome de batalhas, e a victoria foi reclamada por ambos os combatentes. Espera-se todos os momentos a noticia de uma grande batalha, porto que não falte quem pense que os Confederados abandonarão o Richmond

sem empenho a, reservando o seu
exercito para a defesa dos Estados
de algodão.

De Corynthio nada ha de decisivo;
o general Halleck por ora não tentou
o ataque das linhas de Beauregard,
e a este por certo não compete o to=
mar a iniciativa, a menos que se lhe
apresente um ensejo muito fa=
voravel. Corre porem, ainda que os
jornaes do Norte o encubram, que o
general federal Pope á testa de duas
divisões do exercito do oeste fôra ata=
cado e derrotado pelo general Confede=
rado Bragg em Farmington perto
de Corynthio.

65

6.º 6.º O vapor Paraense não me consta
que tenha chegado a Nova York, ou ao
Chesapeake.

Digne-se V. Ex.ª acceitar os reitera=
dos protestos de meu profundo respeito
e alta consideração.

Miguel Maria Lisboa

7th May 1862

NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER

THE BATTLE BELOW NEW ORLEANS.

OFFICIAL REPORT OF COM. PORTER.

U. S. Steamer Harriet Lane,
Mississippi River, April 25, 1862

Sir: I have the honor to inform you that Flag Officer Farragut, with the fleet, passed Forts Jackson and St. Phillip on the morning of the 24th, and should be in New Orleans by this time, as he can meet with no obstacles such as he has already passed, the way being comparatively open before him.

We commenced the bombardment of Fort Jackson on the 18th, and continued it without intermission until the squadron made preparations to move.

The squadron was formed in three lines to pass the forts, Capt. Bailey's division, composed of the following vessels, leading to the attack of Fort St. Phillip: Cayuga, Pinola, Iroquois, Mississippi, Oneida, Varuna, Katahdin, Kineo, Wissahickon, Flag Officer Farragut, leading the following, (second line:) Hartford, Brooklyn, Richmond; and Commander Bell, leading the third division, composed of the following vessels: Scioto, Iroquois, Pinola, Winona, Itasca, and Kennebec.

The steamers belonging to the mortar flotilla, one of them towing the Portsmouth, were to cover the water battery commanding the approaches. Mortar steamers Harriet Lane, Westfield, Owasco, Clifton, and Mariner. the Jackson towing the Portsmouth.

The vessels were rather late in getting under way and into line, and did not get fairly started until 3.30 A. M., and the unusual bustle apprised the garrison that something was going on.

In an hour and ten minutes after the vessels had weighed anchor they had passed the forts under a most terrific fire, to which they returned with interest.

The mortar fleet rained down shells on Fort Jackson to help keep the men from the guns, whilst the steamers of the mortar fleet poured in shrapnel upon the water battery commanding the upper sch, at a short distance, keeping them comparatively quiet.

When the last vessel of ours could be seen among the fire and smoke to pass the battery, signal was made to the gunboats to cease firing, and the flotilla steamers were directed to retire from a contest that would soon become unequal.

It was now daylight, and the fleet having passed along, the forts began to pay their attention to our little squadron of steamers, the Portsmouth, which was being towed up, and three of the gunboats which failed to pass through. These latter became entangled in some wrecks and chains placed in the river to obstruct, and which were only partially removed. One of these vessels (the Winona) got through as far as Fort St. Phillip, but having all the guns bearing on her she speedily retired. The Itasca was fairly riddled, and had a sh..t through her boiler, and the Kennebec escaped unhurt.

I am disposed to think that our squadron received but little damage, considering the unequal contest—one hundred and forty-two guns on board ship opposed to one hundred on shore, placed in a most commanding position. For twenty minutes after the ships passed the forts fired very feebly on the vessels that remained outside; so much so, that the Portsmouth was enabled to drop with the current out of gun-shot, though the shot fell pretty freely about her at last. I think the fire from the ships must have been very destructive of life.

The last we saw of our vessels they were standing up the river. Some explosion took place, which made us feel rather uneasy, but which may have been the rebel gunboats. We could see that our squadron had not destroyed all the enemy's vessels at the fort; for three or four of them were moving about in all directions, evidently in a state of excitement.

Before the fleet got out of sight it was reported to me that the celebrated ram Manassas was coming out to attack us; and sure enough there she was, apparently steaming along shore, ready to pounce upon the apparently defenceless mortar vessels. Two of our steamers and some of the mortar vessels opened fire on her; but I soon discovered that the Manassas could harm no one again, and I ordered the vessels to save their shot. She was beginning to emit smoke from her ports, or holes, and was discovered to be on fire and sinking. Her pipes were all twisted and riddled with shot, and her hull was also well cut up. She had evidently been used up by the squadron as they passed along. I tried to save her as a curiosity, by getting a hawser around her and securing her to the bank, but just after doing so she fairly exploded. Her only gun went off, and emitting flames through her bow port, like some huge animal, she gave a plunge and disappeared under the water.

Next came a steamer on fire, which appeared to be a vessel of war belonging to the rebels, and after her two others, all burning and floating down the stream. Fires seemed to be raging all along the "up river," and we supposed that our squadron were burning and destroying the vessels as they passed along. It appears, however, that the McRae, one or two river boats, and their celebrated floating battery (brought down the night before) were left unhurt, and were still flying the Confederate flag.

The matter of the floating battery becomes a very serious affair, as they are all hard at work at Fort Jackson mounting heavy rifled guns on it, which are no further use to them in the fort. She mounts sixteen guns, is almost as formidable a vessel as the Merrimac, perfectly shot proof, and has four powerful engines in her. I shall at all events take such steps as will prevent her from destroying any thing, and we may still hold her in check with the steamers, though they are rather fragile for such a service. This is one of the ill effects of leaving an enemy in the rear. I suppose that the ships fired on her as they passed through, but that her mail resisted the shot. She had steam on this morning, and was moving about quite freely. I tried to put some mortar shell through her roof, but without effect, as she moved off.

The forts are now cut off from all communication with New Orleans, as I presume that Flag Officer Farragut has cut the wires.

I have sent the Miami around with Gen. Butler to the back of Fort St. Phillip to try and throw in troops at the quarantine, five miles along the forts, and at the same time open communication that way with the Flag Officer and supply him with ammunition.

I am also going to send part of the mortar fleet to the back of Fort Jackson to cut off the escape of the garrison by that way and stop supplies. A deserter, who can be relied on, informs us that they have plenty of provisions for two months, plenty of ammunition, and plenty of disconcerts. Our shell set the citadel on fire the first afternoon we opened. It burned fiercely for seven hours, but soon we opened. It burned fiercely for seven hours, but soon we opened. I thought it a fire raft behind the fort, as they continually send them down on us, but without any effect.

But few casualties occurred to vessels on this side of the forts. The Harriet Lane lost but one man killed, and one, I fear, mortally wounded. The Winona lost three killed and three wounded, and the Itasca, with fourteen shot through her, had but few men hurt.

These forts can hold out still for some time, and I would suggest that the Monitor and Mystic, if they can be spared, be sent here without a moment's delay to settle the question.

The mortar fleet have been very much exposed and under a heavy fire for six days, during which time they kept the shells going without intermission. One of them, the Maria J. Carlton, was sunk by a shot passing down through her magazine and then through her bottom.

The flotilla lost but one man killed and six wounded.

The bearing of the officers and men was worthy of the highest praise. They never once flagged during a period of six days, never had an accident to one of the vessels by firing, and when shell and shot were flying thick above them showed not the least desire to have the vessels moved to a place of safety. The incidents of the bombardment will be mentioned in my detailed report. I merely write this hurried letter to apprize the Department of the state of affairs, and shall send it off at once via Havana.

The sight of this night attack was awfully grand. The river was lit up with rafts filled with pine knots, and the ships seemed to be fighting literally amidst flames and smoke. Where we were the fire of the enemy was high, and comparatively harmless.

I am in hopes that the ships above fired as well as we did. Though such a terrific fire, it was gratifying to see that not a ship wavered, but stood steady on her course; and I am so happy (and I see no reason to doubt it) that they now have possession of New Orleans.

I am, with great respect, your obedient servant,

DAVID D. PORTER, Comg'g Flotilla.

Hon. GIDEON WELLES, Secretary of Navy.

U. S. Steamer Harriet Lane,
Mississippi River, April 25, 1862.

Captain Boggs has just arrived through a bayou through the swamps, and brings the following additional intelligence: The Varuna was sunk; about one hundred men killed and wounded; ships all ready for another fight. No other instructions on the way to New Orleans. Eleven Confederate vessels sunk and burnt in passing the forts. General Butler is about to land near the head of the passes, to attack the forts. No officers killed or wounded. Soldiers captured miserably armed and without ammunition.

A LETTER FROM COMMODORE FARRAGUT.

FURTHER PARTICULARS.

Correspondence of the New York Times.

U. S. Barkentine Horace Beales,
Mississippi River, Wednesday, April 23, 1862.

The siege of Forts Jackson and St. Phillip has been in progress almost uninterruptedly during the past six days and five nights, and still are not reduced. All this time we have been patiently waiting the end, but it is impossible to conjecture how long the rebels will remain at bay.

Today, the 23d day of April, will henceforth be recognized as the date of one of the most desperate of naval battles. At three o'clock in the morning the greater portion of Commodore Farragut's squadron, consisting of its sloops-of-war and nine gunboats, successfully passed up the river, running through a fearful fire, and are now above the forts. The mortar flotilla and eight small steamers are still below the enemy, who is thus placed between two fires, with his supplies from New Orleans cut off, and rendering his surrender merely a question of time.

Of the damage that has resulted to either side, I have present little knowledge. From my position with the mortar vessels I can see the masts of our fleet, apparently three or four miles beyond the fort, and the flag of the Union is flying from the top of every spar. The burned hulls of three rebel steamers have passed by us down the river, and that famous bugbear, the ram Manassas, is destroyed. I saw it sinking, a burning wreck, its two smokestacks tottering, and its cylindrical sides pierced with yawning holes made by rifled shot.

Although the loss of the rebels could not have been extensive thus severe, they refuse to surrender. Communication has been had with them by means of a flag of truce, when Captain Porter demanded that they should yield themselves up unconditionally. Their reply was that the terms were inadmissible, and until the last man fell they should fight.

U. S. Schooner Dan Smith,
Off Pilot Town, Mississippi River,
Friday Morning, April 25, 1862.

When I closed my letter yesterday I had no idea that I should be down here at Pilot Town, in my old quarters more than twenty miles from the scene of the bombardment. But such is the fact. The mortar flotilla, with which I have been more especially connected, was ordered suddenly, about five o'clock in the afternoon, to get under way, and repair to this place, where most of the vessels are now at anchor. The reason for this unexpected order is explained by the circumstance that an immense dealing battery, iron-clad and heavily armed, survived the fire of our fleet as it ran the gauntlet of the forts, and could be seen a mile or two above us, with no adequate force to interpose, should its rebel masters attempt to clear us out of the river.

With every confidence in the capacity of the mortar schooners to defend themselves against ordinary enemies, Capt. Porter was of opinion that it would be sheer recklessness to allow them to remain where they were certainly exposed to an attack from this invulnerable armament, which would have the game entirely in its hands. Our retreat was decided upon particularly because there is really no need, under existing circumstances, of keeping up the siege of the forts. We have the rebel garrison in a trap, from which it is impossible to extricate themselves, and a few days more or less for them to hold the forts is of no material consequence. Here the mortar vessels are perfectly secure.

This formidable battery at the forts is an unwieldy contrivance. It is constructed of a New Orleans drydock, and is unmanageable in a tide-way. Should it venture down the river, we have an open sea by which to avoid it. As it would be impossible to get it back again, a sufficient force could be brought to destroy it.

Since we came down I have learned that this schooner has been selected to convey despatches from Capt. Porter to our Consul at Havana, whence they will be forwarded to the Government. She is to leave early in the morning, and availing myself of the courtesy of her commander, who has yielded his cabin for my accommodation, I shall write as fully as possible concerning our affairs. Skipping over the details of the five days and nights' bombardment, which in any case would be wearisome to peruse, I shall narrate the events connected with yesterday's movements, as far as I know them from personal observation and from the statements of others.

There is no doubt that Commodore Farragut, with a large squadron, is now at New Orleans. Read the following letter, a copy of which I was permitted to make. It was written when the Flag Officer was warm from the conflict, and the words have the ring of true metal in them:

Dear Porter: We had a rough time of it, as Boggs will tell you, but, thank God, the number of killed and wounded was very small considering. The ship had two killed and eight wounded.

We destroyed the ram in a single combat between her and the old Mississippi, but the ram backed out when she saw the Mississippi coming at him so rampantly, and so dodged her and ran on shore, whereupon Smith put two or three broadsides through him and knocked him all to pieces.

The ram pushed a fire raft on to me, and in trying to avoid it I run the ship on shore. He again pushed the fire raft on me, and got the ship on fire all about one side. I cut on me, and got the ship on fire all about one side. I thought it was all up with us, but put it out and got off again, proceeding up the river, fighting our way.

We have destroyed all but two of the gunboats, and these will have to surrender with the forts.

I intend to follow up my success and push for New Orleans and then come down and attend to the forts; so you hold them in check yes until I come back. I think if you send a flag of truce and demand their surrender they will yield, for their intercourse with the city is cut off. We have cut the wires above the Quarantine and are now going ahead.

I took three to four hundred prisoners at Quarantine. They surrendered and I paroled them not to take up arms again. I could not stop to take care of them.

If the General will come up to the bayou and land a few men, or as many as he pleases, he will find two of our gunboats there to protect him from the gunboats that are at the forts.

I wish to get to the English Turn, where they say they have not placed a battery yet, but have two above, nearer New Orleans. They will not be idle and neither will I. New Orleans. They will not be idle and neither will I. You supported us most nobly. Very truly, yours,

D. G. Farragut.

To Capt. D. D. Porter, Commanding Mortar Flotilla.

This despatch was brought to Capt Porter this afternoon by Boggs, late commander of the Varuna, whose vessel was sunk in the action. From Capt. Boggs I obtained some further information. He stated that, before the Varuna sunk, she destroyed nine six of the rebel steamers, of which he learned the names of four, viz: The William H. Webb, Palmetto, Phœnix, and Jackson. As he passed the forts Capt. Boggs, as well as all the other vessels, received their fire. The Richmond and one or two more of the large steam-sloops steered down and poured three or four broadsides each into the enemy. The Varuna did but send after delivering two broadsides, but passed directly on into a hornet's nest of rebel gunboats which were lying two above. She was assailed by three two or three at a time, in ram-fashion, butting at her with their iron-cased prows, and several large holes were made in her. As long as his vessel floated Capt. Boggs fought gallantly with his guns and drove the enemy's steamers ashore, where they were fired by their own crews. One of the Varuna's shot disabled still another steamer by making a hole in her boiler, and this vessel surrendered to the Oneida, who took her officers and crew prisoners. The Varuna's last guns

GENERAL BUTLER IN NEW ORLEANS.

ARREST OF THE MAYOR AND ALDERMEN.

CINCINNATI, MAY 13.—The Memphis Avalanche of the 6th and 7th contains interesting intelligence of affairs at New Orleans and from other points. The issue of the 6th instant says:

"Telegraphic news from Richmond is painfully significant. Gen. McClellan seems to be preparing the same fate for Richmond that Butler and Porter prepared for New Orleans."

Speaking of New Orleans affairs, the same paper says that Mayor Monroe and all the Aldermen of New Orleans have been arrested, on refusing to take the oath, and sent to prison. Great distress prevails among the people. Food is extremely scarce, and flour is not to be had at any price. More Federal forces are to be landed, and the river is full of Federal gunboats, mortars, and transports.

The same paper, of the 7th, has advices from New Orleans to Saturday morning previous, 3d instant. General Butler had taken the St. Charles Hotel for his headquarters. The Federal pickets have been extended as far as the crossing of the Jefferson and Jackson railroads. Four gunboats and one transport started for Baton Rouge on Saturday morning. Seven Federal regiments had been landed at New Orleans. All the newspapers were still published, but a Federal censor was placed over every office to examine all matter and exclude whatever may prove inimical to the Federal cause.

The proclamation of General Butler was sent to all the offices, and each having refused to publish it, the guard took possession of the True Delta office, and sent the Northern printers and worked it off in the edition. This proclamation declares martial law, and prescribes rules and regulations for the government of the city. The rebels are required to lay down their arms and take an oath of allegiance. The European Legion are to aid in preserving the peace of the city.

The Memphis Avalanche says that thirty-three per cent. of Gen. Polk's army were killed or wounded at Shiloh.

NAVAL MOVEMENT UPON MOBILE.

The Petersburg (Va.) Express of the 9th instant publishes the following important despatch:

MOBILE, MAY 8, 1862.

The advance of Commodore Porter's fleet, consisting of seven vessels, are off Fort Morgan. Ten more are off Horn Island, moving eastward. They are firing occasionally, apparently feeling for masked batteries. The forces at the fort are confident in their ability to hold the enemy in check.

AUGUSTA, MAY 7, 1862.

The Mobile Tribune has official despatches from Camp Moore, dated 2d instant, which says a deserter from the Yankee fleet, who has reached here, says that Commodore Porter has left the river for the purpose of attacking Mobile. We have faith in this statement.

INTERESTING FROM SAVANNAH.

The Petersburg Express of the 9th instant gives the following news:

SAVANNAH, MAY 8, 1862.

The Republican says that the Yankees were reconnoitering the river and coast batteries all the morning with their gunboats. A balloon came up nearly at the mouth of Augusta creek, and then descended.

THE UNION STEAMERS NEAR RICHMOND.

RELEASE OF UNION PRISONERS.

Correspondence of the Baltimore American.

FORTRESS MONROE, MAY 12, 1862.

The capture of Norfolk has caused quite a lull in the excitement here, and we are now looking with great anxiety for news from the advance of the Monitor and the Naugatuck up the James river. They left last evening as soon after receiving orders as they could take a good supply of coal on board.

The rebel steamers Curtis Peck and Northampton left Richmond this morning at daylight, having on board eight hundred released Federal prisoners. Our flag boats went up above Newport News, and took up with them the three hundred rebel prisoners sent here from Williamsburg by Gen McClellan, who were released and sent to Richmond. The boats have just arrived, and I have only time to learn that Col. Corcoran is not among them, and that there are but few officers among the party. These released prisoners will leave here to-morrow morning for Baltimore. They say that the fall of Norfolk had added to the consternation of the rebels.

They report that the steamers Monitor and Naugatuck was passed by them beyond City Point, steaming up towards Richmond, and the impression was that they would reach Rocketts during the evening. The iron-clad steamer Galena, which went up last week, had gotten off the bar on which she was stopped, and was steaming on after the Naugatuck and Monitor towards Richmond. They had been fired upon by some of the batteries, but merely returned the shots as they passed, deeming them of too much insignificance to stop to punish for their impertinence. Their shots were, of course, harmless on the iron-clads.

The returned prisoners report that the excitement in Richmond was becoming intense, and that its evacuation was looked upon as a mere question of time. Some of the wealthy secessionists were removing their plate and property out of the city, whilst the Union men were concealing theirs in the city.

The Rebel steamers Jamestown and Yorktown were at Rocketts, near Richmond, when the flag steamer left.

The last intelligence we have from Gen. McClellan is most favorable, and his pickets were said this evening to be within sixteen miles of Richmond.

AFFAIRS AT NORFOLK.

Per Telegraph via Fortress Monroe and Cherrystone.

NORFOLK, MAY 12.—The city continues very quiet. Most of the stores are closed, but it is expected they will be open in a day or two, except in cases where the occupants have left the city with the army.

Some excitement still prevails, but it is supposed that in a few days, when communication is fully open with the Northern people, confidence will be completely restored. Prices of almost every thing are astonishingly high. A number of stores will be opened in a few days by parties from Old Point and Baltimore, who will bring supplies of which much is wanted here.

Very little Union sentiment is as yet openly expressed, but all over the city our soldiers, both privates and officers, freely talk with the citizens, which must produce a good effect.

All the fortifications in this vicinity are now occupied by Union troops, and all public property is in possession of the Federal authorities.

The policy of the rebels appears to be to concentrate troops at Richmond, and some even say that all the Gulf States will be given up before Virginia, and that Richmond will be held to the very last. All secessionists here insist that a desperate resistance will be made there, if no where else.

RETALIATORY MEASURE IN TENNESSEE.

We learn from Nashville that Governor Johnson has issued a proclamation announcing that for every Union man captured or maltreated by marauding bands five or more prominent rebels shall be arrested, and for all property of loyalists destroyed ample remuneration shall be made to them out of the property of such in the vicinity as have given aid, comfort, information, or encouragement to parties committing such depredation. The order, it is said, will be executed to the letter, and special warning is given accordingly.

REBELLION RECORD.—We have received from Mr. Franck Taylor the sixteenth monthly part of this valuable publication. As a repository of facts and papers relating to the war it has no rival for accuracy or fulness. We have also received a supplementary volume, entitled a "Supplement to the Rebellion Record," containing a variety of important documents under the same head. It is adorned with speaking likenesses of Senator Sumner and of the Hon. Joseph Holt.

The Post Office Department has sent an agent to Norfolk and Portsmouth to investigate post office matters, with a view to re-establishing postal communication.

GUERILLAS HUNG.

PARKERSBURG, (VA.) SATURDAY, MAY 10.—The two guerillas were hung at Chester on the 9th, in spite of demonstrations to prevent it. The greatest activity prevails all over the State among guerillas, and the lack of it ought to be painfully apparent. Still must replace force. Schenck and Milroy are still with plenty work to do here in the valley.

MARYLA
BALTIMORE,

LATEST NEWS.

TELEGRAMS.

FROM THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.
The Gunboat Expedition on James River—They Silence One Battery and Run by Another—The Rebel Steamers Jamestown and Yorktown Refuse to Fight, and Retreat.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, }
Camp at Roper's Church, May 15, }

Hon. E. M. Stanton, Secretary of War:

Commander Rogers writes here [illegible] that he went with his gunboats yesterday past Hills Bridge. Everything was quiet, and there were no signs of troops crossing the river.

He found two batteries, of six or twelve guns each, on the south side at James River, one opposite the mouth of the Warwick and the other about southwest from Mulberry Point. The rebel battery, to Hardship's or Mother Lester's House, has heavy rifled pieces. Between these batteries by the Jamestown and Yorktown, Commander Rogers offered battle, but there gradually moved off. He silenced one battery and ran past the other.

A. E. BURNSIDE,
Major-General Commanding.

THE OCCUPATION OF NORFOLK.
Official Report of Gen. Wool.

WASHINGTON, May 15.—The following was received at the War Department to-day:

FORTRESS MONROE, May 12, 1862.

To the Hon. E. M. Stanton, Secretary of War:

On the 10th of May (Friday afternoon) I [illegible] land a force to operate against Norfolk. On the 11th of May (Saturday morning) the troops were landed, under the direction of Colonel Crane, at Ocean View, and marched on to attack towards Mansfield and Wynne, who occupied on the direct route, by way of Tanner's Creek Bridge, but finding it repaired, they retired to the Ocean Beach, where, [illegible] and took the direction of the Seashore, approach by the sand road, and [illegible] the entrenchments in front of the city at twenty minutes before 7 P. M.

I immediately proceeded towards Norfolk, and accompanied by Flag Officer Goldsborough, and [illegible] Major-General Mansfield, Brigadier-General Viele, Military Governor of Norfolk, and [illegible] to see that the citizens were protected in their rights. Since then, I have been at Fortress Monroe.

Orders caused the construction of the [illegible] under Harriman, which was blown up [illegible] on the morning of the 11th, but was soon after discovered, and the Presidents of the United [illegible]

We [illegible] visited the navy yard, and found all the workshops and other buildings [illegible] not on fire by the [illegible], who had partially [illegible] up the dry dock. Craney Island, and found thirty-two cannon, most of which were [illegible] cannon of [illegible] and shells, [illegible] of powder, which, with [illegible] is being secured. We have also [illegible] including three of the Sixty-eight, with a large number of shell [illegible] and other articles of value to assist other [illegible] navy yard, Craney Island, Sewell's Point, and other places.

JOHN E. WOOL,
Major-General Commanding.

[illegible] City Quoted—Prospects [illegible] Prices Could Not Be Fixed—Stockholders—The Mayor Empowered to Act.

[illegible] Fifty-seven [illegible] Mayor and City Council [illegible] Mayor and City Council [illegible] The City Solicitor [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

D'Intelligencer de 13 de May 1862

OFFICIAL.

By the President of the United States of America.

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS, by my Proclamation of the nineteenth of April, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-one, it was declared that the ports of certain States, including those of Beaufort, in the State of North Carolina; Port Royal, in the State of South Carolina, and New Orleans, in the State of Louisiana, were, for reasons therein set forth, intended to be placed under blockade; and whereas the said ports of Beaufort, Port Royal, and New Orleans have since been blockaded; but as the blockade of the same ports may now be safely relaxed with advantage to the interests of commerce:

Now, therefore, be it known that I, ABRAHAM LINCOLN, President of the United States, pursuant to the authority in me vested by the fifth section of the act of Congress, approved on the 13th of July last, entitled "An act further to provide for the collection of duties on imports, and for other purposes," do hereby declare that the blockade of the said ports of Beaufort, Port Royal, and New Orleans shall so far cease and determine, from and after the first day of June next, that commercial intercourse with those ports, except as to persons and things and information contraband of war, may, from that time, be carried on, subject to the laws of the United States, and to the limitations and in pursuance of the regulations which are prescribed by the Secretary of the Treasury in his order of this date, which is appended to this Proclamation.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the Seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the City of Washington, this twelfth day of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand [L. S.] eight hundred and sixty-two, and of the Independence of the United States the eighty-sixth.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

By the President:

WILLIAM H. SEWARD, Secretary of State.

[The regulations of the Secretary of the Treasury, alluded to in the Proclamation, have not been received. They will be published to-morrow.]

AFFAIRS AT NEW ORLEANS.

Gen. BUTLER had not arrived in New Orleans on the 27th ultimo, and the rebel Mayor and Aldermen were still in authority. They had agreed to preserve order in the city, and in a proclamation the Mayor asks the citizens to retire to their houses by nine o'clock at night. The city was cut off from all connexion with the region from which it drawn its supplies and famine stared the people in the face. The Picayune urges that the bakers and provision merchants should open their shops, and mentions as "most reprehensible conduct" that many persons refuse to take Confederate notes. The Crescent of the 28th speaks of the same circumstance, but in a more hopeful tone, adding that "there may possibly follow partial resumptions in dealings in coin." The decrease in coin in the New Orleans Banks in the week from April 9th to 16th amounted to $837,000. The Crescent states that a general redemption of the circulation of the Banks had been going on, probably to prevent the rebel General Lovell from carrying off the specie as Floyd did from Nashville. On the 21st and 22d "three of the Banks redeemed their circulation, others in part." But on the next day a mandate, in the shape of a "general request," was received from Richmond forbidding them to pay out more coin. On Thursday the news that our ships had passed the forts created a panic in the city, and the Banks requested their depositors to withdraw their valuables, and refused to be responsible, and since then they have been closed. It is to be hoped that their coin and bullion has been preserved.

There were sales of sugar and molasses up to Thursday, the 24th, but on Friday, says the Crescent—

"A lawless rabble, it can be termed, commenced, during the burning of cotton, the breaking up of hogsheads of sugar and forcing barrels of molasses, carrying it off in the most approved style of communism. The scene at the sugar depot at this time is too desolate to require more than a brief notice in this column."

Meantime trains have ceased to run on the only railroad which connects the city with the North: shipments by river have also been stopped by the enemy above, whose aim is apparently to create a famine in New Orleans, and the Crescent justly remarks that "the food question looks disheartening unless some providential aid turns up in our favor." It is probable that the descent of Commodore Foote's flotilla and the capture of Mobile will open the road to supplies for the city.

Great as are the hardships which the people of the city are suffering at present, there is evidently a feeling of relief and hopefulness, even in the Crescent, which has been hitherto one of the most virulent secession sheets. "We entertain hopes," says that journal, "that the future in store for our city will remunerate us for all the trouble and despondency which is now suspended over the community."

From the New Orleans Bee of April 28.

Notice.—The subscribers will continue taking Confederate notes for produce and groceries, or the payments of debts due them. QUEYROUZE BROS.

APRIL 29, 1862. G. PASCAL.

Commenting on the above the Bee has the following:

A NOBLE EXAMPLE.—Messrs. Queyrouze & Bros. and G. Pascal announce in our advertising column that they continue to receive Confederate notes for produce and groceries and in payment of debts due them. Let every true-hearted Southerner follow this excellent and praiseworthy example.

From the New Orleans Picayune of April 28.

We learn that dealers in provisions and other necessary articles of trade refuse, in some cases, to receive Confederate money in payment for their goods. This is very reprehensible, and is the cause of no little distress to poor people, who, *on the faith of the representations made to them by the authorities*, have taken this money, and have now no other.

From the New Orleans Picayune of April 26.

During the confusion incident to the events of yesterday, license was taken by many persons to possess themselves of articles of private property from the levee and the stores and warehouses in the vicinity. The Mayor has issued a proclamation warning all such to restore them articles to his office, upon penalty of being proceeded against to the full extent of the law.

PROCLAMATION BY THE MAYOR.

Mayoralty of New Orleans,
City Hall, April 26, 1862.

To the Keepers of Grocery and Provision Stores:

The city authorities request that all keepers of grocery stores and other establishments where provisions are sold immediately open their respective places of business, and not force the authorities to measures they would wish to avoid. It is also recommended that the ordinary currency continue to be received. It is as good now as it ever has been, and there is no reason to reject it. Those who refuse it must share the evils and inconveniences they participate in inflicting on the community. It is hoped that a spirit of accommodation will now be evinced by all persons. Those individuals who hold Confederate money not wish to part with it can have it exchanged for city notes by applying to the Committee of Public Safety. For the better preservation of the public order, it is particularly desired that all citizens be home at nine P. M., and that ladies and children remain within doors as much as possible.

JOHN T. MONROE, Mayor.

From the New Orleans Crescent of April 28.

There were no gatherings on the flags of Canondelet street. In and about the City Hall and on Lafayette the groups of citizens were immense. We were astounded at the larger numbers of women and children that promenaded the several streets having their destination on Canondelet. In course, there was nothing of a belligerative nature thought of; the chief attraction was in and about the City Hall. The proceedings of the City Council will be found elsewhere. A number of the Federal vessels passed up the river on Saturday evening, both returning and coming down.

Most of the different Consulates, or the representatives of foreign governments, are all displayed from their respective offices, excepting in two of three in-

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IMPORTANT RUMOR FROM FRANCE.

NEW YORK, MAY 10.—The steamship Etna arrived at eight o'clock with dates from Queenstown to the 1st instant.

The Paris correspondent of the London Herald writes that a strong feeling is growing up here (Paris) in favor of an intervention in American affairs. The impression is powerful as to some considerable movement among the Northern party in Paris. It is believed that every obstruction has been made by the French Cabinet to Lord Palmerston, with a view to joint action in putting an end to the war, which, according to official information received here, is as far from a termination as ever. The Paris correspondent of the Daily News gives a similar rumor, derived both from French and American sources, and says that the two Governments are seriously thinking of intervention as mediators.

From London, May 1st, by Telegraph to Queenstown.

The Journal of St. Petersburgh of the 1st says doubts the probability of the Western Powers interfering in American affairs.

PARIS, MAY 1.—The French Press states that negotiations, with the object of diplomatic intervention relative to maritime affairs in America, is the recognition of the Southern States by the principal States in Europe, and that such negotiations had been carried on between Paris and London since the month of April. Instructions in that sense had been sent to Mr. Mercier, when the late battles are said to have decided the French Government to abstain from intervention for the present.

COMMERCE WITH SOUTHERN PORTS.

The following regulations, referred to in the PRESIDENT'S Proclamation of yesterday, were not received in time to appear with that instrument:

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, MAY 12, 1862.

Regulations Relating to Trade with Ports opened by Proclamation.

1. To vessels clearing from foreign ports and destined to ports opened by the Proclamation of the President of the United States of this date—namely, Beaufort, in North Carolina, Port Royal, in South Carolina, and New Orleans, in Louisiana—licenses will be granted by Consuls of the United States upon satisfactory evidence that the vessels so licensed will convey no persons, property, or information contraband of war, either to or from the said ports; which licenses shall be exhibited to the collector of the port to which said vessels may be respectively bound, immediately on arrival, and, if required, to any officer in charge of the blockade; and on leaving either of said ports every vessel will be required to have a clearance from the Collector of the Customs according to law, showing no violation of the conditions of the license. Any violation of said conditions will involve the forfeiture and condemnation of the vessel and cargo, and the exclusion of all parties concerned from any further privilege of entering the United States during the war for any purpose whatever.

2. To vessels of the United States clearing coastwise for the ports aforesaid, licenses can only be obtained from the Treasury Department.

3. In all other respects the existing blockade remains in full force and effect as hitherto established and maintained, nor is it relaxed by the proclamation, except in regard to the ports to which the relaxation is by that instrument expressly applied.

S. P. CHASE, Secretary of the Treasury.

Three of the able articles in the last North American Review, have been issued separately in pamphlet form, namely, "Constitutional Law," by Hon. Joel Parker; "The Mississippi River," by Edwin H. Abbott, and "The American Board of Foreign Missions," by the Rev. Dr. Peabody.

Intelligencer du 14 de Mars 1862.

Indice

1ª Secção. N.º 14. Maranhão 14 de Março 1862.
Noticias da guerra civil.

Rep. pelo L. N.º de 24 de Junho 1862.

Secção Central
Confidencial
N 13.

Legação Imperial do Brasil nos Estados Unidos
Washington em 15 de Maio de 1862.

Illm.o e Exm.o Snr.

Em additamento ao que tive a honra de referir a V. Ex.a em minha confidencial desta Secção e serie, de N.o 8, cumpre-me hoje elevar ao seu conhecimento a inclusa copia que confidencialmente me communicou Mr. de Limburg, Ministro dos Paizes Baixos, de uma nota dirigida pelo seu Governo a Mr. Pike, Ministro dos Estados Unidos na Haya, relativa ainda á tam debatida questão do Sumter.

O Governo neerlandes por ella responde negativamente a duas exigencias que lhe fizera o de Washington: persistindo em considerar os insurgentes do Sul como belligerantes; e recusando-se a revogar as medidas adoptadas por Mr. Strens em 14 de Dezembro 1862, e a restabelecer as do Barão Van Zuylen de 15 de Outubro de 1861, sobre a admissão dos vasos de guerra tanto federaes como Confederados que demandassem os portos de sua jurisdicção.

Na mesma copia achará V. Ex.a confirmado tudo quanto em minha citada Confidencial N.o 8

A. Illm.o e Exm.o Snr. Benevenuto Augusto de Magalhães Taques

referi á cerca da arribada do vapor de guerra
americano "Iroquois" á Ilha de Curaçáo.

Digne-se V. Ex.ª aceitar os reiterados
protestos do meu profundo respeito e alta consideração.

Miguel Maria Lisboa

Copia annexa a confidencial da secção central
N.º 13. serie de 1862.

La Haye, ce 1st Avril 1862.

Monsieur,

Pour faire suite à ma communication du 1.er de ce mois, j'ai l'honneur de porter à votre connaissance que le Gouv.t des Pays Bas croit devoir persister dans les principes soutenus en 1861, et, quelque soit son désir de pouvoir être agréable au Cab.t de Washington, ne saurait retirer aux États soi-disant confédérés, les droits de belligérants, ni modifier les instructions données au mois de decembre 1861, aux autorités coloniales relativement a la durée du séjour des vaisseaux armés des États du Nord et du Sud dans les ports Neerl.s, sans limite de temps, ainsi qu'à la faculté qui leur a été donnée de charger de la houille sans limite de quantité. Un nouvel examen de la question n'a fait que confirmer le Gouv.t du Roi dans l'opinion défendue par ceux qui l'ont précédé au pouvoir, savoir que la guerre civile existe en Amérique, et que les Pays Bas, ayant proclamé leur neutralité, il s'en suivrait logiquement, que les États soi-disant Confédérés devraient être reconnus comme belligerants.

Cette opinion, basée en theorie sur l'autorité des meilleurs publicistes et confirmée dans la pratique par la conduite suivie, non seulement à une époque antérieure, mais encore dans les temps modernes par les principales Puissances Européennes, et ce que plus est par les États Unis eux mêmes, cette opinion a guidé les ministres du Roi dans leur ligne de conduite vis à vis des deux parties en presence en Amerique et elle est la même que celle qui a prévalu dans les conseils de la France, de la Gr.e Bretagne et d'autres Puissances.

Après les développements dans les quels

sont entrées à ce sujet les communications à la Légation des Etats Unis en date du 17 Sept.re, des 18 et 19 Oct.re et du 14 Déc.re 1861, il sera sans doute inutile d'y revenir, ou de les appuyer de nouveaux arguments.

Reconnus comme belligérants, les Etats Sécessionnistes pouvaient, d'après le droit des gens, armer des Corsaires, et ceux-ci ne pouvaient être traités en pirates, comme le voulait le Cabt de Washington, qui ne voyait dans les dits Etats que des rebelles et dans la rupture par eux du pacte fédéral qu'une rebellion.

En outre, tous leurs vaisseaux armés ne pouvaient pas être regardés, prima facie, comme Corsaires; ceci gît dans la nature même des choses et résulte également de la définition de corsaire (privateer). Il s'en suivrait conséquemment de l'attitude prise par le Gouvt de S.M., que les vaisseaux de guerre des deux parties devaient être admis, aux mêmes conditions dans les ports de S.B., nos proclamations n'excluant que les corsaires, le cas de détresse excepté.

Cette conséquence fut admise, en ce qui regarde la France, par Monsr. Dayton, le Mtre Américain à Paris, qui écrit à Mr. Seward le 12 Juin 1861: "that part of the declaration" (la déclaration française du 10 Juin) "which "puts the vessells of the U.S. in the same category as the "vessels of the confederate states, may, I think, be justly "complained of; but this grows almost necessarily out "of the recognition of those States as belligerants"

La reconnaissance des droits de belligérants aux Etats sécessionnistes n'est pas une question d'opportunité ni de politique; si tel était le cas, on pourrait en discuter le maintien en rapport avec les demandes toujours variables de cette dernière.

Mais il s'agit ici d'une question de droit des gens, d'une conséquence inhérente à la position des neutres vis-à-vis des belligérants.

Je me contenterai de citer ici un auteur généralement estimé, M. Hautefeuille, droits et devoirs des nations neutres I. 460

"Les nations dit-il, "qui désirent rester neutres, "doivent accepter la possession de fait, si elles veulent "être respectées par les deux parties, elles doivent les "reconnaître et les respecter également toutes les deux. "Le prince étranger qui refuserait de remplir les "devoirs de la neutralité envers les insurgés ne "saurait exiger d'eux d'être regardé comme neutre. "il serait à leurs yeux l'allié de leur ennemi et ils "le traiteraient comme tel avec justice"

Le Gouvt du Roi est dès lors dans l'impossibilité de changer la ligne de conduite suivie jusqu'ici. Comment d'ailleurs pourrait il, en ne concédant plus aux Etats du Sud les droits de belligérants, en excluant leurs vaisseaux de ses ports, en les traitant en un mot en pirates, leur appliquer un traitement, devant lequel les Etats Unis eux mêmes ont reculé, ainsi qu'il a été observé dans l'office du 14 déc. 1861?

Les Etats du Nord n'ont pas condamné comme pirates les corsaires de la Confederation du Sud, mais les ont considérés comme des combattants légitimes. Nous ne pouvons faire plus que le Gouvt de l'Union. C'est ce que faisait remarquer déjà, au mois de juin 1861, Lord Russell dans sa dépêche à Lord Lyons (N. America I p. 42.

"We could not treat 5 000 000 of men, "who had declared their independence, like a band of "marauders or filibusters. If we had done so, we "should have done more than the U.S. themselves..... "We surely could not be expected to go beyond the "U. St. Gouvt themselves in measures of severity."

Il faut donc bien reconnaître que dans de telles conditions, et quels que soient nos regrets

des maux qui désolent actuellement la Grande République Amér.e, le Gouv.t du Roi ne peut considérer les deux parties contendantes autrement que comme deux belligérants, employant l'un contre l'autre les forces dont ils disposent, conformément aux principes du droit des Gens.

Il se réfère à ses communications antérieures et répète les assurances données itératièrement, qu'en continuant d'accueillir dans les ports Neerl. les vaisseaux de guerre des Etats du Nord et des Etats Sécessionnistes l'on ne souffrira pas que ces navires fassent de l'un ou l'autre de ces ports la base de leurs opérations contre le commerce de leurs adversaires.

Je passe maintenant à la seconde des demandes contenues dans votre lettre du 22 Mars d.r, savoir que le Gouv.t des Pays Bas, s'il refuse d'exclure de ses ports les vaisseaux des confédérés, veuille retourner aux mesures restrictives, adoptées lorsque M. le B.on Van Zuylen se trouvait à la tête du Department des Aff. étrangères, et qui ont été changées depuis sous M. Strens.

A cet égard je me permettrai de vous faire observer Monsieur, que je ne saurais comprendre comment votre Gouv.t peut désirer le rétablissement de mesures, que naturellement ont été et seraient encore applicables aux deux parties, et qui ont dans le temps été cause que le vaisseau de l'Union, l'"Iroquois" n'a pas voulu entrer dans le port de Curaçao, sous l'empire des dites mesures restrictives.

C'est à cette occasion, que ces dernières ont été modifiées, ce qui a porté à votre connaissance le 30 Dec.e 1861.

Il résulte des informations parvenues depuis au Gouv.t que le nouveau commandant

de l'"Iroquois" s'est montré extrêmement satisfait de voir les precedentes mesures restrictives retirées et d'avoir ainsi la faculté de charger autant de houille qu'il le désirait.

Ces mesures sont favorables également au commerce Neerl. avec les Etats Unis, en sorte que les intérêts des deux pays se trouvent en parfaite harmonie.

Si l'on en revenait maintenant aux instructions données antérieurement au mois de décembre 1861, le Gouv.t des P.B. non-seulement pourrait être taxé à bon droit d'inconséquence, mais il froisserait ses propres intérêts aussi bien que ceux de l'Union, attendu que la conséquence des dites instructions serait, ainsi qu'il a été observé dans la communication du B.on V. Zuylen, en date du 29 Oct.e 1861, - que les vaisseaux de guerre des Etats Unis aussi ne pourraient non plus séjourner dans les ports Neerl. aux Indes occidentales pendant plus de deux fois 24 heures, ni s'y approvisionner de houille pour une marche de plus de 24 heures.

Le Cab.t de la Haye ne refusera jamais à celui de Washington rien, qui soit réellement juste ou même non essentiel ni préjudiciable aux droits et aux intérêts qu'il est appelé à défendre. Il abandonne avec confiance au Gouv.t de la République l'appréciation équitable des motifs, qui ont, dans la conjoncture présente, guidé la politique des Ministres du Roi et il ose nourrir l'espoir, que le jugement qu'on en portera à Washington sera conforme aux sentiments de bienveillance sincère qui existent si heureusement entre les deux peuples et leurs gouvernements respectifs.

Veuillez agréer, Mr. &ca.

Monsieur Pike

Minre. Rest. des États Unis d'Amerique

(Assignado) P.rd Maesen de Sombreff.

Conforme

Lionel de Alencar

Directoria Geral
Secção Central

Legação do Brasil nos Estados Unidos
Washington em 16 de Maio 1862

Recebido

Illmo e Exmo Snr.

Devendo eu partir amanhan para Annapolis, a fim de conferenciar com o Snr Commandante da Corveta a Vapor "Paraense", chegada hontem áquelle porto, sobre o melhor modo de dar execução ás ordens Imperiaes relativas á estação da dita corveta neste paiz, não me será possivel remetter por este vapor o Relatorio publico do corrente. Para supprit-o recommendei ao Secretario desta Legação que preparasse uma revista dos principaes successos politicos occorridos depois do meu ultimo officio, e a remetto-a a V. Exc. com o presente.

Rogo por tanto a V. Exc. se sirva elevar ao conhecimento de Sua Exc. o Snr Ministro a referida revista, explicando-lhe o que levo exposto.

Pela Barca Banshee que hontem largou de Baltimore, remetti varias communicações officiaes e documentos, ao Ministerio de Negocios Estrangeiros.

Tenho a honra de reiterar a V. Exc. os protestos de minha particular estima e distincta consideração

Illmo e Exmo Snr. Conselheiro Joaquim Maria Nascentes de Azambuja

Miguel Maria Lisboa

Annexo ao Officio de 16 de maio de 1862 à Directoria Geral.

Resumo das noticias politicas dos Estados Unidos

Washington 18 de maio de 1862.

§ 1º. Operações militares. A guerra recrudesce, e parece tocar à uma crise; a situação approxima-se dessa phase de excitação extrema cuja longa duração é de ordinario impossivel, e que torna as reacções infalliveis. Assim, na falta de uma solução definitiva, o que em geral não se crê provavel por meio das armas, a guerra tenda em pouco tempo a fazer uma pausa.

Entretanto, a serie de successos dos Federaes inaugurada pela tomada do Forte Henri, e cujo fio percorre a extensa linha de acontecimentos que mais ou menos têm aberto às forças Unionistas as portas de 10 Estados que juraram a Constituição da Nova-Confederação, — isto é, — o Missouri, o Kentucki, o Tennessee, as Duas Carolinas, a Georgia, a Florida, a Virginia e a Louisiana —, vae-se prolongando na mesma continuidade em favor da causa da União.

Aos ultimos feitos que entregárão as armas Federaes o Forte Macon, a Nova-Orleans, Yorktown e Williamsburg tem-se hoje que aggregar a occupação das cidades de Norfolk, Portsmouth e Suffolk abandonadas pelo inimigo, o incendio do famoso vaso de guerra encouraçado — o Merrimac — pelos proprios Confederados, e a retirada acossada do exercito do Sul diante das forças do Norte até junto aos muros de Richmond.

A' excepção do ultimo destes acontecimentos, todos

os mais forão obtidos sem custar a menor gôta de sangue aos Federaes. O abandono de Norfolk, resolvido em conselho militar presidido pelo Secretario da guerra do Sul logo depois da evacuação das linhas de Yorktown e Williamsburg, pôz aquella cidade, assim como as de Suffolk e de Portsmouth - celebre pelo seo arsenal, à mercê dos Unionistas que não tiverão outro trabalho mais que o de entrar e occupal-as; ao mesmo tempo, como uma consequencia daquella resolução, procura-se explicar o incendio inesperado do formidavel Navio, cuja missão unica parece ter sido de abrir uma nova epocha na sciencia da guerra naval, deixando de sua curta, mas notavel existencia, um nome historico e uma apparição legendaria.

Quanto porem à retirada do inimigo, o exercito Confederado apezar de perseguido à ponta de lança, mostrou em diversos choques que não fugia, mas simplesmente que escolhia outro campo de batalha mais azado para deffender a Capital do Sul ameaçada por todos os lados pelos trez corpos em que foi retalhado o grande exercito do Potomac, e que ao mando dos Generaes Mac-Clellan, Banks e Mac-Dowell se precipitão sobre ella. Em um desses recontros, sobretudo, que tomou o nome de Combate de West-Point e que é considerado como a maior batalha que tem tido logar até aqui na peninsula Virginianna, a retaguarda confederada repellio as Divizões Unionistas Franklin e Sedgwich do Corpo de exercito do General Mac-Clellan, fortes de 20,000 homens. Segundo a phrase da imprensa, os Confederados nesta occasião mettidos entre dous fogos batterão-se com a coragem do desespero, conseguindo continuar a sua retirada em linha e boa ordem.

No momento em que escrevo essa face do theatro da guerra apresenta a seguinte vista em que se fitão todos os olhos. O exercito Confederado da Virginia ao mando em chefe dos Generaes Lee e J. Johnston acampa nas margens do rio Chickahominy à algumas milhas de Richmond, onde se espera em poucos dias a grande batalha que tem de decidir da sorte da Capital da Nova Confederação. Mac-Clellan, que dos tres Generaes do antigo exercito do Potomac parece aquelle a quem os ultimos acontecimentos apontão como destinado a dar o primeiro assalto sobre a cidade, dirige-se para alli em marcha battida, e data o seo ultimo despacho telegraphico de Cumberland não muito distante do acampamento do inimigo. Mac-Dowell, ou porque não haja podido avançar de Fredericksburg, ou porque, como se diz, tenha ordens de manter-se formando um centro de appoio naquella posição, d'onde poderá correr à deffesa de Washington em caso de perigo e dar a mão à Mac-Clellan em caso de derrota conserva-se ainda alli estacionario. Banks finalmente cuja marcha pelo valle do Shenandoah ao longo das Montanhas azues tem sido disputada palmo a palmo pela affamada Cavallaria de Ashby que guarda a retaguarda da divizão do General Jackson acha-se a 14 milhas da cidade de Staunton, onde o General Confederado fortifica-se para impedir a sua juncção ao grosso do exercito unionista. Ao mesmo tempo as canhoneiras federaes, tendo o Monitor, o Galena e o Naugatuck a sua frente sobem o rio James para secundar o assalto do General Mac-Clellan sobre a Capital, e crê-se geralmente que se conseguirem batter as canhoneiras Confederadas que lhes esbarrão o caminho, entre as quaes se achão a Yorktown, a Jamestown e todas as outras que estacionarão

em Norfolk à excepção do Merrimac, Richmond não poderá resistir e succumbirá.

Nesta hypothese para muitos infallivel, mas de que não é desarrasoado duvidar ainda, visto que a batalha que deve ter logar nas margens do Chicahominy é filha de um plano maduramente combinado dos Confederados que não duvidarão sacrificar Yorktown, Williamsburg e Norfolk à escolha daquella localidade, ja se diz que a séde do Governo do Sul será transportada para Danville no Condado de Pittsylvania sobre as fronteiras da Carolina do Norte, à 130 milhas ao Sudoeste da Capital actual. Revella-se desse facto a intenção decidida em que estão os Confederados de não se renderem qualquer que seja o revez que sobrevenha, e de se entranharem sem abatter as armas nos Estados centraes onde tudo inclina à crer que, pelo menos por ora, os Federaes não os acompanharão.

No outro lado do theatro da guerra, igualmente importante, e onde como na Virginia se confrontão tambem dous grandes exercitos que se calculão em mais de 100,000 homens cada um, vê-se o General Beauregard, cuja retirada de Corynthe no Tennessee annunciada à sahida do paquete passado foi depois formalmente desmentida, conservar-se sempre firme nas suas trincheiras, oppondo uma resistencia inabalavel ao grosso do exercito do General Halleck.

Diversas tentativas nesse sentido da parte dos Federaes tem sido frustradas e a mais importante dellas que deo logar ao combate denominado de Farrington o General Confederado Braxton Bragg derrotou completamente a Divisão unionista do General Porter de 30000 homens, tomando-lhe a artilharia e fazendo-lhe um

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numero avultado de mortos, feridos e prisioneiros.

Uma batalha geral é alli igualmente esperada a cada momento entre os dous Generaes em chefe, e pela data de uma ordem do dia do General Beauregard que a annuncia aos seus soldados é de suppor que neste momento ja tenha ella tido logar. Querem mesmo alguns, pelo silencio que guarda o telegrapho Official sobre as operações militares do Tennessee, que Beauregard ja deve ter avançado sobre as forças do General Halleck, e que a esta hora ou fel-as recuar sem aceitar combate, ou conta mais uma de suas victorias sanguinolentas como Bull-Run e Pittsburg-Landing. Nada porem tem vindo ainda confirmar estes rumores de um modo positivo.

O Forte Pillow ou Wright que por outro lado ajuda Beauregard à sustentar Memphis continua ainda em pé, e um combate naval que ultimamente teve logar no Mississipi entre as Canhoneiras Confederadas que o auxilião e a frota de Morteiros do Commodore Foote veio provar, que as esperanças daquelles que confião, que o Forte não será tomado, não são despidas de fundamento. Nesse combate as canhoneiras Confederadas supportarão o choque das Federaes e resistirão ao attaque com vantagens.

São estes os acontecimentos mais importantes do momento sobre as operações de guerra, e em que se resume a parte mais interessante da situação militar do paiz; todas as outras perdem de vista a seo lado.

Entretanto talvez não seja de mais mencionar de entre as ultimas noticias chegadas da Nova Orleans a que refere ter o General Butler que se acha intimamente de posse da cidade, proclamado conforme o estylo a lei

marcial e feito prender o Maire e os membros da Municipalidade por não terem querido prestar juramento de submissão ao Governo dos Estados Unidos.

Este facto a ser certo prova ao mesmo tempo o despotismo de que lanção mão os Federaes para conservar as suas conquistas e a crença quasi universal de que não existe espirito algum unionista nos Estados dissidentes. Na verdade uma cousa parece segura, e vem a ser, que a antiga União da Constituição de Washington, seja a conquista material do Sul pelo Norte a mais completa, nunca mais será possivel.

§º 2º. – Congresso. A Camara dos Representantes adoptou por uma maioria de 85 votos contra 50 um Bill prohibindo a escravidão em todos os Territorios dos Estados-Unidos.

Um outro Bill organisando um Governo Territorial em Azona foi igualmente votado.

No Senado passou a Lei estabelecendo a percepção de impostos directos nos districtos em estado de insurreição.

O Bill de Taxas porem ainda não entrou em discussão nessa Camara, e segundo se diz não será votado senão na proxima sessão do anno seguinte, sendo substituido provisoriamente por uma lei parcial de impostos cujos artigos indigitados principalmente são o tabaco e o imposto de sello nos papeis de commercio.

§º 3º. Abolicionismo. O General Hunter ha pouco investido do Departamento Militar do Sul acaba de lançar uma Proclamação ultra-abolicionista que produz neste momento uma grande excitação em Washington onde apenas ha 3 dias chegou a noticia. O Correio dos Estados Unidos de 17 de maio corrente faz uma justa apreciação daquella medida, cuja integra é a seguinte. – "Os tres Estados da Georgia, Florida e Carolina do Sul, comprehendidos no Departamento a meo cargo, havendo-se deliberadamente declarado fora do poder dos Estados-Unidos, e tendo tomado armas contra elles, tornou-se uma necessidade declaral-os submittidos ás consequencias da lei marcial, o que foi feito em 25 de abril ultimo. Mas como a escravidão e a lei marcial não podem coexistir uma ao lado da outra em um paiz livre, os individuos até aqui escravos nos tres Estados da Georgia, Florida e Carolina do Sul são pela presente declarados livres para sempre."

§º 4º. Outras noticias. Mr. Seward recusou conceder uma audiencia ao Snr Arboledo, enviado pelo Governo de facto do General Mosquera de Nova-Granada em missão extraordinaria junto a este Governo. O Secretario de Estado parece por este modo repellir a doutrina do reconhecimento dos Governos de facto, que entretanto foi posta em principio pelos proprios Estados-Unidos no tempo do notavel estadista americano Webster.

Boatos chegados ultimamente da Europa mencionando uma proxima intervenção da França e da Inglaterra nos negocios da America teem produzido alguma inquietação mesmo nos Circulos officiaes desta Capital. Entretanto os fundamentos em que se baseão esses rumores têm sido tantas veses póstos em circulação e contrariados, que na ausencia de provas seguras não merecem menção.

Finalmente feixo este resumo, communicando a chegada á salvamento da Corveta de guerra Paraense na manhã do dia 15 á Annapolis, onde se acha neste

momento o Chefe desta Legação.

Additamento

19 de maio. Um Despacho telegraphico datado de hontem de Williamsburg e que acaba de aqui chegar manda a noticia que as Canhoneiras Federaes que subião o Rio James não poderão resistir ao fogo do Forte Darling a 7 milhas abaixo de Richmond, havendo o Monitor, o Gallena e a maior parte dellas se recolhido a Ilha Jamestown para reparar as avarias soffridas. O mesmo despacho acrescenta, que o Naugatuck saltou ao primeiro fogo, e que a mortandade do Combate é consideravel da parte dos Unionistas. A voz publica refere o facto como uma derrota completa dos vasos Federaes. —

Outro despacho telegraphico chegado ao mesmo tempo dá a vanguarda do General Mac-Clellan em Rottom-Bridge a 15 milhas de Richmond, e o grosso do exercito pouco atrás em White-House.

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20 de maio. O Snr Conselheiro Lisboa acha-se já de volta a esta Capital. A Corveta Paraense fica ancorada em Baltimore, para onde se transportara de Annapolis no dia seguinte a sua chegada, trazendo nessa occasião a seo bordo o Secretario de Estado da Marylandia que para ali ao mesmo tempo se encaminhava.

Nada mais de interesse.

Leonel M. de Alencar
Secretario da Legação Imperial em Washington

UNE PROCLAMATION DU GÉNÉRAL HUNTER

M. le général Hunter a été investi, il quelques semaines, du commandement rême dans le département militaire Sud, qui embrasse la Caroline du Sud, Georgie et la Floride. Il serait naturel upposer que sa mission consiste d'a- à conduire énergiquement les opé- ons stratégiques, puis à concilier les ulations reconquises au gouvernement ral. Tel doit être en effet le mandat l a reçu du Président ; mais à côté e mandat, M. Hunter en a reçu du i abolitioniste un autre qu'il a bien ement à cœur de remplir : celui de ertir la guerre en une lutte sauvage fermer sans retour les dernières qui pourraient demeurer ouvertes à tablissement de l'Union.

vertu de ce rôle, M. Hunter s'est gardé de perdre son précieux temps éparatifs de victoires ; il l'a réservé entier pour s'occuper d'armer le contre le blanc. Son premier ex- en ce genre a été une tentative ée pour organiser des régiments à l'aide des quelques centaines d'es- réunis autour de lui. L'essai n'a é heureux. Le nègre a montré aussi empressement à s'enrôler qu'à tra- r, et encore moins de dispositions à er aux chances d'une balle sa liber- rouvée. Ce premier échec n'a pas moins découragé le général négro- , par une proclamation datée du 9 il vient de décréter l'émancipation sse, immédiate et absolue, de tous claves, dans les trois Etats qui re- de son commandement.

ibellé de cette mesure est trop ex- inaire pour que nous n'en repro- ns pas le texte. Voici en quels ter- est conçu :

trois Etats de la Georgie, de la Floride et de ne du Sud, formant le département mili- Sud, ont volontairement déclaré qu'ils ne plus rester sous la protection des Etats- mérique. Ils ont de plus pris les armes con- . C'était donc une nécessité militaire que de rer soumis aux conséquences de la loi mar- est ce qui a été fait le 25 du mois d'avril

, comme l'esclavage et la loi martiale ne peuvent n à côté de l'autre dans un pays libre, les per- qui dans ces trois Etats, la Georgie, la Floride roline du Sud, ont été jusqu'ici possédées esclaves, sont par les présentes déclarées our toujours. »

considérant sur lequel M. Hunter sa détermination est, sans contre- n des plus curieux spécimens de lo- qu'il soit possible d'imaginer. Mo- l'abolition de l'esclavage sur ce que institution est incompatible avec la rtiale, est une idée tellement pro- que l'on s'y perd. Il y a toutefois e chose de plus incompréhensible e dans le bizarre rapprochement qui ntre la loi martiale et le pays libre. u'à présent, une notion généralement e faisait de la loi martiale une sus- ion temporaire de la liberté ; M. er a changé cela ; désormais, on qu'un pays devient libre quand on t en état de siége ; les populations ici peu sensibles aux douceurs de liberté peuvent se le tenir pour dit. ut grotesque cependant que soit la forme, cet ukase abolitioniste

point de vue de l'humanité, [illegible] effet qu'ait pu s'en promettre M. Hu[illegible] a été nécessairement de mettre la t[illegible] et le poignard aux mains des nè[illegible] puisque, maître à peine de quel[illegible] milles du littoral des Etats-Unis [illegible] commande nominalement, il ne sa[illegible] avoir en vue une émancipation séri[illegible] régulière et sagement conduite. C'e[illegible] un genre de philanthropie passable[illegible] barbare. D'un autre côté, c'est un m[illegible] non moins singulier de calmer le Su[illegible] de l'amener à déposer les armes, q[illegible] réaliser d'un trait de plume les a[illegible] hensions les plus extrêmes qu'il ai[illegible] mais pu concevoir pour sa propr[illegible] Bien des gens ont été accusés de t[illegible] son, qui n'ont pas fait depuis un an[illegible] cause unioniste, la centième parti[illegible] mal irréparable que vient de lui ca[illegible] en un seul jour le commandant du d[illegible] tement du Sud.

Nous avons dit irréparable, ma[illegible] l'attente où nous sommes de voir l'o[illegible] du jour de M. Hunter rejeté par le [illegible] sident. Il faudrait en effet que M. [illegible] coln mentît à tout ce qu'il a dit et depuis qu'il est au pouvoir, pour la[illegible] subsister cette œuvre à la fois ridicu[illegible] insensée. Il faudrait en outre qu'il a[illegible] l'interversion complète des pouvoir[illegible] cessât de prendre la Constitution co[illegible] principe de conduite, pour permett[illegible] un général de bouleverser des institut[illegible] auxquelles le Congrès lui-même se r[illegible] la faculté de toucher. A tous ces ti[illegible] nous sommes persuadés que le com[illegible] dant du département du Sud sera d[illegible] voué, comme le fut dans le temps le[illegible] néral Fremont pour un acte beauc[illegible] moins absolu. Mais le coup moral res[illegible] porté et le Sud verra plus que jam[illegible] dans le Nord un irréconciliable enne[illegible] Tel sera l'unique fruit d'une mesure [illegible] l'esprit de parti a seul inspiré, et [illegible] s'accordent à réprouver les considérati[illegible] d'humanité, de patriotisme, de sage p[illegible] tique et d'opportunité.

NOUVELLES DU JOUR.

VIRGINIE.

Il y a évidemment un grand nom[illegible] d'opérations militaires dont on ne [illegible] pas compte au public. Sans parler de l[illegible] scurité des événements du côté de [illegible] rinth, on nous laisse dans une comp[illegible] ignorance des mouvements des arm[illegible] dans la vallée de la Shenandoah e[illegible] Virginie occidentale. Ainsi, nous ap[illegible] nons par le *Dispatch* de Richmond [illegible] *Jackson* n'a pas évacué Staunton, co[illegible] on l'avait dit d'abord, et que Banks e[illegible] quatorze milles de cette ville. De son[illegible] té, Milroy a battu en retraite jus[illegible] Milbury. Ce n'est pas que nous accept[illegible] sans réserves les assertions des jour[illegible] du Sud, mais leurs récits ne laissent [illegible] que de prouver que l'ouest de la Vi[illegible] nie est le théâtre d'opérations au cou[illegible] desquelles le public n'est pas ten[illegible] moins du monde.

L'*Intelligencer* [illegible] Wheeling vien[illegible]

Star of Washington
19 de Maio 1862

SECOND EDITION.

THREE O'CLOCK, P. M.

By the President of the United States of America:

A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas there appears in the public prints what purports to be a proclamation of Major General Hunter, in the words and figures following, to wit:

Headquarters Department of the South,
Hilton Head, S. C., May 9, 1862.

General Orders No. 11.—The three States of Georgia, Florida and South Carolina, comprising the military department of the south, having deliberately declared themselves no longer under the protection of the United States of America and having taken up arms against the said United States, it becomes a military necessity to declare them under martial law. This was accordingly done on the 25th day of April, 1862. Slavery and martial law in a free country are altogether incompatible; the persons in these three states—Georgia, Florida and South Carolina—heretofore held as slaves, are therefore declared forever free.

(Official) DAVID HUNTER,
Major General Commanding.
ED. W. SMITH, Acting Assistant Adjutant General.

And whereas the same is producing some excitement and misunderstanding, therefore,

I, ABRAHAM LINCOLN, President of the United States, proclaim and declare, that the government of the United States had no knowledge, information, or belief, of an intention on the part of General Hunter to issue such a proclamation; nor has it yet any authentic information that the document is genuine. And further, that neither General Hunter, nor any other commander, or person, has been authorized by the Government of the United States to make proclamations declaring the slaves of any State free; and the supposed proclamation, now in question, whether genuine or false, is altogether void, so far as respects such declaration.

I further make known that whether it be competent for me, as Commander-in-Chief of the Army and Navy, to declare the slaves of any State or States free, and whether at any time, in any case, it shall have become a necessity indispensable to the maintenance of the Government, to exercise such supposed power, are questions which, under my responsibility, I reserve to myself, and which I cannot feel justified in leaving to the decision of commanders in the field. These are totally different questions from those of police regulations in armies and camps.

On the sixth day of March last, by a special message, I recommended to Congress the adoption of a joint resolution to be substantially as follows:

Resolved, That the United States ought to cooperate with any State which may adopt a gradual abolishment of slavery, giving to such State pecuniary aid, to be used by such State in its discretion to compensate for the inconvenience, public and private, produced by such change of system.

The resolution, in the language above quoted, was adopted by large majorities in both branches of Congress, and now stands an authentic, definite, and solemn proposal of the nation to the states and people most immediately interested in the subject matter. To the people of those States I now earnestly appeal. I do not argue. I beseech you to make the arguments for yourselves. You cannot, if you would, be blind to the signs of the times. I beg of you a calm and enlarged consideration of them, ranging, if it may be, above personal and partizan politics. This proposal makes common cause for a common object, casting no reproaches upon any. It says not the pharisee. The change it contemplates would come gently as the dews of heaven, not rending or wrecking anything. Will you not embrace it? So much good has not been done, by one effort, in all past time, as, in the providence of God, it is now your high privilege to do. May the vast future not have to lament that you have neglected it.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the city of Washington this nineteenth day of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two, and of the independence of the United States the eighty-sixth.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

By the President:
WM H SEWARD, Secretary of State.

Gen. Hunter on Slavery.

Gen. HUNTER evidently thinks that a straight line is the shortest distance between two points. He does not see, moreover, why mathematical axioms should not be applicable to political problems, and is quite inclined to solve the Slavery question according to Euclid. He has issued a proclamation intended to extinguish the institution in the States of South Carolina, Georgia and Florida, by the shortest possible process,—namely, a stroke of the pen. The proclamation is a noteworthy document, and runs thus:

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE SOUTH,
HILTON HEAD, S. C., May 9, 1862.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 11.—The three States of Georgia, Florida, and South Carolina, comprising the military department of the South, having deliberately declared themselves no longer under the protection of the United States of America, and having taken up arms against the said United States, it becomes a military necessity to declare them under Martial law. This was accordingly done on the 25th day of April, 1862. *Slavery and Martial law in a free country are altogether incompatible*, the persons in these three States, Georgia, Florida and South Carolina, heretofore held as slaves, are therefore declared forever free.

(Official) DAVID HUNTER,
Major-General Commanding.
ED. W. SMITH, Assistant Adjutant General.

This reasoning will probably satisfy PHILLIPS, GARRISON and those who with them regard the destruction of Slavery as the only end to be accomplished by this war; but, unfortunately, it is not likely to satisfy anybody else. It will scarcely take its place in the law-books as a conclusive argument on the subject which it treats. It is all comprised in a single sentence. Martial law has been declared:—Slavery and martial law in a free country are incompatible; therefore, Slavery ceases to exist.

Unfortunately, as a matter of fact, Slavery and martial law are not incompatible in a free country or in any other. On the contrary they go exceedingly well together. Either of them may, or may not, be incompatible with free institutions: but they certainly are not incompatible with each other. Nothing renders martial law more easily enforced, or more necessary, than a state of Slavery,—and nothing favors Slavery more than martial law. Both rest on *force* as their basis:—both plead necessity as their justification,—and there is not the slightest reason why they should not exist together. Gen. HUNTER might just as well have proclaimed martial law and the system of apprenticeship to be incompatible, and that the latter had, therefore, ceased to exist.

There is a very large body of our people, we are well aware, who are so eager for the abolition of Slavery, that they stand ready to justify and welcome any step that may be taken toward that end. But in the long run they will find their cause retarded by the means they take to advance it. They must cultivate patience. The man who thinks the emancipation of four millions of slaves the work of an hour, or safely to be done by a stroke of the pen or a wave of the hand, may be a very sincere and conscientious man, but he certainly knows nothing whatever of human nature or the laws that govern all society. No greater cruelty could possibly be inflicted on the blacks themselves, no more certain ruin could be brought upon the industry and social existence of the Southern States, no heavier blow could be inflicted on the advancing civilization of the country and the age, than would follow the unprepared and sudden infranchisement of the negro slaves.

Gen. HUNTER has been for some time releasing those slaves who could be proved to have been employed by their masters in aiding the rebellion. This was in conformity with the law of Congress. But this latest step of his sets at defiance all law and all common sense. It seems to be simply an attempt to "cut under," (as politicians phrase it,) both Gen. FREMONT and Gen. PHELPS. It certainly goes a great way beyond either of these Generals in its attempt to take captive the abolition sentiment of the country. We do not believe that it will meet with any better success.

Gen. HUNTER has largely transcended the sphere of his duty in issuing this proclamation. He might have learned wisdom from Gen. BURNSIDE, who said, with characteristic loyalty and sagacity, in a recent letter to Mr. FOSTER:

"The Government will doubtless indicate its civil policy to Gov. STANLY, and I cannot consent, in the meantime, *to embarrass either him or the Government by initiating myself, or allowing any one else to initiate any civil policy.* From my own experience in matters of this kind, I am sufficiently embarrassed already in taking note of civil cases that absolutely require immediate attention. The occupation of North Carolina thus far is entirely military."

Gen. HUNTER would have found it wise to be as modest and as sensible as Gen. BURNSIDE. His duties in the Southern Department are purely military. He has nothing whatever to do with administering the civil government of South Carolina, Georgia, or Florida, or with regulating their domestic institutions. That matter belongs exclusively to the Government at Washington. President LINCOLN has already shown his appreciation of the difficulties that surround the subject of Slavery, and his determination to deal with it with caution, prudence, and a due regard to all the interests involved. The people of the whole country cordially approve the spirit in which he treats it, and are quite willing to permit him to take the lead in initiating some method of treating it. We do not think it wise for Gen. HUNTER to attempt to take the matter thus summarily out of his hands.

[illegible] agradecendo [illegible] a
benevolencia com que acolheu [illegible]

Baltimore em 19 de Maio de 1862.
(Resp.ª em 29 de Julho d.º)
Illm.º e Exm.º Snr. Conselheiro

No dia 1.º de corrente tive noticia em Washington, por um dos officiaes da Esquadra Ingleza surta [illegible] "Rattler", e que tinha para aquella Capital de seguir no mesmo dia para [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

[illegible] Potomac, [illegible]
[illegible] [illegible] importancia.
[illegible] [illegible] [illegible]
[illegible] [illegible] [illegible]
[illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

P.S. em 20 de Maio.
O Presidente com effeito desapprovou a proclamação
do General Hunter, como Vm. verá pelo retalho que remetto
junto do Star de Washington de hontem.
Marinha, relativamente a concerto, exame
da Madeira, entrega do apparelho

Baltimore em 26 de Maio 1862, á tarde

Illmo. Exmo. Snr. Conselheiro

Ainda tenho tempo para remetter a V. Ex.ª por este navio (a barca Washington) o Maryland News Sheet de hoje, que contem noticias que teem posto em agitação tanto a Capital como esta cidade. O General Federal Banks que pelas crestas das montanhas azues marchava sobre Richmond, foi derrotado pelos Confederados, e teve de retroceder a Harpers Ferry, e de atravessar o Potomac para a Marylandia. Esse desastre torna possivel mesmo um ataque contra a capital de Washington pelos insurgentes; e o Presidente está a toda a pressa chamando tropas do Norte para precaver

— se contra semelhante ataque, e embargou todos os caminhos de ferro para uso do Governo. Aqui reina pelas ruas a maior agitação, e a população que é eminentemente secessionista, manifesta grande regosijo.

Corre tambem que o exercito de Mac-Clellan se está batendo em Richmond; mas isto por ora é algum tanto vago.

E' o que posso communicar muito á pressa rogando a V. Ex.ª se sirva aceitar os reiterados protestos do respeito e consideração, com que tenho a honra de ser

De V. Ex.ª

Illm.º Ex.mo S.r Benevenuto A. de Magalhães Taques

o mais attencioso e obrig.do ver.or e C.or

Miguel Maria Lisboa

Presidente com effeito de

Secção Central
N. 2
Reservado

Legação Imperial do Brasil nos Estados Unidos
Baltimore em 26 de Maio 1862.

Illm.º e Exm.º Snr.

Recebi opportunamente o despacho reservado que V. Ex.ª me fez a honra de expedir pela Secção Central desse Ministerio, com o N.º 2 e a data de 20 de Fevereiro, annunciando-me a vinda a este paiz, para nelle estacionar, da Corveta a vapor "Paraense"; e começarei minha resposta por agradecer a V. Ex.ª a benevolencia, com que se dignou acolher o pedido que lhe dirigi em 14 de Dezembro do anno passado. Um dos principaes motivos porque o fiz, foi o risco, que então havia, de um rompimento entre os Estados Unidos e a Inglaterra, por causa da questão do Trent. Esse motivo cessou pouco depois com o arranjo amigavel da dita questão, mas o aspecto que actualmente apresentam as relações entre este paiz e a Europa, e a probabilidade de que, si as armas federaes não conseguirem dentro de pouco tempo a destruição do Governo e dos exercitos dos Confederados, a Europa intervenha em defesa de seus interesses, probabilidade que me é directamente annunciada em cartas que tenho de Londres,

A. Illm.º e Exm.º Snr. Benevenuto Augusto de Magalhães Taques.

me façam pensar que a presença da nossa Corve-
ta póde de um momento a outro tornar-se tam
necessaria, como a julguei em fins do anno
passado.

Nesta occasião officio ao Exm.º Snr. Ministro
da Marinha a respeito da Commissão da "Para-
ense", e para conhecimento de V. Ex.ª remetto o meu
officio junto, e a sello volante.

Digne-se V. Ex.ª aceitar os reiterados
protestos do meu profundo respeito e alta
consideração.

Miguel Maria Lisboa

1ª Secção

Nº 10.

Reservado

Legação Imperial do Brasil nos Estados Unidos

Baltimore em 26 de maio de 1862.

22
1862
70

Illmo e Exmo Snr.

Em cumprimento das ordens exaradas no Despacho Reservado Nº 1 que V. Exª me fez a honra de expedir em 7 de março passado entreguei hoje ao Snr Capitão Tenente Delphim Carlos de Carvalho, como consta do recibo junto a quantia de £ 84.15, e saquei por igual quantia contra a Legação Imperial em Londres a 3 dias de vista. Estas £ 84.15 correspondem 14.7 aos 23 dias decorridos de 9 de março em que a Corveta = Paraense = sahio do porto desta capital até o fim do mesmo mez, e £ 69.10 ao corrente quartel do anno financeiro de 1861 a 1862.

Queira-se V. Exª aceitar as reiteradas protestas do meu profundo respeito e alta consideração

A S. Exª o Snr Conselheiro

Benevenuto A. Magalhães Taques

Ministro e Secretario de Estado dos Negocios estrangeiros

&c. &c. &c.

Miguel Maria Lisboa

Secção Central
Directoria Geral

Anno financeiro de 1861 a 1862

Supprimento extraordinario.

Recebi da Legação Imperial em Washington a garantia de oitenta e quatro libras e quinze shillings, importancia da prestação authorisada pelo Illm° Snr Ministro dos Negocios Estrangeiros em Despacho de 7 de Março passado á razão de £ 67.10. por quartel, a contar do dia 9 do dito mez até o fim do quarto quartel do anno financeiro corrente.

Baltimore de Maio de 1862

Idus de Março de 1862 — £ 17.5.
Quartel de Abril a Junho — 67.10
£ 84.15.

Delfim Carlos de Carvalho

Illm° e Exm° Snr Conselheiro
Joaquim Maria Nascentes de Azambuja
Director Geral da Secretaria de Estado dos Negocios estrangeiros

1861-1862
4ª Secção

Este pagamento foi feito mediante uma letra sacada ao cambio de 114 - e as £84.15 - produziram $ 429.40
corretagem 1/8 por % 54
428.86

M. M. S.

Washington em 6 de Junho de 1862

Illmo. e Exmo. Sr. Conselheiro

Recebi-me hontem de uma visita que em companhia do Sr. Commandante do Paraense fiz a S. A. R. o Sr. Principe de Joinville que se acha no quartel general do exercito do Potomac a sete milhas de Richmond; e apenas tenho tempo para uma carta particular dar a V. Ex.ª algumas breves noticias do estado politico deste paiz.

Antes de tratar dellas peço porem venia para referir-me a uma carta que nesta data dirijo ao Exmo. Sr. Ministro da Marinha, em que refiro o que se passou com o Sr. Principe de Joinville e a probabilidade de que S. A. brevemente deixe este paiz e regresse á Europa, servindo-se talvez da nossa corveta para descer o rio James.

Os recentes successos da guerra vem ainda confirmar o que tenho expendido em meus officios sobre dous pontos; a superioridade dos recursos dos Federaes, e a completa ausencia de todo sentimento

.....

pamentos.

Não me parece por tanto provavel que os Federaes tomem a Richmond sem que se dê outra batalha, e o resultado desta é o mais incerto que se pode imaginar, pois os Confederados, ainda que inferiores em armamento e meios

unionista no Sul. Banks foi derrotado
em Shenandoah pelo General Jackson,
mas em breve tempo recebeo reforços
tam consideraveis, que apoiado por
McDowell e por Fremont, obrigou os
Confederados a retirarem-se outra vez
em direcção do Sul. Beauregard
evacuou Corynthio, e tambem mar-
chou para o Sul; Farragut adiantou-se sobre o Mis-
sissipi e ameaça a Memphis; final-
mente a ala esquerda de McClellan
foi no dia 31 do mez proximo passa-
do derrotada defronte de Richmond,
mas isso revez foi no dia seguinte
reparado, sendo a dita ala esquerda
reforçada com a maior parte do ex-
ercito do Potomac.

Desta acção de armas podemos,
o Sr. Commandante Carvalho e eu,
dizer alguma cousa, pois nos achamos
proximos ao logar em que ella se
deo no 2º dia do combate, ouvimos
a artilheria e fusileria, e no Quartel
General presenciamos tudo o que se

por ventura pela Hespanha, sinão a
Monarchia, e que os hespanhóes contrariam
o estabelecimento desta, dá sem duvida
logar a que se lhes suspeite vistas politicas
oppostas á dita independencia. Veremos
como encára o Gabinete de Madrid a
conduta do seu General: aqui ha muitos

relatava em detalhe sobre ella. Foi uma
acção cruenta e renhida, em que os Con-
federados se bateram com desespero, e
em que os federaes perderam mais de
[illegible] homens entre mortos, feridos e pri-
sioneiros, toda a bagagem e 22 canhões
da divisão Casey que estava na van-
guarda.

Quando nos achavamos no Quartel
General no domingo, 1º do corrente, cor-
ria alli que os Confederados estavam
evacuando o Richmond, mas no dia
seguinte praticaram-se varias ascensões
em balão (em uma dellas subio o Conde
de Paris comigo á altura de 900 pés)
e descobrio-se que não era isso certo,
e que pelo contrario os arrebaldes de
Richmond estavam semeados de acam-
pamentos.

Não me parece portanto provavel
que os federaes tomem a Richmond
sem que se dê outra batalha, e o ca-
so desta é o mais incerto que se pode
imaginar, pois os Confederados, ainda
que inferiores em armamento e [illegible]

mmunido ao Sul. Banks foi derrotado
[illegible] pelo General Jackson,
[illegible] em breve tempo receberão reforços
ma em breve tempo; mas que a paz da Gran
Bretanha considerava [illegible] que a paz da Gran
M.r Dowell e pelo Fremont, obrigou os
dependentes a [illegible] outra vez
me attenção do Sul. Procurei ganhar
de medição batter as costas desespe=
rados; e o Brigadeiro Contreras
trara a Richmond uma planta do
seu exercito de Largato, havendo pro-
babilidade de que decidisse a Mac Clellan.
[illegible] ainda pôde succeder, que o
Jefferson Davis vá que [illegible] a
paul impedir a occupação da sua
Capital; o mesmo sobre Lynchburgh
[illegible] dista de Richmond
cinco dias. O que [illegible] se
[illegible] sobre a desesperação dos
[illegible] faz me suppôr que
[illegible] importante
(e [illegible] a desesperação
[illegible] fronteiras pela conquista de
[illegible] e Portugal, e os
[illegible] General Butler [illegible]
Orleans, e do General Wool em Norfolk
[illegible] pode dominar o espirito
[illegible] O prisioneiro
[illegible] proclamação em que
[illegible] ordenou [illegible]
[illegible] contra as [illegible] federaes
[illegible] a ver para tratar [illegible]

por victoria pela Hespanha, disse a
Monarchia, e que os Hespanhóes contrariam
o estabelecimento desta, dá sem duvida
logar a que se Rei suspeite vistas politicas
opportas á dita independencia. Veremos
como encára o Gabinete de Madrid a
conducta do seu General: aguilha muito

[illegible] ao mesmo tempo; chamado o Mayor
da cidade protestando contra [illegible]
medida, [illegible] de seus poderes
[illegible] Protestou tambem contra
violencia que [illegible]
[illegible] obter seria diffi-
[illegible] do Governo Federal: ajuntarão-
se de [illegible] dollars em ouro que achou
depositados no Banco do Hollandez, e
[illegible] de se [illegible]
Mar hontem á noite tarde, ao chegar aqui,
que M.r Seward estava disposto a ordenar
a restituição desta somma; o [illegible]
[illegible] Herald de 30 de Março actual
[illegible] o detalhe da violencia a que me
refiro, comprehendendo [illegible] protesto
contra ella, que [illegible]
Generaes da Nova Orleans, [illegible]
do Brasil, aqui como [illegible]
[illegible] que [illegible]
[illegible] Hontem á noite chegando
Washington [illegible] a
[illegible] em casa do Ministro de Hespanha

unionista no Sul. Banks foi derrotado
em Stonewall pelo General Jackson,
mas em breve tempo recebeo reforços
tais consideraveis, que apoiado por
Mc Dowell e por Fremont, obrigou os
confederados a retirarem-se outra vez
em direcção do Sul. Beauregard

em companhia do General Prim, e
ainda pude ir á noite conhecel-o,
e conversar com elle. Não me foi pos-
sivel tocar nos negocios do Mexico,
mas observei com assombro, como ob-
servaram alguns de meus collegas
presentes, os termos de estudada cor-
dialidade com que o General trata-
va o Sr. Romero, representante do
Presidente Juarez a quem a sua Rai-
nha não ha muito se propunha
trazer á razão por meio da força.
Ahi me contaram que conversando
em trio Prim com Mr. Seward e Ro-
mero, depera o 1º cuidou ultimamente
que os Estados Unidos eram o verda-
deiro amigo do Mexico, e o Mexico dos
Estados Unidos!

Eu não posso deixar de ver na
conducta do General Prim no
Mexico um fatal indicio de suas ideas
ambiciosas sobre aquella Republica.
Não ha, a meu ver, outra garantia
em favor da sua independencia,
ameaçada pelos Estados Unidos, e

por ventura pela Hespanha, sinão a
Monarchia, e que os hespanhóes contrariam
o estabelecimento desta, dá sem duvida
logar a que se lhes suspeite vistas politicas
oppostas á dita independencia. Veremos
como encára o Gabinete de Madrid a
conducta do seu General: aqui ha muitos
membros do Corpo diplomatico que espe-
ram que ella será desapprovada. Conclui-
rei este topico, remettendo a V. Ex.ª o incluso
retalho do New York Herald de hontem,
que contem artigos transcritos dos jornaes
da Europa, que é possivel não tenham che-
gado ao conhecimento de V. Ex.ª, os quaes
parecem apoiar esse modo de interpretar
a politica do General Prim no Mexico.

Este cavalheiro foi tambem, hoje, visitar
o acampamento de Mc Clellan, donde
regressará a Nova York e de lá á Europa.

Desculpe V. Ex.ª a extensão desta carta, e dê suas
ordens a quem tem a honra de ser com respeito

De V. Ex.ª

Illm. e Exm. Sr. Conselhr. Benevenuto A. de Magalhães Taques

O mais attencioso vor. patr. e Cr. obg.do

M. M. Lisbôa

ha dias uma viagem pelo interior da Maryland, e
em toda a parte encontrei o espirito da revo-
lução exaltado quanto é possivel.

Nas finanças apparecem symptomas
de desconfiança. O Congresso [illegible]
Bill dos impostos com repugnancia e [illegible]
é provavel que nestes dias seja elle definitivamente

24

[illegible]

Eu não posso deixar de ver na [illegible] do General Prim no Mexico um fatal indicio de suas idéas ambiciosas sobre aquella Republica. Não ha, a meu ver, outra garantia em favor da sua independencia, ameaçada pelos Estados Unidos, e

Secção Central
Directoria Geral

Recibido -

Legação Imperial do Brazil nos Estados-Unidos
Washington em 6 de junho de 1862.

Illmo e Exmo Snr

Não me sendo possivel remetter por este vapor o meo relatorio politico do costume, junto encontrará V. Exª uma Revista dos principaes acontecimentos preparada pelo Secretario desta Legação, a qual rogo-lhe se sirva elevar-a ao conhecimento do Exmo Snr Ministro dos Negocios estrangeiros

Tenho a honra de reiterar a V. Exª os protestos da minha particular estima e muita distincta consideração.

Illmo e Exmo Snr Conselheiro
Joaquim Maria Nascentes de Azambuja
Diretor Geral da Secretaria de Estado dos Negocios estrangeiros

&c. &c. &c.

Miguel Maria Lisboa

Resumo das noticias politicas dos Estados Unidos

Washington 5 de junho de 1862

§. 1º Operações militares. É ainda na expectativa da grande batalha de Richmond que ficão os animos á sahida deste paquete; á cada momento espera-se aqui receber a noticia de que o General Macflellan assaltou a cidade e que o combate decisivo acha-se travado.

A inquietação é intensa, e a situação solemne; todos os olhos se voltão com uma anciedade estrema para os dous exercitos que se esbarrão nas margens do Chickahominy, e com effeito tudo faz crer, que se trata desta vez de um lance de magno alcance, no qual parece dever jogar-se ao mesmo tempo, de mais ou menos perto, a sorte das duas capitaes inimigas: — Richmond e Washington.

Os espiritos estão de tal sorte apoderados dessa preoccupação, que não se falla, nem parece se pensar em outra cousa; a alarma toca ao ultimo ponto, e a cidade acha-se prêsa de uma agitação sem limites.

A excitação é tanto maior, quanto se reconhece pelo pé em que se achão as cousas, que não é mais possivel retroceder, quer de um, como de outro lado; os dados estão lançados, e chegou o momento em que uma batalha decisiva torna-se imminente e infallivel, como a unica solução que apresenta a situação.

Voltando porem os olhos para os factos consummados, a Virginia e o Tenessee continuárão a ser nesta ultima quinzena, como de ha algum tempo para cá, o theatro dos successos militares de mais importancia.

D'entre estes destaca-se pelo vulto que tomou

no primeiro daquelles Estados, a derrota completa da Divizão do General Banks trasida na maior confusão diante das forças do General Confederado Jackson desde Front-Royal onde se achava acampada até á quem do Potomac, e que aqui produzio um susto igual ao que se seguio ha tempos á batalha de Bull Run.

Foi um feito d'armas brilhante do General inimigo que em dous dias forçou o General unionista á rehogradar de toda a marcha executada em perto de dous mezes; a Divisão federal foi alem disso litteralmente batida, perdendo 5000 prisioneiros, quasi toda a artilheria e um avultado numero de mortos e feridos.

O General Confederado approximou-se de tão perto, que pareceo um momento, que a sua intenção era atacar Washington ou Baltimore, e o Governo passou nessa occasião por um terrivel momento, reconhecendo que qualquer dessas duas cidades não se achavão bastante guarnecidas para resistir ás forças ao mando daquelle General.

Ordens á toda pressa forão então expedidas ao General Mac Dowell em Fredericksburg de retroceder para Manassas, á fim de impedir que a Divizão inimiga atravessasse o Potomac; ao mesmo tempo foi mandada vir de Nova York toda a tropa que lá se achava, e o Presidente tomou conta militarmente do caminho de ferro entre esta Capital e aquella cidade, ficando o transito interceptado ao publico durante dous dias consecutivos. Vinha aggravar a situação uma especie de subleração que teve logar em Baltimore, e que se attribue á impressão que produzio nos secessionistas da localidade a noticia da victoria do General Jackson.

As cousas tomárão com effeito no momento um aspecto grave, mas em pouco voltárão ao seo estado anterior pela retirada do inimigo, e pela reocupação pelos Federaes, segundo se diz, de suas antigas posições no valle do Shenandoah. Affirma-se que o General Banks acha-se de novo em Front-Royal, o General Fremont em Strasburg, e o General Mac Dowell em Fredericksburg.

Depois deste acontecimento tomão logar duas batalhas sanguinolentas, nas quaes vierão ás mãos as vanguardas dos dous exercitos que acampão hoje nas margens do Chickahominy e que são ordinariamente denominadas de — Hanover Court house —, e — batalha em frente de Richmond —. Em ambas a iniciativa do ataque partio dos Confederados, e tanto estes como os federaes reclamão para si a victoria das duas acções. A opinião geral comtudo inclina-se mais em favor das primeiras, e os detalhes que chegão todos os dias parecem confirmar esse juiso; os proprios jornaes unionistas já confessão a perda de 40 000 homens no segundo daquelles combates.

No Tennessee realisou-se a evacuação de Corynthe pelo General Beauregard, cuja retirada parece só ter sido percebida do General Halleck algum tempo depois de effectuada. A propria parte official que dá conta deste facto não determina positivamente o ponto para onde retirou-se o inimigo; querem uns que para Great Junction entre Corynthe e Memphis, outros para Richmond, outros ainda para o centro do valle do Mississipi á fim de attrahir o exercito federal para uma localidade mais favoravel á seus planos. Faltão pois esclarecimentos exactos sobre a nova posição

do General Beauregard; verdade é que de ha
momentos para cá se começa a dizer que os federaes
conseguirão cortar o caminho de ferro de Ohio a
Mobile pelo qual se evadira o inimigo, e que sur-
prehenderão o exercito confederado pondo-o em
completa debandada; falla-se mesmo em 10,000
prisioneiros e na dispersão total do grande exercito
de Forynthe. Esta noticia porem é tam extraor-
dinaria e inesperada que precisa de confirmação.

Finalmente o forte Wright ou Pillow continúa
ainda a resistir, embora já se annuncie igualmente
a provima evacuação de Memphis.

§2º Congresso. Foi votado na Camara dos
Representantes um Bill de confiscação, affectando
a propriedade de todo o individuo que depois da
declaração de separação do Sul tenha prestado
juramento de fidelidade ao Governo da Nova
Confederação.

Augmentou-se na mesma Camara o numero
dos Deputados da California, podendo este Estado
mandar de agora em diante tres representantes
em vez de dous ao Congresso.

No Senado entrou em discussão o Bill de
forças, e foi o Governo authorisado a estabelecer
relações internacionaes com as Republicas do Haiti
e da Liberia, e a nomear Agentes diplomaticos
junto aquelles Governos.

§3 Occurrencias em Nova Orleans. As ultimas
noticias desta cidade referem um facto que tem
occupado a attenção de todos; é a captura feita
por ordem do General Butler da somma de 800000
dollars que se acharão depositados pelo represen-
tante de uma casa hollandeza no Consulado
Neerlandez naquella cidade.

Eis-me de por que os jornaes narrão o succeso

parece que o General Butler baseou a sua medida
no pretexto de ser aquella somma destinada ao
pagamento de credores confederados na Europa
e portanto sujeita a confiscação. Os registros
do banco dos Cidadãos da Nova Orleans attestão
com effeito ser aquelle o destino da quantia de-
sitada nas mãos do Consul Neerlandez, mas
pelos mesmos registros desse banco acha-se tam-
bem provado que a somma aprehendida havia
sido transferida á ordem do negociante Edmond
Forstall gerente da casa Hope & Cª de Amsterdam,
o que altera inteiramente a questão. Antes da
transferencia é incontestavel que a quantia
pertencia ao Governo do Sul; desde porem
que esta passou á ordem do negociante hollan-
dez o dinheiro tornou-se propriedade estran-
geira e assim isenta de confiscação. Demais
achando-se a quantia sob a guarda do Consul
dos Paizes Baixos, a questão só podia ser ventilada
pelos tramites diplomaticos. O General Butler
entretanto entendeu-se authorisado a lançar mão
della á força armada com desrespeito aos im-
munidades devidas ao Consulado, pecando
assim ao mesmo tempo na forma e na subs-
tancia, ou antes quanto ao ponto de direito
e quanto a questão de jurisdicção. O Consul
Neerlandez protestou contra o facto e todo o
corpo consular da Nova Orleans associou-se
ao seu protesto, acreditando-se aqui que a
questão será brevemente trazida á presença
do Governo de Washington pelo Ministro da
Hollanda.

Guiças semelhantes de irregularidades
praticadas pelo mesmo General servirão ha
poucos dias de assumpto de conferencias

de Mr Mercier e Lord Lyons com Mr Seward,
de que annexo a este resumo copia de um
memorandum ministrado pelo Departamento
de Estado ao Baraõ Gerolt Ministro da Prussia
nesta Capital, e que tive diante dos olhos.
§ 4 Outras Noticias. Uma ordem de 2 deste
mez determina a creação de um novo departa-
mento militar na Virginia sob o Commando
do General Mac Clellan, ficando nelle com-
prehendida a fortaleza Monroe commandada
hoje pelo General Dix que foi substituido em
Baltimore pelo General Wool que ali se achava.
Attribue-se essa troca de commandos a ser
este General mais antigo que o General Mac-
Clellan, e naõ ser justo que ficasse servindo
debaixo das suas ordens.

Forma actualmente assumpto de conver-
saçaõ em todos os Circulos o facto de se haver
estabelecido por occasiaõ do ultimo combate
que teve lugar nas margens do Chickahominy
uma linha telegraphica de um ballaõ de obser-
vaçaõ pelo qual o General Mac Clellan tinha
conhecimento immediato dos movimentos do
inimigo apenas elles se davaõ.

Termino communicando que a Corveta
de guerra "Paraense" partira ha doze dias para
a fortaleza Monroe, levando a seu bordo o
Chefe desta Legaçaõ.
P. S. "6 de Junho."

O Snr Conselheiro Lisboa ja se acha de
volta a esta Capital desde hontem a noite.

A Corveta brasileira permanece na for-
taleza Monroe

Leonel Mz. de Abreu.
Secretario da Legação.

Copia

Annexo ao Resumo das Noticias politicas dos Estados-Unidos

Memorandum.

Department of State
Washington May 31. 1862

Mr. Mercier called on Mr. Seward informally to speak of some irritation among the Consuls at New-Orleans resulting from irregularities and severities reported to have been practised by Major-General Butler towards them on the of his taking military possession of that city.

Mr. Mercier said that he had not called now to present any complaint on the part of the French Consuls, and explanations which had been already made by General Butler perhaps would relieve him of any necessity for doing so.

Mr. Seward said that he had seen newspapers reports of the occurrences at New-Orleans, but as yet had received nothing official either from any representation of any foreign Government or from the War-Department. But he had no hesitation about interposing in the matter at once.

Yesterday (May 30) after a brief conversation with Lord Lyons, when the subject was first brought to his notice, he had procured orders from the Secretary of war to Major-General Butler, directing

him to refrain from practising any severities or strictness of doubtfull right, towards any Consuls or subjects of any foreign power, which orders had been already transmitted.

Today it had been decided to devolve the civil Government of New Orleans upon a provisional military Governor, who would proceed with the utmost dispatch to New-Orleans, and relieve General Butler of civil administration there.

Mr Seward said also that he had already appointed a Commissioner for the State Dep.t of distinguished ability and character to proceed to New-Orleans as speedily as possible, and enquire and take evidence of the transactions which have occurred there in which any complaint of violations of Consular rights, prerivileges and courtesies has arisen under the administration of General Butler to redress any such clear violation which he may have ascertained to have occurred, by making restitution and in every other case to make full report to the Secretary of State for his decision there upon.

Conforme

Lopez de Heredia

1ª Secção
nº 15

Legação Imperial do Brasil nos Estados Unidos
Washington em 9 de Junho de 1862.

Recebido –

Illmo e Exmo Snr.

Aproveito um barco que me consta deve sahir amanhan de Baltimore, a fim de remetter a V. Exª o incluso retalho do Intelligencer de hoje, que contem interessantes publicações.

Por elle verá V. Exª que Memphis está em poder das tropas federaes, e póde-se dizer que a esquadra federal domina todo o curso do rio Missisipi. Sabe-se porem, ainda que o jornal ministerial guarda-se bem de publical-o, que os habitantes daquella cidade em grande parte a abandonaram, incendiando antes o algodão que nella existia e grande numero de edificios.

Por uma participação official do General mexicano Berriozabal consta que o exercito francez soffreo um revez em sua marcha sobre Mexico; revez que tem aqui produzido um regosijo sem limites. Este incidente deve complicar sobre maneira a questão mexicana; dando por um lado animo aos adversarios da monar-

A Sua Exª o Sr. Conselheiro Benevenuto Augusto de Magalhães Taques

monarchia naquella malfadada Repu-
blica, e empunhando o Imperador
Napoleão por outro a sustentar e
vingar a reputação de suas armas.

Do Exercito do Potomac não
ha noticias, sinão de que as perdas fe-
deraes da batalha de Fair Oaks (a de
31 de Maio e 1º de Junho) elevam-se,
segundo o relatorio official de Mc Clellan,
a 5739 homens.

Digne-se V. Ex. aceitar os protes-
tos de meu profundo respeito e
alta consideração.

Magnel Maria Lisboa

CAPTURE OF MEMPHIS.

NAVAL BATTLE AND DESTRUCTION OF THE REBEL RAMS AND GUNBOATS.

It will be seen by the subjoined despatches to the Secretaries of War and of the Navy that the United States flotilla lost no time, after the evacuation of Fort Pillow, in pursuing the enemy down to Memphis, near which place an engagement occurred on Friday last between the Union and the rebel fleets, the result of which was the capture [illegible] rebel fleet of eight gunboats and rams, with the exception of one vessel, which escaped and was pursued. The city of Memphis surrendered immediately after the engagement, and was placed in possession of the Union troops.

This intelligence is, we take it, tantamount to the announcement that the Mississippi river, throughout its entire length, is now virtually cleared of the obstructions by which the insurgent authority. This channel and highway of trade has been restored to its rightful jurisdiction, and with it the great valley which it drains is practically brought under the beneficent sway of the National Government, to which it belongs no less by the necessities of physical geography than by the allotment of the Constitution and laws. With the reclamation of this valley, the dream of a "Southern Confederacy," we need not add, has received a shock from which it can never recover.

DESPATCH FROM COL. ELLET.

OPPOSITE RANDOLPH,
Twelve miles below Fort Pillow,
June 5th, (via Cairo June 8th.)

Hon. E. M. STANTON, Secretary of War.

SIR: To my mortification the enemy evacuated Fort Pillow last night. They carried away or destroyed every thing of value.

Lieut. Col. Ellet and a few men in a yawl went ashore, followed immediately by Col. Fitch and a part of his command. The gunboats then came down and anchored across the channel. I proceeded with three rams twelve miles below the fort to a point opposite Randolph, and sent Lieut. Col. Ellet ashore with a flag of truce to demand the surrender of the place. Their forces had all left, two of their gunboats only an hour or two before we approached.

The people seem to respect the flag which Lieut Col. Ellet planted. The guns have been dismounted and some piles of cotton were burnt. I shall leave Lieut. Col. Ellet here on the Advance, and return immediately to Fort Pillow to bring on my entire force.

The people attribute the suddenness of the evacuation to the attempt made night before last to sink one of their gunboats at Fort Pillow. Randolph, like Fort Pillow, is weak, and could not have held out long against a vigorous attack.

The people express a desire for the restoration of the old order of things, though still professing to be secessionists.

CHAS. ELLET, jr., Colonel,
Commanding Ram Flotilla.

DESPATCH FROM COMMANDER DAVIS.

U. S. STEAMER BENTON,
Off Memphis, June 6, 1862.

To Hon. GIDEON WELLES, Secretary of the Navy.

SIR: I arrived here last evening, at nine o'clock, accompanied by the mortar fleet, under Capt. Maynadier, the ordnance steamers, store-ships, &c., and anchored a mile and a half above the city.

This morning I discovered the rebel fleet, which had been reinforced, and now consisted of eight rams and gunboats, lying at the levee.

The engagement, which commenced at 5:30 A. M. and ended at seven o'clock, terminated in a running fight. I was ably supported by the ram fleet under the command of Col. Ellet, who was conspicuous for his gallantry, and is seriously but not dangerously wounded.

The result of the action was the capture or destruction of seven vessels of the rebel fleet, as follows: "General Beauregard," blown up and burnt; "General Sterling Price," one wheel carried away; "Jeff. Thompson," set on fire by shell, burned, and magazine blown up; "Sumter," badly cut up by shot, but will be repaired; "Little Rebel," boiler exploded by shot and otherwise injured, but will be repaired. Besides these one of the rebel boats was sunk in the beginning of the action. Her name is not known. A boat, supposed to be the "Van Dorn," escaped from the flotilla by her superior speed. Two rams are in pursuit.

The officers and crews of the rebel boats endeavored to make the shore. Many of their wounded and prisoners are now in our hands.

The Mayor surrendered the city to me after the engagement. Col. Fitch came down at eleven o'clock, and has taken military possession.

C. H. DAVIS,
Flag Officer Commanding *pro tem.*

FURTHER PARTICULARS OF THE CONFLICT.

The following message relative to the action of the rams in the naval engagement off Memphis was received at the War Department last night:

OPPOSITE MEMPHIS, JUNE 6th,
via Cairo, June 8th.

To Hon. E. M. STANTON, Secretary of War:

The rebel gunboats made a stand early this morning opposite to Memphis and opened a vigorous fire on our gunboats, which returned it with equal spirit.

I ordered the Queen, my flag-ship, to pass between the gunboats and run down ahead of them upon the two rams of the enemy, which at first boldly stood their ground. Lieut. Col. Ellet, in the Monarch, of which Capt. Dryden is first master, followed gallantly.

The rebel rams endeavored to back down the stream, and then to turn and run, but the movement was fatal to them. The Queen struck one of them fairly, and for a few minutes was fast to the wreck. After separating the rebel steamer sank. My steamer, the Queen, was then herself struck by another rebel steamer and disabled, but, though damaged, can be saved. A pistol shot wound in the leg deprived me of the power to witness the remainder of the fight.

The Monarch also passed ahead of our gunboats and went most gallantly into action. She first struck the rebel boat that struck my flag-ship and sunk the rebel. She was then struck by one of the rebel rams, but not injured. She then pushed on and struck the Beauregard and burst open her side. Simultaneously the Beauregard was struck on the boiler by a shot from one of our gunboats. The Monarch then pushed at the gunboat "Little Rebel," the rebel flag-ship, and, having but little headway, pushed her before her, the rebel commodore and crew escaping. The Monarch then, finding the Beauregard sinking, took her in tow until she sank in shoal water. Then, in compliance with the request of Commander Davis, Lieut. Col. Ellet dispatched the Monarch and the Switzerland in pursuit of the one remaining rebel and some transports which had escaped the gunboats, and two of my rams were down below.

I cannot too much praise the conduct of the privates and engineers and military guard of the Monarch and Queen, the brave conduct of Captain Dryden, of the latter, and the bearing of Lieutenant Col. Ellet. I will make all parties known to you in my special report. I am myself the only person in my fleet who was disabled.

CHAS. ELLET, Jr., Col. commanding ram fleet.

ANOTHER DESPATCH FROM COL. ELLET.

The following is the second despatch from Col. ELLET received at the War Department last night:

OPPOSITE MEMPHIS, JUNE 6,
Via Cairo, June 8th.

Hon. E. M. STANTON, Secretary of War:

It is proper and due to the brave men on the Queen and the Monarch to say to you briefly that two of the rebel

Secção Central

Nº 12

Legação Imperial do Brazil nos Estados-Unidos
Washington em 12 de Junho de 1862.

Acc. e inteirado - Mande se
traduzir da Circular de Sr.
Ministro da Fazenda -

Illmo e Exmo Snr.

Tenho a honra de passar ás mãos de V. Exª a inclusa copia que me foi officialmente communicada por Mr. Seward de uma Circular pelo mesmo dirigida aos Consules estrangeiros, versando sobre certas restricções impostas ao Commercio com os portos ha pouco occupados pelos insurgentes e que acabam de ser recuperados pelas forças federaes.

V. Exª se servirá dar-lhe o destino que julgar conveniente.

Digne-se V. Exª aceitar os reiterados protestos do meo profundo respeito e alta consideração.

Illmo e Exmo Snr Conselheiro
B. A. Magalhães Taques.
Ministro e Secretario de Estado dos Negocios estrangeiros
&c. &c. &c.

Miguel Maria Lisbôa

CIRCULAR.

No. 13.

LEGAÇÃO IMPERIAL DO BRAZIL
WASHINGTON

Department of State,

Washington, May 30, 1862.

To the

Consul of the United States

at .....

Sir:

Referring to Circular Letter of this Department, No. 12, dated May 12, transmitting the Proclamation of the President relaxing the blockade of certain ports of the United States, together with the Regulations of the Secretary of the Treasury in regard to trade with the ports thus opened by Proclamation, and prescribing your duties in the premises, I have now to transmit for your further information and guidance additional instructions upon the same subject.

The Secretary of the Treasury has communicated to this Department a copy of his letter of the 20th instant to Collectors of Customs at ports in the loyal States, prohibiting the shipment of certain articles, contraband of war, to the ports of Beaufort, in the State of North Carolina, Port Royal, in the State of South Carolina, and New Orleans, in the State of Louisiana.

All vessels having on board the articles which are thus indicated by the Secretary of the Treasury as contraband will be refused clearances for the ports above mentioned, or either of them.

These articles are the following:

Cannons, Mortars, Fire-arms, Pistols, Bombs, Grenades, Firelocks, Flints, Matches, Powder, Saltpetre, Balls, Bullets, Pikes, Swords, Sulphur, Helmet or Bourding Caps, Sword Belts, Saddles and Bridles, (always excepting the quantity of the said articles which may be necessary for the defence of the ship and of those who

compose the crew./ Cartridge Bag material, Percussion and other Caps, Clothing adapted for uniforms, Rosin, Sail Cloth of all kinds, Hemp and Cordage, Masts, Ship-timber, Tar and Pitch, Ardent Spirits, Military persons in the service of the enemy, Despatches of the enemy and articles of like character with those specially enumerated.

You are also informed that Collectors of Customs of the United States have been also instructed to require bonds, with sufficient sureties, conditioned for the faithful fulfilment of all the conditions imposed by law or Departmental Regulations from shippers of the following articles to the ports opened, or to any other ports from which they may easily be, and are probably intended to be, reshipped in aid of the existing insurrection, namely:

Liquors of all kinds, Coals, Iron, Lead, Copper, Tin, Brass, Telegraphic Instruments, Wire, Porous Cups, Platina, Sulphuric Acid, Zinc, and all other telegraphic materials, Marine Engines, Screw Propellers, Paddle-wheels, Cylinders, Cranks, Shafts, Boilers, Tubes for Boilers, Fire-bars, and every article or any other component part of an engine or boiler, or any article whatever which is, can, or may become applicable for the manufacture of Marine Machinery or for the Armor of Vessels.

In accordance with the spirit of these instructions to Collectors of Customs, by which stringent restrictions are imposed upon vessels of the United States, you are specially instructed to refuse licenses to all vessels which, whatever the ostensible destination, are believed by you, on satisfactory grounds, to be intended for ports or places in possession or under control of insurgents against the United States, or from whence there is imminent danger that the goods, wares, or merchandise, of whatever description, laden on such vessels, will fall into the possession or under the control of such insurgents; and in all cases where, in your judgment, there is ground for apprehension that any goods, wares, or merchandise shipped at your port, will be used, in any way, for the aid of the insurgents or the insurrection, or be transported to any place under insurrectionary control, and used to give aid or comfort to such insurgents.

In short, you are specially instructed to refuse every application for a license for any vessel having on board as part of her cargo any of the articles designated in either of the lists furnished by the Secretary of the Treasury.

You will perceive that these lists have been prescribed under the powers conferred by law on the Secretary of the Treasury to regulate our domestic trade, and security by bond is required from all American shippers of goods to the designated ports against any abuse of the privilege, and you will readily understand that foreign shippers cannot be placed on a more favorable footing than American merchants in the loyal ports of the United States.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

WILLIAM H. SEWARD.

2

Circular Nº 13.

Departamento de Estado.

Washington 30 de Maio de 1862.

Para o Consul dos Estados-Unidos em . . . . . .

Senr. Referindo-me à Circular Nº 12 deste Departamento, datada de 12 de Maio, que transmittio a Proclamação do Presidente suspendendo o bloqueio de alguns portos dos Estados-Unidos, conjunctamente com os Regulamentos do Secretario do Thesouro relativos ao commercio com os portos assim abertos pela Proclamação, e regulando os direitos sobre as mercadorias, cabe aqui tambem remetter-lhe a ulterior informação e guia addicional ás instrucções sobre este mesmo objecto.

O Secretario do Thesouro tinha remettido á este Departamento copia de uma ordem de 20 do corrente para os Collectores das Alfandegas, prohibindo o carregamento de certos artigos reputados contrabando de guerra, para os portos de Beaufort, no Estado da Carolina do Norte, Porto-Real, no Estado da Carolina do Sul, e Nova Orleans no da Luisiana.

Tendo todos os Navios a bordo artigos que tinham sido classificados pelo Secretario do Thesouro contrabando, foi-lhes negado despacho para os portos acima mencionados, ou para algum d'elles.

Estes artigos sam os seguintes:

Peças d'artilheria, Morteiros, ~~Pederneiras~~ Armas de fogo, Pistolas, Bombas, Granadas, Espingardas, Pederneiras, Mechas, Polvora, Salitre, Balas e Balas d'artilheria, Piques, Espadas,

Enxofre, Elmos ou bapacetes para as abordagens, Boldriés, Selhas e Arreios (excepturando-se sempre a quantidade dos ditos artigos que é necessaria para a defesa do Navio e da equipagem) Cartuxos, Saccos de material, Escovas-fulminantes, Fardamentos, Resina, Lona de todas as qualidades, Mastros, Madeiras proprias para construcções navaes, Meatrão, Sal, Espiritos ardentes, Militares ao serviço do inimigo, Despachos de inimigo e artigos da mesma especie dos que ficam especialmente enumerados.

Sabereis tambem que aos Collectores das Alfandegas dos Estados-Unidos foi egualmente recommendado que exigissem fiança, com sufficientes garantias, para o fiel cumprimento de todas as condições estipuladas por lei ou Regulamentos Departamentaes, dos carregadores dos seguintes artigos para os portos abertos, ou para quaesquer outros donde pudessem facilmente ser exportados em auxilio da existente insurreição, á saber: Chicaras de todas as qualidades, Carvão de pedra, Ferro, Chumbo, Cobre, Estanho, Latão, Instrumentos Telegraphicos, Arame, Facas porosas, Platina, Acido sulphurico, e outras materias Telegraphicas, Instrumentos de Marinha, Parafuso á helice, Rodas para Vapores, Cylindros, Manivellas, Caldeiras, Tubos para Caldeiras, e todos os artigos que fazem parte de uma machina ou caldeira, ou que sam ou podem vir a ser applicados á manufactura de machinas de Marinha ou para o esquipamento de Navios.

Em conformidade com o espirito destas instrucções para os Collectores das Alfandegas, pelas quaes estrictas restricções tinham sido impostas aos Navios dos Estados-Unidos, sois especialmente intimado para recusar despachos á todas as Embarcações, que, seja qual fôr o seu destino ostensivo, não forem por vós julgadas em satisfactorias condições para poderem seguir para os portos ou logares que estam em poder ou debaixo da auctoridade dos insurreccionados contra os Estados-Unidos; ou quando por tal motivo haja alli imminente perigo que os generos, mercadorias ou outros artigos de qualquer natureza, sejam carregados em taes Navios, por correrem risco de cahirem em poder ou debaixo da auctoridade dos insurgentes; e todas as vezes que julgardes que haja motivo para a apprehensão de quaesquer bens ou mercadorias carregadas do vosso porto, as quaes possam ser empregados por qualquer fórma em beneficio dos insurgentes ou da insurreição, ou transportadas para qualquer porto que esteja sob a auctoridade dos insurgentes e possam ser empregadas em auxilio ou beneficio d'elles.

Finalmente, sois especialmente intimado para recusar despacho á qualquer navio que tenha a bordo, fazendo parte do seu carregamento, alguns dos artigos designados nas listas ministradas pelo Secretario do Thesouro.

Comprehendereis que estas listas tendo sido prescriptas pelos poderes conferidos por lei ao Secretario do Thesouro para regular o nosso Commercio interno, deve-se exigir para segurança á todos os Carregadores Americanos uma fiança das mercadorias destinadas para aquelles portos, e assim evitar-se qualquer abuso ou privilegio; e percebereis facilmente que os carregadores estrangeiros não podem nunca ser considerados em um pé mais favoravel do que aquelle em que estam os Negociantes Americanos nos portos dos Estados-Unidos.

Sou Senr

Vosso obediente Servo.

William H. Seward.

Resp. em 4 de Agosto de 1862 p. Desp. n.º da S. Central.
A Fazenda na m.ª data ——
Indice.
Ao M. do Com.º em 6 — d.º —
Secção Central n.º 52. Serie de 1862. Legação em Washington

Communica a Circular do Secretario de Estado aos Consules em paizes estrangeiros estabelecendo certas restricções ao commercio com os portos ultimamente occupados pelas Forças Federaes.

Secção Central
Nº 13.

Legação Imperial do Brazil nos Estados-Unidos
Washington em 13 de Junho de 1862.

Acc. e inteirado

Illmo. e Exmo. Snr.

Foram ja trocadas (-em Londres-) as ratificações do Tratado entre os Estados Unidos e S. M. Britannica negociado em 7 de abril deste anno e que tem por objecto a suppressão do commercio de escravos africanos; o Presidente ja o mandou publicar, e sollicitou do Congresso a promulgação das leis necessarias para a sua execução.

Remetti o dito Tratado a esse Ministerio, logo que elle foi publicado pelos jornaes de Nova-York; hoje porem tenho a honra de passar ás mãos de V. Exª o incluso exemplar do mesmo que offerece todas as garantias de exactidão por ser publicado por authoridade official.

Digne-se V. Exª aceitar os reiterados protestos do meu profundo respeito e alta consideração.

A. S. Exª o Snr. Conselheiro
B. A. Magalhães Taques.

Miguel Maria Lisboa

Resp. em 4 de Agosto de 1862 p. Dep. da S. Central n.º

Indice.

Secção Central N.º 13. - Serie de 1862. Legação em Washington.

Remessa do Tratado de repressão do trafico de escravos africanos entre os Estados Unidos e a Inglaterra mandado publicar pelo Governo de Washington.

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Washington em 16 de Junho de 1862

Illmo Exmo Snr Conselheiro

Ainda vou pedir venia a V. Exa para dirigir-
-lhe esta carta onde com mais expansão do que em
um officio poderei tocar em objectos confidenciaes
por sua natureza.

Tratarei em primeiro logar do relativo aos
Principes de Orleans. Vi uma carta escrita por um
dos Cavalheiros que pertencem ao sequito de S.S. A.A.
alguns dias depois que eu com elles estive, na qual
se annuncia que o Sr. Principe de Joinville estava cada
vez mais desejoso de regressar á Europa, que não
seria impossivel que deixasse o acampamento de
Mc Clellan mesmo antes de ser captura de Richmond,
e que fallava em vir á Fortaleza de Monroe no
dia 17 do corrente em que alli decia chegar a
corveta John Adams na qual está embarcado o
Principe Pedro.

Descreve a mesma carta a recepção do General
Bim no Quartel general, e releva, não sem

Illmo Exmo Snr Conselheiro Benevenuto Augusto de Magalhães Taques

[illegible]

ha dias uma viagem pelo interior da Maryland, e
em toda a parte encontrei o espirito da revo-
lução exaltado quanto é possivel.

Nas finanças apparecem symptomas
de desconfiança. O Congresso occupa-se do
Bill dos impostos com repugnancia e [illegible]
é [illegible] que nestes dias seja elle definitivamente

expressão de orgulho offendido, a circumstancia de ser para muito o General que passava até bem pouco tempo por ser o amigo intimo do Imperador Napoleão, e que, si ultimamente com elle se desbouve, foi para deixar a bandeira franceza exposta a ser humilhada pelos mexicanos, houvessem sido especial e exclusivamente escolhidos o Conde de Paris e o Duque de Chartres. Talvez essa circumstancia a tenha contribuido para augmentar a impaciencia dos Parisienses, que já era grande quando se com elles teve os principios do mez.

A situação do General Mc Clellan não era na opinião do escriptor da carta a que alludo, muito favoravel. Já me não acreditava no acampamento em uma prompta captura da Capital rebelde: suppunha-se que o plano do General em Chefe era investir a praça regularmente, traser contra ella artilheria grossa para bombardeal-a, e por este modo obrigar o inimigo a entregar-se ou a evacuar. Um plano exigirá pelo menos mais 4 ou 6 semanas de trabalhos.

Um dos impedimentos que tem contribuido

Suppõe-se que deixará de ver não [illegible] do General Banks não [illegible] ambiciosos [illegible] Não ha, a meu ver, outra garantia em favor da sua [illegible] amisade da para os Estados Unidos, [illegible]

darmes do mesmo Jeito, a fim de ajudal-o a executar suas leis de principios e tolerancia.

Os americanos do Norte não contentissimos e com razão; pois di a politica de Bum fôr avante, reduzirão suas esperanças, recentemente muito amortecidas, de

para que as operações contra Richmond não se tenham marchado a satisfação dos unionistas, é a falta das cooperações que deviam ter prestado Mc Clellan os corpos destes exercitos de Mc Dowell, Fremont e Banks, os quaes têm sido entretidos, e principalmente diminuidos pelas batalhas com [illegible] dos generaes confederados Jackson no valle do Shenandoah.

No Oeste não vão bons negocios; Halleck encontra grandes difficuldades em seguir a Beauregard e me dia que comer a seus estados, no Mississipi, Kentucky e Tennessee, nisso vem que tem [illegible] os portos occupados pelos federaes, e nos rios abastecidos, dominados pelas canhoneiras dos commandantes, ainda a cidade de Vicksburgh se recusa a render-se, e o espirito de revolta cada vez mais activo e indomavel. Fiz ha dias uma viagem pelo interior da Georgia, e em toda a parte encontrei o espirito da secessão exaltado quanto é possivel.

Nas finanças, appareceram symptomas de desconfiança. O Congresso auctorisou as Notas dos impostos com [illegible] e é provavel que [illegible] dias [illegible] todos

expreção de orgulho offendido, a circumstancia
de que para receber o General que passava até
bem pouco tempo por ser o amigo intimo do
Imperador Napoleão, e que ainda ultimamente
com elle se dar honrou, foi para deixar a ban-
deira franceza exposta a ser humilhada pelos

vistas; mas isso só favorecerá o credito
do governo a troco de prestarem ao norte
do contentamento e opposição M.Clare
pedio ao Congresso faculdade para emittir
mais 150 milhões de papel moeda; o cam-
bio tem subido até mais de 116 centos por
4/6d e o ouro vende-se a 6 1/2 e 6 3/4 de premio
continuam a ser interessantes as no-
ticias do Mexico. Confirma-se a derro-
ta que em 5 de Maio soffreram os francezes
em Puebla, mas não foi tam completa
como pretendia o General Barrios adeli-
anta-se que posteriormente (em 18 de 25
mez) os mesmos francezes, apoiados por
mexicanos almontistas, derrotaram em
Orizaba as tropas de Juarez, que as or-
dem do brilhar e Carabajal, os foram alli
buscar. A cidade do Mexico não se com-
munica com Vera Cruz, e em varios pontos
do centro tem havido pronunciamentos
em favor de Almonte.

Remetto junto um extracto do Her-
ald de 11 do corrente que contem im-
portantes detalhes sobre as operações
no Mexico, sobre um banquete dado em

darmes do mesmo Juarez, a fim de ajudal-o
a executar essas leis de proscripção e in-
tolerancia.

Os americanos do Norte estão contentissimos
e com razão; pois si a politica de Rom
for avante, reunirão suas esperanças,
recentemente muito amortecidas, de

Nova York ao General Rom, e sobre a recepção
do mesmo no acompanhamento de Mc Clellan,
que recommendo a V.Ex.ª

Esse banquete tem dado logar a commen-
tarios e a desgostos. Lembra-me que o ministro
francez o considera como uma demonstração
contra a França, e atravanca que Representantes
de Estados que teem relações amigaveis com
a França, a elle assistissem. Eu não julgo
elle commettido, e confesso a V.Ex.ª achei
isso não só patriotico como o Gen.l Rom, e mui-
tos dos diplomatas que americanos que mencio-
na o Herald como presentes, lá não foi-
ram apesar de haverem sido convidados. O
Sr. Escandon (da Nova Granada) e Molinos
(de Costa Rica) não estiveram presentes nem
approvaram a conducta de Rom no Mexico;
e dos Estados que os Gen.s Herran tambem
não assistiram ao banquete. Foi uma festa
exagerada e promovida pelo seu amor-
tecido partido de Nova York de cuja cabeça
dos Jacobinos, e não deixo de ser atrapalhado
que Rom e Fassara, Representantes de Hespanha
cujo embaixador foi ha pouco ignominiosamente
expulso do Mexico por Juarez, se achassem

expressão de orgulho offendido, a circumstancia de ser para saudar o General que passava até bem pouco tempo por ser o amigo intimo do Imperador Napoleão, e que ultimamente com elle se desbouve, foi para deixar a bandeira franceza exposta a ser humilhada pelos

em tão pouco tempo cordialmente ligados com os partidarios daquelle chefe.

O Sr. terá sem duvida visto a acta da conferencia de Orizaba, publicada no Journal des Debats de Paris de 29 de Maio: esse documento tem sido aqui variadamente commentado; e, a não serem os hespanhoes que tratam a questão com paixão e despeito, e alguns sul-americanos, juizes incompetentes para justificar a conducta de Prim e de Sir Ch. Wyke. Não se carece como seja possivel que os Mexicanos tomam espontaneamente e livremente expressar sua opinião sobre a forma de governo que preferem, (como acontece a Convenção de Londres) e a Republica dos Estados Unidos e do seu politica a Monarchia e seus amigos numerosos que representam uma parte do forte, ou talvez estabelecida na Republica. Não se concebe como os alliados que enviaram a Mexico uma despendiosa expedição para exigir Juarez a dar-lhe satisfação pelo passado e procurar garantias para o futuro, deixem cumprir por completo o seu

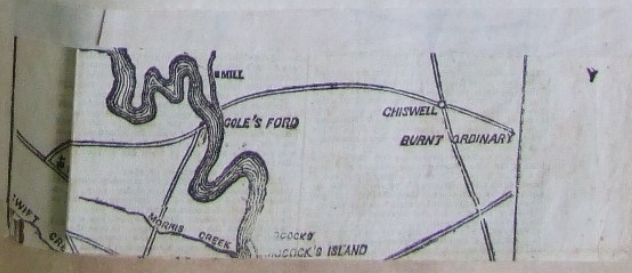
darmos do mesmo Juarez, a fim de ajudal-o a executar essas leis de proscripção e intolerancia.

Os americanos do Norte estão contentissimos e com razão; pois da politica de Prim por avante, nenhuma mais esperanças, recentemente muito amortecidas, de estabelecer no Mexico uma influencia exclusiva e contraria á independencia do paiz.

E' ideia que aqui prevalece entre o representante extraordinario, e de que o Conde de Prim acaba de dar em Puebla provas amplamente sufficientes, e que por causa desse exagerado zelo vê o projecto de regeneração do Mexico abortado.

Se Sir Charles Wyke não cessar tanto de fallar com Prim e não puder ser impedido de escutar, por certo acabará ministro de Fazenda de Juarez ou do Conde de Miramar.

Tomamani está bem longe de antepor os interesses da Inglaterra aos de sua propria patria, e de ser capaz de dar conhecimento ao acto contrario aos interesses de S. M. o Imperador, se julgar que elle [illegible] e accordem tão ingenuamente [illegible]



Si excepção do silencio destes acontecimentos, todos

Rep. em 9 de Julho de 1862

Recebi a carta de V. Ex.ª de 4 do corrente, e fico inteirado do seu conteúdo. Agradeço a V. Ex.ª a parte que toma na minha nomeação, e estou prompto a corresponder à honra de que sou digno.

Deus Guarde a V. Ex.ª

O mais attencioso Amigo Admirador

e Obr.º Criado

Miguel Maria Lisboa

26

P. S. em 17 de Julho. Recebi esta manhã um despacho telegraphico do Barão de Paraense, annunciando a chegada del Rey do Portugal à Fortaleza Mearim, pertence, a bordo da John Adams, e rogando haja navios, que a leve de Richmond a Hampton Roads, para ella deixar os Estados Unidos. Dou por tanto o programma da Princeza de Joinville por concluido, e espero-me ao Governo Imperial de Maio a respeito.

Para outras noticias ulteriores de Maio respeito-me ao Governo Imperial.

Data Lisboa de Londres 16 de Julho.

Londres ouve parte amanhã pela Inglaterra com França. Corria geral que o Gov.º Americano tinha concedido pelo dia de expedienciar com elle com Londres, a fim de fazer-se publica na questão Americana. Lord Lyons estava aqui de volta em Outubro.

Passo essa parte, que ouvi de fonte, que merece todo credito.

Não se concebe como os alliados que mandaram a Mexico uma despendiosa expedição para coagir Juarez a dar-lhes satisfação pelo passado e procurar garantias para o futuro, desde que começam por contribuir-se em Gene-

Confidencial.

Washington em 4 de Julho de 1862

Illmo e Exmo Snr Senador

Ja respondi á circular de V. Ex.ª intimando-me sua nomeação para o Ministerio de Negocios Estrangeiros, e dou a V. Ex.ª os parabens por mais esta prova da confiança do Nosso Augusto Monarcha, que me proporciona o prazer de dirigir a V. Ex.ª minha correspondencia official.

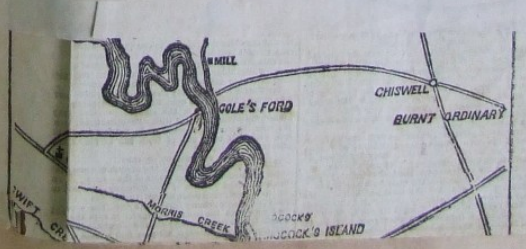
Falta-me o tempo para em due da forma inviar a V. Ex.ª hoje a resenha das noticias do estado, mas recommendei ao Sr. Alencar que lhe remettesse por intermedio do Bernotheu e Buchster Geral. Entretanto não quero deixar de acrescentar duas palavras sobre os importantes successos dos ultimos dias, que me parecem ser de bastante importancia para influir sobre o exito final da guerra civil.

O General Mc Clellan que ha 8 ou 10 dias ameaçava a cidade de Richmond, acompanhado na

Illmo e Exmo Snr Manoel Alves Carneiro de Campos

Ministro e Secretario d'Estado dos Negocios Estrangeiros

&c &c &c



a excepção do ultimo destes apontoamentos, todos

2ª Secção

Nº 4

Legação Imperial do Brazil nos Estados-Unidos

Washington em 17 de junho de 1852.

Illmo e Exmo Snr.

Tenho a honra de passar às mãos de V. Exª o incluso exemplar do Relatorio sobre Commercio e Navegação dos Estados-Unidos, que acaba de ser publicado por autoridade do Secretario do Thesouro.

Ao Exmo Snr Ministro da Fazenda envio hoje um exemplar igual, e um Officio sobre as finanças e Commercio dos Estados-Unidos, que para conhecimento de V. Exª e em execução das ordens vigentes, vão a sello volante.

Queira-se V. Exª aceitar os reiterados protestos do meo profundo respeito e alta consideração.

A. P. Exmo Snr Conselheiro

B. A. Magalhães Lagos

Ministro e Secretario de Estado dos Negocios estrangeiros

&c.

&c.

4ª Secção
Reservadissimo

Legação Imperial do Brasil nos Estados Unidos
Washington em 20 de Junho de 1862

Pertendida a licença que pede. Recom=
menda-lhe por ser o Gov.º Ill.mo e Ex.mo Snr
Imperial que se usa dela no caso de que as graves
circumstancias actuaes permittam a sua ausencia: a
o Gov.º Imperial deixa ao seu prudente arbitrio
criterio —

1862-63

Persuadido de que a necessidade que tenho de ir ao Rio de Janeiro por motivos de interesse de familia, está em harmonia com o interesse publico, aventuro-me a dirigir a V. Ex.ª este officio para rogar-lhe se sirva autorisar uma curta ausencia do meu posto.

A' vista da importante crise porque está passando este paiz, e dos successos transcendentaes e para nós tam interessantes, que se desenvolvem na vizinha Republica de Mexico, desejo muito receber de V. Ex.ª ordens verbaes, e inteirar-me com mais miudeza do que permitte a correspondencia por escrito, de qual é o pensamento do Governo Imperial á cerca desses dous assumptos de alta politica.

Não me atrevo a pedir a V. Ex.ª uma licença com o fim exposto, porque qualquer reducção nos meus vencimentos nas actuaes circumstancias seria para mim ruinosa: os gastos avultados que em consequencia da revolução e da carestia do paiz tenho-me visto

A Sua Ex.cia o Snr Conselheiro Benevenuto Augusto de Magalhães Taques
&c.ª &c.ª &c.ª

obrigado a fazer nos ultimos dous annos, teem diminuido em perto de 4 contos de reis annuaes meu exiguo patrimonio

Não vejo pois outro recurso senão appellar para a benevolencia de V.Ex.a pedindo-lhe se sirva elevar minha supplica aos pés do Throno Imperial, e dispôr que seja eu autorisado a ausentar-me temporariamente de Washington com o fim de receber ordens do Governo Imperial nesta Côrte.

A muito natural necessidade que sinto de repousar um pouco depois da agitada vida official que tenho tido desde que começou a revolução neste paiz, e os incessantes esforços que tenho empregado, para corresponder, no exercicio de minhas funcções, á confiança com que me tem honrado o Governo, me animam a esperar que minha supplica não será desattendida.

Como não poderei ter resposta a este officio antes do mez de Setembro, e daqui até lá ou até o fim do anno, a revolução americana terá tomado um aspecto decisivo que torne minha presença em Washington menos necessaria; e como com o progresso das operações militares ou com as medidas que os Gabinetes da Europa possam adoptar, dentro de alguns mezes devem os negocios publicos deste paiz ter tomado uma direcção que permitta á corveta Paraense o retirar-se sem inconveniente para o Imperio, poderei ir nella receber as ordens de V.Ex.a, si a minha presente representação fôr attendida.

confiando em que ella o terá, rogo a V.Ex.a se sirva acceitar os reiterados protestos do meu profundo respeito e alta consideração.

Miguel Maria Lisboa

1862-1863

4ª Secção

Entrado em 7 de agosto f 3

Rpd. em 7. Dpo. rez. nº 1

Secção Central

N 124

Legação Imperial do Brasil nos Estados Unidos

Washington em 3 de Julho de 1862.

Illm.º e Exm.º Snr.

Tenho a honra de remetter a V. Ex.ª cópia de uma circular do Secretario d'Estado dos Estados Unidos, em que pede o ser immediatamente informado de qualquer mudança que possa ter logar no pessoal do corpo consular brasileiro residente neste paiz, bem como da minha resposta áquella circular.

Aproveito a occasião para renovar a V. Ex.ª os protestos do meu profundo respeito e alta consideração.

Ao Illm.º e Exm.º Snr. Carlos Carneiro de Campos
Do Conselho de S. M. e Ministro e Secretario
d'Estado dos Negocios Estrangeiros &c &c &c

Miguel Maria Lisboa

Copias annexas ao officio da Secção central Nº 151 serie de 1862

Circular

Department of State
Washington, 25th June, 1862.

Sir,

With a view to avoid obvious uncertainties and inconveniences, it is deemed indispensable that this Department should be promptly apprized of any appointment of Consular officers of foreign Powers in the United States, whether such appointments be occasioned by the death, illness or absence of a Consul or Vice Consul, duly recognized by Exequatur of the President, or whether the person appointed be a Vice Consul or Consular Agent, expected to exercise functions in that character subordinate to a Consul.

Information whether the person appointed is a citizen of the United States or a subject of the Government who may appoint him, is also desirable.

Your attention to this Circular is consequently invited by, Sir, Your obedient servant

(Assignado) William H. Seward

The Counsellor, Senhor, Miguel Maria Lisboa,
Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of Brazil.
Washington, D.C.

Copia da resposta.

Legação Imperial do Brasil nos Estados Unidos
Washington 1 de Julho de 1862

O abaixo assignado, do Conselho de S. M.
o Imperador do Brasil, e Seo Enviado Extraordinario
e Ministro Plenipotenciario, tem a honra de

accusar recepção da Nota Circular de 25 do mez pas-
sado pela qual S. Exª o Snr William H. Seward
exprime a conveniencia de ser o Departamento de
Estado informado com toda promptidão: 1º, de
qualquer alteração que se dê no pessoal do corpo
consular residente no paiz e competentemente
reconhecido, quer se trate da nomeação de um
consul, Vice-Consul, ou simples Agente consular,
quer a alteração seja occasionada por morte, enfer-
midade, ou ausencia do empregado; 2º se a pes-
soa nomeada para qualquer daquelles cargos
é cidadão dos Estados Unidos, ou do paiz que o
nomea.

O abaixo assignado sciente do conteúdo
da citada circular, a que prestará toda a atten-
ção no que lhe toca, reitera a S. Exª o Snr
William H. Seward, Secretario de Estado, os
protestos de sua mais alta consideração.

A S. Exª o Snr William H Seward
Secretario de Estado dos Estados Unidos &c &c &c

Assignado, Miguel Maria Lisboa.

Conforme
Lobo de Alencar

Secção Central
Nº 15

Legação Imperial do Brasil nos Estados Unidos
Washington em 3 de Julho de 1862

Illmº e Exmº Snr.

Tenho a honra de passar as mãos de V. Exª. o incluso retalho do "Intelligencer" de 27 do mez passado em que fiz publicar uma traducção da Falla do Throno, bem como uma Noticia sobre a inauguração da Estatua Equestre em memoria do Augusto Fundador do Imperio.

Reitero a V. Exª. os protestos do meu profundo respeito e alta consideração.

Ao Illmº e Exmº Snr Conselheiro Carlos Carneiro de Campos
Ministro e Secretario d'Estado dos Negocios Estrangeiros
&c &c &c.

Miguel Maria Lisboa

Secção Central

Nº 16

Legação Imperial do Brasil nos Estados Unidos

Washington em 3 de Julho de 1862

Illmº e Exmº Snr.

Tenho a honra de accusar a recepção do despacho circular da secção Central que V. Exª foi servido expedir-me em 25 de Maio passado notificando-me que S. M. o Imperador Houvera por bem Nomeal-o Seu Ministro e Secretario d'Estado dos Negocios Estrangeiros, e felicito-me por ter actualmente de dirigir minha correspondencia official a V Exª.

Digne-se V Exª. aceitar os protestos do meu profundo respeito e alta consideração

A S. E. o Snr Conselheiro Carlos Carneiro de Campos

Ministro e Secretario d'Estado dos Negocios Estrangeiros

&c &c &c

Miguel Maria Lisboa

Secção Central

N° 16

Legação Imperial do Brasil nos Estados Unidos

Washington em 3 de Julho de 1862

Illm.° e Exm.° Snr.

Tenho a honra de accusar a recepção do despacho circular da secção central que V. Ex.ª foi servido expedir-me em 25 de Maio passado notificando-me que S. M. o Imperador Houvera por bem Nomeal-o Seu Ministro e Secretario d'Estado dos Negocios Estrangeiros, e felicito-me por ter actualmente de dirigir minha correspondencia official a V Ex.ª

Digne-se V. Ex.ª aceitar os protestos do meu profundo respeito e alta consideração

A S. E. o Snr Conselheiro Carlos Carneiro de Campos

Ministro e Secretario d'Estado dos Negocios Estrangeiros

&c. &c. &c.

Miguel Maria Lisboa

Rep. em 21 de Julho de 1862

os reiterados protestos da alta consideração e respeito com que tenho a honra de ser

De V. Ex.ª

O mais attencioso Venerador, Patr.º e Cr.º obrigado

Miguel Maria Lisboa

26

P. S. em 17 de Junho. Recebi esta manhã um despacho telegrafico do Com.te da Paraense, annunciando a chegada de S. A. o Duque de Penthièvre á Fortaleza Muniz hontem, a bordo da John Adams, sem que haja sinaes de que a sorte de Richmond se devida e possa o P. de Joinville deixar os Estados Unidos. Deve por tanto o programma do Principe e o seu projecto de viagem na Paraense soffrir modificação.

Para noticias recentes do Mexico refiro-me ao Courrier des Etats Unis de hontem 16 de Junho.

Lord Lyons parte amanhã p.ª Inglaterra com licença. É crença geral que o Gov.º Brittannico lhe concedeo pelo desejo de conferenciar com elle em Londres a fim de formular a sua politica na questão americana. Lord Lyons estará aqui de volta em Outubro.

tam um partido forte, opulento e illustrado na Republica. Não se concibe como os alliados que enviaram a Mexico uma dispendiosa expedição para coagir Juarez a dar-lhes satisfação pelo passado e procurar garantias para o futuro, devessem começar por constituir-se os Gene-

Washington em 4 de Julho de 1862

Illmo. e Exmo. Snr. Senador

Ja respondi á circular de V. Ex.ª intimando-me sua nomeação para o Ministerio de Negocios Estrangeiros, e dou a V. Ex.ª os parabens por mais esta prova da Confiança do Nosso Augusto Monarcha, que me proporciona o prazer de dirigir a V. Ex.ª minha correspondencia official.

Falta-me o tempo para em devida forma enviar a V. Ex.ª hoje o resumo das noticias do estilo; mas recommendei ao Sr. Alencar que o fizesse e o remettesse por intermedio do Conselheiro Director Geral. Entretanto não quero deixar de acrescentar duas palavras sobre os estrondosos successos dos ultimos dias, que me parecem são de bastante importancia para influir sobre o exito final da guerra civil.

O General M.º Clellan que ha 8 ou 10 dias ameaçava a cidade de Richmond, acampado a

Illmo. e Exmo. Sr. Conselheiro Carlos Carneiro de Campos
Ministro e Secretario d'Estado dos Negocios Estrangeiros
&c.ª &c.ª &c.ª

6 milhas de distancia della, e que, diziam os jornaes do Norte, devia nella entrar de um momento a outro; está hoje 30 milhas longe, abrigado debaixo dos canhões de seus barcos encouraçados, depois de ter effectuado uma desastrosa retirada com perda de grande parte de sua artilheria, e de (calcula-se aproximadamente) uns 25000 homens fóra de combate, inclusive alguns generaes e coroneis. Essa retirada foi a consequencia de um ataque de flanco que os Confederados emprehenderam contra a sua ala direita em Mechanicksville no dia 26 de Junho proximo passado. Remetto um mappa que indica as suas posições antes e depois della.

Eu achava-me, juntamente com um official da Paraense, no quartel general federal naquelle dia, e devia, em companhia do Duque de Chartres que por doente deixava o acampamento, regressar para Washington quando recebemos a noticia de que os Confederados atacavam a direita do exercito. Essa noticia inclusio o Duque a permanecer, e ao Tenente da Paraense (o Sr. Guimarães) e a mim a retirar-mo nos sós por temermos estorvar. Quarenta e oito horas depois estava todo o terreno que occupava o exercito federal, em poder dos homens do Sul.

Laborando debaixo de uma hallucinação inconcebivel, o publico americano esteve varios dias persuadido de que Mc Clellan havia apenas executado um brilhante movimento estrategico, mudando a base de suas operações do rio Pamunkey para o rio James; e na verdade não só a imprensa do Norte como o proprio Governo, se esforçaram por fazer crer que assim succedia. Mas hoje as illusões se vão desvanecendo, e já o proprio Times de Nova York confessa que os federaes soffreram uma terrivel derrota.

Nos inclusos retalhos do Courrier des Etats Unis do 1º, 2 e 3 e 4 do corrente, e do Maryland News Sheet de hoje, encontrará V. Exª todos os detalhes até o presente publicados destes eventos encontros, podendo eu apenas acrescentar que por um official inglez que deixou o acampamento de Mc Clellan no dia 30 de Junho á tarde (ultima data das noticias que delle temos) sou informado de que o combate não havia cessado, e de que si os Confederados continuassem a perseguir os federaes, estes se veriam obrigados a embarcar-se ou a capitular. Talvez

ainda antes de expedir esta carta, possa eu
communicar a V. Ex.ª algum outro facto de im-
portancia.

Suas Altezas o Sr. Principe de Joinville, Conde de
Paris e Duque de Chartres, já estavam resolvidos
a regressar á Europa onde os chamavam urgen-
tes interesses, quando começou a crise militar,
que acabo de descrever, para assistir á batalha
demorou-se o Duque de Chartres mais 3 dias, apesar
de doente, e os dous jovens Principes entraram
na dita batalha e distinguiram-se por sua
bravura, servindo accidentalmente de ajudan- 27
tes de ordens do General Porter que sustentou
todo o peso della e que foi ferido. Logo porem
que o exercito se retirou para o rio James, todos
os Principes e sua comitiva largaram em
uma cardoneira federal para a fortaleza
de Munroe, passaram o dia 1º do corrente a
bordo da Paraense, chegaram a Washington no
dia 2, honraram minha mesa em quanto
aqui estiveram, e partiram hoje para Nova
York, a fim de no dia 9 se embarcarem em
Boston para a Europa no vapor Arabia que leva esta Confidencial.
Devo acrescentar que alem dos negocios de familia

que os obrigam a regressar á Europa, pensam elles
que, á vista das complicações provaveis entre a Fran-
ça e os Estados Unidos por causa da questão mexicana,
sua presença no exercito federal repugna a seus
sentimentos de nacionalidade.

É provavel que as noticias que leva este vapor, e
que provam que a guerra está longe de concluir-se,
animem e deem impulso á idea da mediação euro-
pea: devemos por tanto esperar novas compli-
cações no decurso de um ou dous meses, e poderemos
talvez, si as cousas continuarem a correr mal
para os federaes, ver a capital de Washington
outra vez ameaçada. Penso por tanto propôr ao
Snr. Commandante da Paraense que logo que es-
tiver terminado em Philadelphia o fabrico de que
necessita a corveta, e entregue em Nova York o
apparelho de Mr. Troubridge, venha com ella es-
tacionar no rio Potomac.

Uma prova evidente de que a situação é
das mais graves, acha-se na proclamação do
Presidente Lincoln chamando ás armas mais
300,000 homens, que muito se teme não serão
hoje alistados facilmente.

O revez de Richmond não é o unico a an-
nunciar

nunciar por este vapor. Em Charleston foram
tambem os federaes rechaçados, e abandonaram
o cerco daquella cidade; no Arkansas está
o General federal Curtis ameaçado de ser
reduzido pela fome á capitulação.

Não temos do Mexico noticias tam frescas
como poderá V.Ex.ª directamente receber da
Europa; mas suppõe-se que a campanha
ficará paralysada até que cheguem os reforços
que veem de França. Entretanto foi aqui
communicado ao Senado um novo tratado
negociado por M.r Corwin pelo qual o Governo
dos Estados Unidos adiantará a Juarez
onze milhões de dollars. Duvida-se que o
Senado o approve, attendendo a que ás objecções
que teem feito cahir anteriormente ajustes
parecidos, reverse actualmente o temor de que
o Imperador Napoleão considere um supprimen-
to de fundos nas circumstancias presentes como
uma medida hostil.

Eu parto amanhan para Nova York
para dalli acompanhar até New Port ao S.r
Principe de Joinville; virei depois estar alguns
dias em Philadelphia para auxiliar ao Comman-
dante da Paraense nos passos a dar para a
entrada da corveta no dique do Governo da-
quella cidade; e conto estar daqui a 10 ou 12 dias
de regresso em Washington.

Rogo a V.Ex.ª se sirva elevar ao alto conta-
cimento de Sua Magestade o conteudo desta
carta, si julgar que elle o merece; e aceitar os
protestos do profundo respeito e alta considera-
ção com que tenho a honra de ser

De V.Ex.ª

patricio, Venerador e Criado
o mais attencioso e reverente

Miguel Maria Lisbôa

THE NEW YORK HERALD.

WHOLE NO. 9428. NEW YORK, THURSDAY, JULY 3, 1862. PRICE TWO CENTS.

MAP OF JAMES RIVER AND ITS BANKS

The New Base of Operations of General McClellan.



VOL. II—NO. 244

In our issue of this morning will be found the advertisement of Messrs. C. M. De La Mar & Co., General Commission Merchants, 58 Exchange Place. The Messrs. De La Mar have been long residents of Havana, have a knowledge of the qualities of Havana tobacco, and offer to the trade a pewnite article of cigars, made here or in Havana. They have also a large selection of choice liquors selected with care from foreign markets, and our friends may rely upon getting articles as represented.

DIED.

On Wednesday, 23 instant, Mr. NICHOLAS PROSPER ARBELTIER, late Vice Consul of France in this city.

The funeral will leave his late residence, No. 16 Holliday street, on to-morrow (Saturday) morning, at nine o'clock, and proceed to the Catholicks, where the religious ceremonies will be performed. His friends are invited to attend without further notice.

On the 23 instant, at the residence of Thomas Armstrong, Baltimore county, JAMES W. BRAHAM, Esq., of Lancaster county, Va., in the 23d year of his age.

WAR AND OTHER NEWS.

In the Senate of the United States the bill to amend the judicial system was taken up, amended and passed.

In the House of Representatives, Mr. Bingham, from the Committee on the Judiciary, reported back Mr. May's bill relating to prisoners of State, with an additional section, "authorizing the President to suspend the *habeas corpus* in case of invasion, and for the public safety." A resolution was introduced by Mr. Dunlap, declaring the reply of General Hunter in regard to arming fugitive slaves, to be eminently derogatory to the dignity of the American Congress, insulting to the American people, and unworthy of the American soldier.

The army correspondent of the Associated Press, who claims to have arrived at Fortress Monroe direct from General McClellan's headquarters, reports that after seven days hard fighting McClellan, pressed by superior numbers, was forced to retreat to a point on the James river near Turkey Island, where what remains of his army is safe under cover of the gunboats, and where, we are told, it is now being reinforced. The battles, it is said, have been "the most destructive of human life that the world has seen," having resulted in a loss in killed and wounded, of not less than forty-five thousand men, of which, it is assumed, that the Federal army lost fifteen thousand and the Confederates double that number. All the bridges across the Chickahominy are said to have been blown up by McClellan in his retreat, and all the property, stores, &c., destroyed which he could not save. The siege guns, or a portion of them—for the accounts differ—fell into the hands of the Confederates, who are also said to have taken about forty pieces of artillery. Some of the enemy's artillery is reported to have been taken by McClellan together with many prisoners; but rather than be encumbered with them they were subsequently released. McCall's division suffered terribly in the fight between Savage Station and Fair Oaks; McCall himself being wounded and taken prisoner. General Reynolds was also taken prisoner, but the fate of their respective commands is not stated. Generals Meade and Gorman and Burns were severely wounded, the former having since died in this city. Gens. Sumner and Heintzelman, being but slightly wounded, remained on the field. From the same source we learn that, on the part of the Confederates, Generals "Stonewall Jackson and Barnwell Rhett, of South Carolina were killed.

It can scarcely be said that the telegrams from which we have just quoted alter, in any essential particular, that grave aspect of affairs on the peninsula which was indicated by previous intelligence from that quarter. If General McClellan can be rapidly and heavily reinforced, and if, also, supplies can be furnished him by way of the James river, the position which he now occupies may possibly be successfully maintained, and his new base of operations may become firmly established. But the difficulties attendant upon pushing troops and supplies up the James river, in the face of an active and vigilant enemy who has undisputed possession of the south bank of that narrow and tortuous stream, must be enormous, and will unquestionably tax to the uttermost the capacity of the naval flotilla, and the vigilance and bravery of the officers in command. The New York *World*, however, expresses, editorially, the opinion that McClellan has materially improved his position and has so protected his force by natural barriers and by the covering fire of the gunboats, that "he is master of the situation and may laugh defiance at his enemies."

On the other hand, the New York *Times*, after a careful review of the situation, and guided by information derived from personal interviews with its correspondents, who left General McClellan's headquarters on James river on the afternoon of Monday last, and reached New York on Wednesday, comes to the conclusion that "there is now no room to doubt that our army has met with a very serious reverse, and that it is in a condition of peril which, if not imminent, at least calls for the instant and energetic efforts of the Government and the country." After giving a brief summary of the events that had transpired, that journal adds—"Beyond all question this intelligence will fall with heavy weight upon the public heart. It is entirely unexpected and shatters the high hope which the whole country has of late indulged, that with the fall of Richmond the end of the rebellion is close at hand." The most noticeable feature of all is that, up to the present writing, no official despatch from General McClellan has been given to the public—the only knowledge we have of the sanguinary battles that have been fought, the losses sustained and the reverses experienced, being derived from irresponsible persons.

For ourselves, we have no opinion to offer in regard to the actual condition of affairs, beyond the mere hypotheses which we have already ventured to advance. We are, in the homely language of Wootton, "but gatherers and disposers of other men's stuff," and simply undertake to string together, with a running commentary, what we find in the columns of other journals, and what we receive from outside sources that are open alike to all.

The New York *Times* has detailed reports of the battles of Thursday, Friday and Saturday, in which it is stated that the Confederates succeeded in crossing the Chickahominy in great force on Sunday and took possession of the ground previously occupied by the Federal troops on both sides of that stream, including the bridges and the earthworks that had been constructed to prevent their approach.

It is stated on the authority of a passenger who reached Louisville yesterday from the South that fifty-five men detailed by General Mitchell to act as scouts were all captured by the Confederates, taken to Atlanta and there hung. One of them is said to have made a most patriotic speech on the gallows.

This office will be closed to day, according to custom, and no paper will therefore be issued tomorrow. Our Afternoon Edition of Saturday will be issued as usual, and will contain all the news of importance up to the hour of going to [illegible]

GOV. MORGAN'S APPEAL FOR MORE TROOPS.

Special Despatch to the New York Express.

ALBANY, July 2.—Governor Morgan issues today a stirring and patriotic appeal to the citizens, calling on them to come forward at the call of the country, and furnish their quota toward the new forward volunteers demanded by the General Government.

Legação Imperial do Brasil nos Estados Unidos
Washington em 4 de Julho de 1862

Acuso

Illmo e Exmo Snr

Faltando-me tempo para preparar o meu relatorio politico do costume, junto remetto a V. Ex.ª uma revista dos principaes acontecimentos, preparada pelo Secretario desta Legação, que logo a V. Ex.ª faça subir ao conhecimento de S. Ex.ª o Snr Ministro dos Negocios Estrangeiros.

Rogo a V. Ex.ª as expressões da minha particular estima e distincta consideração

Illmo e Exmo Snr Conselheiro Joaquim M.el Nascentes de Azambuja

Miguel Maria Lisboa

Resumo das noticias politicas dos Estados Unidos

Washington 4 de Julho de 1862

Operações militares. Desde quatro para cinco dias que se acha travada a grande batalha em frente de Richmond ha tanto tempo annunciada, e até aqui, á serem exactas as noticias que correm, os Confederados triumphão completamente.

O General Mac-Clellan batido incessantemente desde o começo da acção e desalojado dos seus parallelos, procura ganhar o rio James para pôr-se ao abrigo das canhoneiras federaes; os Confederados o perseguem em sua retirada tentando envolvel-o, e nutre-se grande preoccupação a respeito da situação difficil e em extremo critica das forças do Governo.

A iniciativa do ataque partio dos Confederados que por um plano habilmente executado surprehenderão a ala esquerda do exercito federal que se estendia até White House, e assenhoreárão-se dessa posição cortando as communicações telegraphicas entre o General unionista e esta Capital. Mac-Clellan achou-se assim inesperadamente entre dous fogos, e viu-se forçado a abandonar toda a linha que occupara nas margens do Chickahominy, não sendo ainda conhecido, no momento em que escrevo, se conseguio salvar o seo exercito.

Até agora não foi publicada informação alguma official dos combates que tem havido, e isto augmenta a inquietação, receiando-se que

o silencio do telegrapho não seja devido a um grande desastre das forças federaes. Entretanto não faltão jornaes que affirmem que o General Mac Clellan por um esforço desesperado voltou a frente ao exercito confederado, e ameaça de novo Richmond com maiores probabilidades do que antes de apoderar-se da capital do Sul. O que ha de exacto nisso ainda não é possivel por ora saber.

Do Oeste não ha noticias positivas; diz-se comtudo com alguns visos de verdade que o exercito do General Halleck acha-se em marcha para encorporar-se ao exercito do General Mac Clellan, e operarem juntos sobre Richmond. Os acontecimentos da Virginia porem precipitarão-se com mais rapidez do que esperavão os Federaes, de modo que a retirada do exercito de Halleck do Tennessee, a ser exacta, não poderá produzir as vantagens que della se pretendia colher.

Continúa a correr a voz de que o General Beauregard, assim como outros Generaes Confederados do exercito de Corynth, acha-se em Richmond.

Wicksburg no Mississipi resiste ainda ao bombardeamento da esquadra federal; o Forte Morgan igualmente.

Os Confederados achão-se de nosso senhores de toda a costa oriental da Florida, de que a expedição do Commodore Dupont se havia apoderado ha algum tempo.

Na Carolina do Sul teve logar uma batalha sangrenta em James-Island perto de Charleston, onde o General Federal Benham foi completamente batido.

São estas as operações militares de mais importancia.

Congresso. No Senado foi votado um Bill prescrevendo juramento de fidelidade a todos os funccionarios publicos, excepto os membros do Congresso e o Vice-Presidente da Republica.

Foi igualmente adoptado o Bill estabelecendo o caminho de ferro do Pacifico que já recebeu a sancção do Presidente.

Entrou em discussão o Bill creando um novo Estado sob o titulo de West-Virginia que parte em dous o actual Estado da Virginia; o mesmo Bill prescreve que a datar de 4 de Julho de 1863 os filhos dos escravos nascidos dentro dos limites do novo Estado serão livres.

Foi reprovado um Bill geral de confiscação vindo da Camara, e cujo fim principal era a confiscação dos escravos dos proprietarios do Sul, na Camara dos Representantes teve igual sorte o Bill do Senado sobre o mesmo assumpto. A questão porem não morreo, e em ambas as Camaras já forão apresentados novos Bills sobre essa materia.

Forão igualmente votados em ambas as Camaras, e são hoje Leis do Estado, o Bill de impostas, o Bill da emissão de mais 150 milhões de bilhetes do Thesouro, o Bill prohibindo a polygamia nos territorios dos Estados Unidos, annullando em consequencia a legislação do Territorio de Utah a esse respeito.

Noticias Geraes. Por um Decreto do Presidente forão reunidos os tres corpos de exercito dos Generaes Banks, Mac-Dowell, e Fremont, em um só sob a denominação de exercito da Virginia e ao mando do Major-General Pope que ha pouco servia as ordens do General Halleck no exercito do Oeste. Essa medida, segundo se diz, foi

resultado de uma conferencia do Presidente com o General Scott em uma visita especial que a este fez em West Point Mr Lincoln, antes dos ultimos acontecimentos de Richmond, para consultar sobre a situação militar do paiz. Por este motivo pedio demissão do commando de sua Divisão o General Fremont, fundamentando o seo pedido em ser mais antigo do que o General Pope; os Generaes Mac-Dowell e Banks porem apesar de terem por si a mesma rasão do General Fremont resignarão-se a servir as ordens de um official mais moderno. O General Sigel retirou-se igualmente do serviço por não ter sido approvada no Senado a nomeação do Presidente que conferio-lhe o posto de Major-General.

O partido democratico começa de novo a reunir-se para fazer face ao dominio do partido republicano; em um meeting que teve logar ha poucos dias os chefes desse partido apresentarão o seguinte programma - 1º Opposição ao abolicionismo. 2º Fiscalisação dos gastos do Governo. 3º Opposição á Lei de Confiscação. Suppõe-se que se a politica desse partido ganhar influencia nos conselhos da administração será possivel que a guerra não continue e encontre uma solução.

As noticias de Nova Orleans continuão a ser desagradaveis; todos os dias o General Butler crea novas complicações, e aggrava a situação de completa desintelligencia que reina entre elle e o Corpo Consular residente naquella cidade. A ordem das Senhoras ainda não foi revogada

Leonel de Alencar
Secretario da Legação.

Secção Central
N 17

Legação Imperial do Brasil nos Estados Unidos
Washington em 17 de Julho de 1862

Illm.º e Exm.º Snr.

Animado para com V. Ex.ª dos sentimentos de respeito e dedicação que são devidos a um tam illustre e antigo servidor do Estado, facil será a V. Ex.ª o conceber o prazer com que eu recebi sua circular de 31 de Maio, que me annuncia que S. M. O Imperador déra a V. Ex.ª mais uma prova da Sua Alta Confiança, Nomeando-o Seu Ministro e Secretario de Estado dos Negocios Estrangeiros. Feliz si meus fracos esforços para bem servir o Imperador e a Nação, poderem corresponder com a expectativa de V. Ex.ª, com a maior satisfação dirigirei de hoje em diante a V. Ex.ª minha correspondencia official.

Aproveito a occasião para rogar a V. Ex.ª se digne acolher os protestos do meu profundo respeito e alta consideração.

Illm.º e Exm.º Snr. Marquez de Abrantes.

Miguel Maria Lisboa

Secção Central
N 18

Legação Imperial do Brasil nos Estados Unidos
Washington em 18 de Julho de 1862

Illm.º e Exm.º Snr

Tenho a honra de passar as mãos de V. Exª um exemplar do tratado celebrado entre a Gran-Bretanha e os Estados Unidos para a suppressão do trafico de escravos africanos, e um exemplar do tratado entre a segunda dessas potencias e o Reino do Hanover para a abolição do imposto de "Stadio", publicados por autoridade official.

Aproveito a occasião para renovar a V. Exª os protestos do meu profundo respeito e alta consideração

A. Illm.º e Exm.º Snr Marquez de Abrantes
V. V. V.

Miguel Maria Lisboa

1ª Secção
N 16.

Legação Imperial do Brasil nos Estados Unidos
Washington em 18 de Julho de 1862.

Illmº e Exmº Snr.

§ 1 Encerrou-se no dia 17 do corrente a sessão do Congresso Federal que dura desde o principio de Dezembro do anno passado, tendo nos ultimos dias de seus trabalhos completado varias leis da mais alta importancia politica. Taes são: 1º um Bill decretando o sequestro dos bens dos rebeldes do Sul, e a emancipação de seus escravos; 2º um Bill abolindo a escravidão nos Territorios Federaes, 3º um Bill reformando a pauta das Alfandegas; 4º outro autorisando a emissão de mais 150 milhões de papel moeda; 5º outro decretando consideraveis e pesadas contribuições directas; 6º outro finalmente dando circulação legal aos sellos do correio.

Uma proposta para a admissão da Virginia occidental na União como Estado novo, foi adiada até o mez de Dezembro, evitando-se assim porem quanto o escandalo de uma directa e flagrante violação da Constituição.

Um outro projecto, recommendado pelo Presidente, para auxiliar com fundos federaes os Estados que quisessem abolir a escravidão compensando os proprietarios de escravos, não foi por ora

Illmº e Exmº Snr Marquez de Abrantes

Vr. Vr. Vr.

a avante pela opposição que encontrou nos representantes dos Estados da fronteira.

O Bill de sequestro que ha dous annos houvesse sido decretado pelo Congresso dos Estados Unidos, causaria no mundo assombro, é hoje apenas uma de muitas medidas de violencia, proprias de seculos passados, com que têm sido sollapadas as liberdades deste paiz. Sua mais fatal importancia consiste em fechar a porta a toda a conciliação, e em unir os habitantes do Sul em seus esforços para sustentar a revolução. O Presidente hesitou muito antes de sanccional-o, e só o sanccionou depois de modificado por suggestão sua. Logo que for officialmente publicado, remetterei delle um exemplar a V. Exª.

O mesmo praticarei com as leis relativas a finanças, remettendo dellas exemplares officiaes, logo que appareçam, tanto a V. Exª como ao Exmº Snr Ministro da Fazenda.

§ 2 Nenhum progresso teem feito as armas federaes nestes ultimos tempos. Mc Clellan continúa a occupar a ribeira do rio James desde o corrego de Turkey até a barra de Harrison que está perto de 30 milhas de Richmond. Parece ter confiança em que seu exercito não será atacado pelos Confederados, mas apesar dos reforços que já têm recebido, está muito longe de poder tomar de novo a offensiva. Sua perda nas ultimas batalhas é por pessoas imparciaes plausivelmente elevada a 25 000 homens, confessando o proprio Presidente a de 15 000.

Aos Confederados porem custou cara a victoria, pois tambem consta terem perdido 25 000 homens ainda que, observam cartas de Richmond, uma grande parte dos feridos apenas receberam contusões e já estão em serviço. Dous Generaes federaes estão prisioneiros, e 80 canhões caharam em poder do inimigo.

Se Mc Clellan não for efficazmente soccorrido, isto é, se não receber com brevidade 100 000 homens de reforços, não poderá adiantar um passo: trata por tanto o Governo de mandar-lhe soldados. Já estão em caminho a divisão de Burnside que operara na Carolina do Norte, e as tropas que infructuosamente tentaram a captura de Charleston. Mas tudo isto é pouco, e o Governo esforça-se por activar o alistamento dos 300 000 homens ultimamente chamados ás armas, e que, apesar dos elevados premios offerecidos para o engajamento, vão se organisando com alarmante lentidão. Basta notar que tendo o seu chamamento a data do 1º de Julho, nos 18 dias de então para cá decorridos, apenas se apresentou um ponto um regimento do Estado de Vermont. Falla-se já em uma conscripção forçada para obter gente.

Com o fim de estimular o amortecido patriotismo, teve logar em Nova York no dia 15 do corrente um *Meeting* monstro de que os jornaes Governistas teem fallado como de um completo successo. Sou porem informado de que estive longe de sel-o, e de que a discussão que delle poderá V. Exª ler no incluso retalho do Courrier des Etats Unis de 16, é a verdadeira.

Tem-se pensado em mandar vir tropas do Oeste; mas com as ultimas noticias que dalli temos, e que annunciam que os Confederados estão levantando cabeça, será imprudente o enfraquecer o General Halleck. Consta, ha tres dias, que os insurgentes entraram em Marfreesboro, perto de Nashville, aprisionando dous regimentos de infanteria e um parque de artilheria federal, e ameaçando a propria Capital do Tennessee. Consta mais que o Kentucky e o Missouri são devastados por numerosas guerrilhas que ás portas de suas Capitaes vêem queimar algodão, e destruir os trilhos e as pontes das estradas de ferro, e que mesmo ameaçam algumas provocações dos Estados de Ohio e Indiana.

§ 3. Continúa-se a especular em diversos sentidos sobre a probabilidade de uma intervenção europea; mas a este respeito resumirei o que me disse antes de hontem

o Ministro francez em uma extensa conversação que comigo teve. A mediação, asseguro-me Mr. Mercier, terá logar, mas será quando for apparente que ambos os belligerantes, fatigados e exhaustos, estão dispostos a aceital-a de boa vontade. Esse momento não está longe, e póde chegar inesperadamente, mas precipitando sua acção, dando qualquer passo que envolva ameaça ou manifeste intenções coercivas, a França e Inglaterra só conseguiriam complicar a questão e talvez prolongar a guerra.

§ 4 Addição em 19 de Julho. Recebemos hontem noticia de que os federaes estavam de novo ameaçados no valle do Shenandoah, Jackson voltara para o dito valle e aproximara-se de Winchester. Se essas operações não encontrarem uma pronta e efficaz resistencia, poderão os Confederados penetrar na Maryandia, e cortar as communicações de Washington com o Norte, apoderando-se do caminho de ferro de Baltimore.

Ainda posso remetter a V. Exª. o incluso retalho do Intelligencer de hontem que publica a notavel correspondencia havida entre o Presidente e os Representantes dos Estados da fronteira, á cerca da emancipação gradual, a que fiz allusão no principio deste officio. É documento, ainda que extenso, digno de ser lido.

Remetto tambem um retalho do Courrier des Etats Unis de hoje, recommendando a V. Exª. o interessante artigo em que se analysam as medidas politicas e financeiras decretadas pelo Congresso que acaba de encerrar-se.

Corre que o General Halleck vem tomar o commando em chefe de todos os exercitos federaes, ficando Mc Clellan debaixo de suas ordens.

Digne-se V. Exª. aceitar os reiterados protestos do meu profundo respeito e alta consideração.

Miguel Maria Lisboa

R. em 3 de Set.º de 1862 – 3

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Miguel Maria Lisbôa

Numero : 3 Cents.

PRIX DES ANNONCES

PAR LIGNE DE DIX LIGNES :

LES JOURS		TROIS FOIS par semaine	UNE FOIS par semaine
...ns	$ 0 50	$ 4	$ 2
...ns	6 00	9	6
...mois	15 00	16	10
...ns	21 00	30	18
...	8 00		

...rairie du Courrier des Etats-Unis.

...gue de la librairie sera envoyé aux personnes qui en feront la demande.

Courrier des Etats Unis de 16 de Julho de 1862.

soir à Union Square, a eu, comme nombre, comme discours et comme acclamations, tous les caractères d'une grande manifestation populaire, quoique contrecarrée par un orage inattendu. Elle a donc rempli son but ; elle le remplira surtout vis-à-vis de ceux qui en liront le récit à distance : la parole des orateurs et les applaudissements de la foule retentiront au loin comme un écho d'enthousiasme.

Pour ceux néanmoins qui ont vu les choses de près, et en se reportant à la manifestation semblable du 18 avril 1861, il est facile de percevoir que les temps et les idées ne sont plus les mêmes. L'année dernière, il y avait élan sincère et presque général, bien qu'irréfléchi chez le plus grand nombre ; les masses frémissaient au mot de guerre, sans chercher à en sonder la portée ; la phrase « sauvons l'Union ! » tenait lieu de tous les raisonnements, dispensait de toute argumentation et fermait la bouche à quiconque eût essayé de discuter ; mettre en doute le résultat de la croisade que l'on prêchait ne venait à l'esprit de personne, ou du moins si quelques-uns en concevaient tout bas la pensée, nul n'osait l'articuler. Aujourd'hui, mille indices révèlent que cette foi robuste des premiers jours est profondément ébranlée. Parmi la multitude qui se pressait hier autour des estrades du meeting, l'incrédulité était dans bien des regards, l'incertitude sur bien des fronts, la libre discussion sur bien des lèvres. Même dans les groupes où la ferveur patriotique était le plus manifeste, elle avait le caractère d'une résolution inflexible, imposée par la nécessité plutôt que soutenue par l'espérance. Les appels des orateurs participaient de ce sentiment où l'opiniâtreté a plus de place que la conviction proprement dite, et dans les applaudissements qui leur répondaient, il y avait plutôt parti pris de croire que croyance réelle et spontanée.

C'est qu'il y a quinze mois, le mirage sur lequel se fixaient tous les regards ne semblait recéler que de faciles et brillantes promesses, tandis que maintenant l'amère et sanglante réalité a éveillé chez le peuple une défiance instinctive de déceptions nouvelles. Au lieu des 75,000 hommes et des quelques millions qu'on lui représentait, le 18 avril 1861, comme devant suffire à la reconstruction de l'Union, la nation a fourni 600,000 hommes et plus d'un demi-milliard, et pourtant l'œuvre entreprise semble plus loin que jamais de son accomplissement. Rien de plus naturel que de la voir accueillir avec des arrière-pensées de doute la demande de nouveaux sacrifices, et hésiter à croire que ce seront bien véritablement les derniers.

Rien de tout cela, bien entendu, ne se reflètera dans les comptes-rendus qui rempliront ce matin les colonnes de nos confrères américains ; ils respireront au contraire à l'envi un enthousiasme sans bornes et une confiance unanime ; ils se garderont bien de laisser percer quoi que ce soit de nature à rompre le réseau d'il-

Daily National Intelligencer

WASHINGTON: FRIDAY, JULY 18, 1862

SALES AT AUCTION.

By W. L. Wall & Co., Auctioneers.
Successors to Wall & Barnard.)

VERY VALUABLE and Pleasant Residence at Auction, on Monday, July 21, 1862.

By virtue of a deed of trust from Thomas Berry and wife, dated the 1st day of August, 1860, and recorded in Liber J. A. S. No. 213, folio 248, &c., one of the land records of Washington county, the District of Columbia, the undersigned trustee will offer for sale at public auction, in front of the premises, on Monday, the 21st day of July, 1862, at 5 o'clock, P. M., all that valuable property known as the southeast corner of square No. 1, fronting 100 feet on the north side of F street north, and 100 feet on the west side of Second street west, and improved by a large and commodious three-story brick dwelling-house, with back building, and all the modern conveniences, and in complete order. Also, lot No. 2, fronting 25 feet on the north side of F street north, and running back 100 feet to a 20-feet alley, improved by a two-story brick dwelling-house, with back building. Also, lot No. 3, fronting 25 feet on the north side of F street north, and running back 100 feet to a 20-feet alley, improved by a two-story brick dwelling-house, with back building. Also, lot No. 4, fronting 25 feet on the north side of F street north, and running back 100 feet to a 20-feet alley, improved by a two-story brick dwelling-house, with back building. Also, lot No. 5, fronting 25 feet on the north side of F street north, and running back 100 feet to a 20-feet alley, improved by a two-story brick dwelling-house, with back building. Also, lot No. 6, fronting 25 feet on the north side of F street north, and running back 100 feet to a 20-feet alley, improved by a two-story brick dwelling-house, with back building. Also, lot No. 7, fronting 25 feet on the north side of F street north, and running back 100 feet to a 20-feet alley, improved by a two-story brick dwelling-house, with back building. 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NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER.

THE PRESIDENT'S APPEAL TO THE BORDER STATES.

The Representatives and Senators of the Border Slaveholding States having, by special invitation of the President, been convened at the Executive Mansion on Saturday morning last, Mr. Lincoln held in his hands:

GENTLEMEN: After the adjournment of Congress, now near, I shall have no opportunity of seeing you for several months. Believing that you of the Border States hold more power for good than any other equal number of members, I feel it a duty which I cannot justifiably waive to make this appeal to you.

I intend no reproach or complaint when I assure you that, in my opinion, if you all had voted for the resolution in the gradual emancipation message of last March the war would now be substantially ended. And the plan therein proposed is yet one of the most potent and swift means of ending it. Let the States which are in rebellion see definitely and certainly that in no event will the States you represent ever join those proposed Confederacy, and they cannot much longer maintain the contest. But you cannot divest them of their hope to ultimately have you with them so long as you show a determination to perpetuate the institution within your own States. Beat them at elections, as you have overwhelmingly done, and, nothing daunted, they still claim you as their own. You and I know what the lever of their power is. Break that lever before their faces, and they can shake you no more forever.

Most of you have treated me with kindness and consideration, and I trust you will not now think I unprofessionally touch what is exclusively your own, when, for the sake of the whole country, I ask, "can you, for your States, do better than to take the course I urge?" Discarding pseudo-philosophy and maxims adapted to more manageable times, and looking only to the unprecedentedly stern facts of our case, can you do better in any possible event? You prefer that the constitutional relation of the States to the nation shall be practically restored without disturbance of the institution; and, if this were done, my whole duty, in this respect, under the Constitution and my oath of office, would be performed. But it is not done, and we are trying to accomplish it by war. The incidents of the war cannot be avoided. If the war continues long, as it must if the object be not sooner attained, the institution in your States will be extinguished by more friction and abrasion—by the mere incidents of the war. It will be gone, and you will have nothing valuable in lieu of it. Much of its value is gone already. How much better for you and for your people to take the step which at once shortens the war, and secures substantial compensation for that which is sure to be wholly lost in any other event! How much better to thus save the money which else we sink forever in the war! How much better to do it while we can, lest the war ere long render us peculiarly unable to do it! How much better for you, as sellers, and the nation, as buyer, to sell out and buy out that which would in the war certainly perish, than to hold on to both the thing to be sold and the price of it in cutting one another's throats!

I do not speak of emancipation at once, but of a decision at once to emancipate gradually. Room in South America for colonization can be obtained cheaply, and in abundance, and when numbers shall be here enough to be company and encouragement for one another, the freed people will not be reluctant to go.

I am pressed with a difficulty not yet mentioned—one which threatens division among those who, united, are none too strong. An instance of it is known to you. Gen. Hunter is an honest man. He was, and I hope still is, my friend. I value him none the less for his agreeing with me in the general wish that all men every where could be freed. He proclaimed all men free within certain States, and I repudiated the proclamation. He expected more good and less harm from the measure than I could believe would follow. Yet, in repudiating it, I gave dissatisfaction, if not offence, to many whose support in the approaching trial we cannot afford to lose. And this is not the end of it. The pressure in this direction is still upon me and is increasing. By conceding what I now ask you can relieve me, and, much more, can relieve the country in this important point.

Upon these considerations I have again begged your attention to the message of March last. Before leaving the Capitol, consider and discuss it among yourselves. You are patriots and statesmen, and as such I pray you consider this proposition; and at the least commend it to the consideration of your States and people. As you would perpetuate popular government for the best people in the world, I beseech you that you do in no wise omit this. Our common country is in great peril, demanding the boldest action to bring a speedy relief. Once relieved, its form of government is saved to the world; its beloved history and memories are vindicated, and its happy future fully assured and rendered inconceivably grand. To you, more than to any others, the privilege is given to assure that happiness and swell that grandeur, and to link your own names therewith forever.

At the conclusion of these remarks some conversation was had between the President and several members of the delegations from the Border States, in which it was represented that those States could not be expected to move in so great a matter as that brought to their notice in the foregoing address while as yet the Congress had taken no step beyond the passage of a resolution, expressive rather of a sentiment than presenting a substantial and reliable basis of action.

The President acknowledged the force of this view, and admitted that the Border States were entitled to expect a substantial pledge of pecuniary aid as the condition of taking into consideration a proposition so important in its relations to their social system.

It was further represented, in the Conference, that the people of the Border States were interested in knowing the great importance which the President attached to the policy in question, while it was equally due to the country, to the President, and to themselves that the Representatives of the Border Slaveholding States should publicly announce the motives under which they were called to act and the considerations of public policy urged upon them and their constituents by the President.

With a view to such a statement of their position, the members thus addressed met in council to deliberate on the reply they should make to the President, and, as the result of a comparison of opinions among themselves, they determined upon the adoption of a majority and a minority answer.

REPLY OF THE MAJORITY.

The following paper was yesterday sent to the President, signed by the majority of the Representatives from the Border Slaveholding States:

WASHINGTON, JULY 14, 1862.

To the President:

The undersigned, Representatives of Kentucky, Virginia, Missouri, and Maryland, in the two Houses of Congress, have listened to your address with the profound sensibility naturally inspired by the high source from which it emanates, the earnestness which marked its delivery, and the overwhelming importance of the subject of which it treats. We have given it a most respectful consideration, and now lay before you our response. We regret that want of time has not permitted us to make it more perfect.

We have not been wanting, Mr. President, in respect for you, and in devotion to the Constitution and the Union. We have not been indifferent to the great difficulties surrounding you, compared with which all former national troubles have been but as the summer cloud that floats lightly across the sky. We have not been unsympathizing with you in your deep anxiety for the restoration of the blessings of peace, constitutional liberty, and Union. We have not been slow to perceive, we have not hesitated to declare, the great advantages which would accrue to our country if the object of your message could be accomplished. We have not been backward to say that we would support you in any constitutional measure to secure that object. We have not been reluctant to express our cordial approval of many of the provisions of the various bills which have been presented to the consideration of Congress at your recommendation, and we have not withheld our votes from such of them as seemed to us to be necessary and proper. We have not been indifferent to the merits of the plan proposed by you for the gradual abolishment of slavery in the States, and we have not refused to express our approval of its general features and to urge upon our respective constituents the adoption of its principles. We have not been and are not insensible to the liberality of the provisions which you have suggested in favor of the slaveholding States, and we have not hesitated to express our belief that they would be gladly accepted by the people of those States. We have not been and are not indifferent to the paramount importance of time in the present terrible conflict, nor to the value of the lives of our brave soldiers, whose blood is daily poured out like water upon the battle-fields of the country. We have not been and are not regardless of the natural desire of the executive mind to see the end of the gigantic struggle in which the country is engaged, nor of the reasonable anxiety of the people that the energies of the government should be wisely and vigorously employed to bring it to a speedy termination. We have not been and are not insensible to the natural solicitude of the executive mind and of the people that the measures of relief to the country in this time of terrible calamity should be efficient and immediate in their action. We have not been and are not indifferent to the fact that the constitutional power of the President over the army and navy of the nation, and over the militia when in the service of the nation, is ample for the employment of all the means necessary to suppress the rebellion, and that the command of the army and navy, and of the militia when in the service of the country, is by the Constitution devolved upon the President. We have not been and are not indifferent to the fact that the power of appointment to office is very largely devolved upon the President, and that the right of appointment of all officers in the army and navy, and of all officers in the civil service, is devolved upon the President or those acting under his authority. We have not been and are not indifferent to the fact that the right of the President to grant reprieves and pardons for offences against the United States is full and complete, with the sole exception of cases of impeachment. We have not been and are not indifferent to the fact that the right of the President to communicate with Congress at any time in person or by message is plain and unquestionable, and that the duty devolves upon him to "take care that the laws be faithfully executed." We have not been and are not indifferent to the fact that the President is commander-in-chief of the army and navy of the United States, and of the militia of the several States when called into the service of the United States, and that he has the power to grant commissions, and to fill all vacancies which may occur in the grades of the army and navy below the rank of general officers. We have not been and are not indifferent to the fact that the supreme executive power of the country is vested in the President, and that the measures which we have been considering are proper subjects for the action of the President, and that the responsibility for the use or neglect of the powers and duties which we have enumerated must rest upon him. We have not been and are not indifferent to the fact that the President has the power to do many things for the good of the country and the welfare of mankind which cannot be done by Congress or by any other department of the government, and that the power of the President for good is limited only by the want of constitutional power in the object designated, and all of us think that there is no such want of power in the case now before us. We have not been and are not indifferent to the fact that the President has no power to do anything which will destroy the government, or any of the States composing the Union, or which will needlessly harass or oppress the people. We have not been and are not indifferent to the fact that the President has no power to do anything which will violate the Constitution, or the rights of the States, or the rights of individuals. We have not been and are not indifferent to the fact that the President has no power to do anything which will not promote the welfare of the country, and that he has the power to do many things which will promote the welfare of the country

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L'ŒUVRE D'UNE SESSION.

I.

L'histoire législative du monde compte peu de pages qui égalent en importance la session du Congrès américain close à Washington le 17 juillet 1862. Entre ce que les représentants des Etats-Unis avaient devant eux, en se réquissant au mois de décembre dernier, et ce qu'ils laissent derrière eux au moment de leur séparation, il y a une distance effrayante à mesurer. Cette distance, les législateurs, le gouvernement et la nation l'ont parcourue pas à pas, jour le jour, sans s'écarter de position chaque étape les élevait un droit chemin. C'est seulement à l'heure actuelle, qu'arrivé à une halte définitive, on va pouvoir embrasser d'un coup d'œil la route accomplie.

Les actes capitaux de la session se divisent d'eux-mêmes en trois classes :

Mesures relatives à l'esclavage ;

Mesures politiques en dehors de la question de l'esclavage ;

Mesures économiques et financières.

Ces trois ordres de faits législatifs, distincts dans leur essence propre et qui auraient pu être indépendants les uns des autres en temps ordinaires, empruntent à la situation du pays une solidarité indissoluble. Au milieu d'événements ici que ceux qui se déroulent autour de nous, tout s'enchaîne et se tient étroitement ; les mesures les plus diverses en apparence ont une portée commune et, suivant qu'elles sont bonnes ou mauvaises, se favorisent ou s'aggravent réciproquement. Elles ne constituent plus en effet de simples décisions du moment, destinées à exercer une influence temporaire et pouvant être rapportées ou modifiées quelques mois plus tard. Du jour même où elles sont édictées, elles portent coup sans retour et engagent irrévocablement l'avenir. C'est là un précepte politique que le Congrès n'aurait pas dû perdre de vue un seul instant, et qui au contraire a été dédaigné par lui de la manière la plus absolue. De la première à la dernière heure de la session, il a légiféré comme à l'aventure, sans paraître même soupçonner que l'ensemble des lois qu'il votait devait en définitive former la base d'une situation nouvelle.

Sa mission était de raffermir, s'il était possible, les fondements plus qu'ébranlés de l'Union ; il n'a cessé de le répéter lui-même, et cependant, à voir aujourd'hui le résultat de son travail, on serait bien plutôt tenté de croire qu'il a au contraire pris à tâche de porter coup sur coup aux restes chancelants de la république qu'il prétendait reconstruire. Nous ne l'accusons pas de l'avoir fait à dessein ; loin de là, nous sommes persuadé que plus d'un représentant, rentré dans ses foyers et remis à lui-même, envisagera avec une surprise mêlée de frayeur l'œuvre à la quelle il a coopéré sous l'influence d'un entraînement de parti presque machinal. Mais quelque sincères que puissent être les regrets, ils seront tardifs et impuissants. Le mal est fait : il demeurera immense et irréparable.

II.

Toutes les mesures par lesquelles on a touché à la question de l'esclavage sont autant de fautes, et qui pis est de fautes inutiles. Si l'on croyait réellement que dans ce seul point résidait la cause dominante de la sécession, si l'on avait le désir et l'espoir sincère de mettre fin à la révolution par un retour à l'Union, et l'on voulait surtout prouver au monde et au Sud lui-même que la Constitution demeurait intacte, prête à redevenir la pierre angulaire d'une confédération raffermie, la première condition était d'éviter tout ce qui pouvait avoir même la simple apparence d'une atteinte au pacte fédéral. C'est le contraire qu'on semble avoir pris à cœur de faire. On a décrété l'émancipation dans le district de Colombie et l'exclusion formelle de l'esclavage de tous les Territoires que possède ou pourra posséder la confédération. Ni l'une ni l'autre de ces mesures n'était nécessaire ou opportune ; ni l'une ni l'autre n'a de portée pratique ; leur unique effet a été de fournir au Sud un grief de plus. On a encore aggravé ce grief par une inquiétante presque puérile, en votant la reconnaissance diplomatique des républiques noires d'Haïti et de Libéria, reconnaissance que l'on savait inadmissible pour les Etats esclavagistes.

Si l'on veut invoquer les principes abstraits d'humanité et d'égalité humaine, ces décisions sont insuffisantes et ne tranchent rien. Si l'on se place au point de vue politique — le seul, selon nous, qui doive dominer quand il s'agit d'apaiser une révolution — il est impossible d'y trouver autre chose qu'une provocation gratuite à l'adresse de ceux qu'il s'agit de ramener. C'est de l'huile jetée sur le feu et rien de plus. Décréter l'abolition générale est été un acte insensé et, grâce à quelques esprits clairvoyants et modérés, on s'en est heureusement abstenu. Ceux qui possèdent à cette aberration avaient cependant du moins une idée philosophique à invoquer, et toute fausse qu'elle fût dans son application, toute fatale qu'elle dût être dans ses conséquences, cette idée a eu la logique. Ce qui a été fait n'en a pas. Le Congrès s'est montré mauvais politique sans se montrer bon philanthrope. Puisque la majorité comprenait qu'il était impossible de trancher dans le vif la question de l'esclavage, elle aurait dû comprendre que la vraie marche à suivre était de la laisser telle quelle, et de prouver par une abstention complète que le Nord est sincère lorsqu'il engage le Sud à rentrer dans l'Union, avec l'assurance d'y retrouver intacts les droits qu'il revendique.

Par un contraste qui semblerait étrange, si quelque chose pouvait être étrange en matière de coudnite parlementaire aux Etats-Unis, tandis que l'on touchait de gaîté de cœur, sans nécessité ni profit aucune, au côté le plus irritant du problème constitutionnel de la servitude forcée, on a laissé sans solution positive les deux seuls points pratiques de la question qui aient été soulevés d'une manière réelle par les événements. Le sort des esclaves tombés jusqu'ici en qui tomberont plus tard entre les mains des troupes fédérales, demeure dans un vague complet. Le général peut les rendre à leurs maîtres ou autre peut les déclarer libres et les armer. On n'a pas pourvu de gage à la réalisation des espoirs et exigences d'émancipation graduelle, d'colonisation à l'étranger, dans lesquels M. Lincoln voudrait chercher un commencement de solution pratique. Le Congrès demandait, dans ce but lui a refusé, au moins jusqu'à la session prochaine. On a donc tout fait pour irriter la question, rien pour la résoudre ou chercher.

III.

Hors des votes directement relatifs à la question de l'esclavage, les actes politiques les plus importants du Congrès sont la loi destinée à établir le scrutin et celle qui met aux mains du président des pouvoirs à peu près illimités en matière d'appel aux armes.

La première de ces lois inaugure violée sur le sol américain les deux principes de punition dont la civilisation moderne tend de plus en plus à s'éloigner : elle dresse l'échafaud politique et rétablit au code autrichien le principe sinistre des biens. Encore doit-on reconnaître à M. Lincoln d'avoir vu répugner la confiscation pure et simple. La peine la plus normale et la moins odieuse en pareille matière, l'exil, qui consiste au châtiment du coupable avec les droits de l'humanité et la sûreté de l'Etat, aurait dû à tous les titres l'emporter sur les pénalités draconiennes, que l'Amérique a pendant si longtemps reçues au vieux monde. Cela ci avait cependant pour excuse le pouvoir tyrannique des traditions, qui rend toujours difficile et lente l'œuvre de répudier les legs du passé. C'est un mauvais enseignement et un argument fâcheux que la jeune république américaine fournit à aux monarchies européennes. Du premier bond et à la première occasion, elle va loin que personne dans la voie des rigueurs ; c'est justifier ceux qui l'y ont précédée et justifier plus fâcheusement encore ceux qui l'y suivront.

Le Congrès a également perdu de vue tous les antécédents du pays et fermé les yeux sur les dangers qu'il créait à l'avenir en érigeant le chef du pouvoir exécutif en maître absolu de toutes les forces de la nation. Désormais le Président ne commande plus seulement à l'armée fédérale. Les milices relèvent de lui et il peut au besoin recruter à la conscription. Les restrictions de chiffres, qui accompagnent momentanément ces pouvoirs extraordinaires, ne sauraient en atténuer ni la portée ni le péril éventuel. De pareils principes, une fois inscrits dans la législation d'un pays, ne s'en effacent plus : ils y restent en caractères indélébiles, et lors qu'ils paraissent tomber en désuétude pour un temps, ils se retrouvent facilement à l'heure où un ambitieux énergique trouve profit à les évoquer.

Non moins grave est la ratification implicite que les représentants ont couverte des hautes portées qu'a eu la part le gouvernement aux garanties constitutionnelles des citoyens. Les arrestations sommaires, la suspension de l'*habeas corpus*, les restrictions apportées à la liberté de la presse sont des nécessités de circonstance que nous n'entendons ni méconnaître ni contester. Mais encore importe-t-il à tous les titres que, même dans leur application inévitable, des mesures de ce genre soient astreintes à certaines conditions, à certain contrôle. Si ce qui s'est passé depuis quinze mois devait former précédent, il en résulterait que l'administration peut à son gré suspendre de fait les garanties constitutionnelles, tout en conservant la faculté de nier qu'elle ait commis rien de semblable attendu qu'on a pas eu besoin pour cela de proclamer la loi martiale. Il appartient à tout citoyen du régime auquel elle va être soumise, ni compte à la représentation nationale d'actes que leur caractère isolé rendrait en quelque sorte insaisissables. La latitude dont le silence du Congrès investit l'Exécutif à cet égard est encore plus illimitée et plus dangereuse que les facultés qui lui sont explicitement conférées sur d'autres points.

IV.

Nous arrivons aux mesures financières. Ici, une simple énumération suffit pour faire apprécier la situation. En huit mois, nous avons eu :

L'impôt sur le thé et le café ;

Une première émission de 150 millions de papier-monnaie ;

Une seconde émission de pareille somme, avec cette circonstance de plus que 35 millions seront émis en coupures de 1, 2 et 3 dollars ;

Le bill des taxes, inaugurant du même coup l'impôt sur le revenu, l'impôt sur les recettes, le timbre et l'impôt sur la fabrication ;

Le tarif, élevé à des taux presque prohibitifs ;

Le Trésor érigé en caisse de dépôts ;

L'inauguration d'un papier-monnaie gouvernemental, que le gouvernement ne reçoit pas à la douane ;

Enfin, au dernier moment, la transformation des timbres-poste en monnaie légale, équivalant à la création d'une circulation fiduciaire descendant jusqu'à remplacer la monnaie de cuivre.

Jamais bouleversement pareil n'avait été accompli en aussi peu de temps, dans les conditions économiques et commerciales d'un pays. Libre à ceux qui ont pris pour devise la plate adulation des vues d'un temps, ils se retrouvent facilement à l'heure où un ambitieux énergique trouve profit à les évoquer.

Non moins grave est la ratification implicite que les représentants ont couverte des hautes portées qu'a eu la part le gouvernement aux garanties constitutionnelles des citoyens. Les arrestations sommaires, la suspension de l'*habeas corpus*, les restrictions apportées à la liberté de la presse sont des nécessités de circonstance que nous n'entendons ni méconnaître ni contester. Mais encore importe-t-il à tous les titres que, même dans leur application inévitable, des mesures de ce genre soient astreintes à certaines conditions, à certain contrôle. Si ce qui s'est passé depuis quinze mois devait former précédent, il en résulterait que l'administration peut à son gré suspendre de fait les garanties constitutionnelles, tout en conservant la faculté de nier qu'elle ait commis rien de semblable attendu qu'on a pas eu besoin pour cela de proclamer la loi martiale. Il appartient à tout citoyen du régime auquel elle va être soumise, ni compte à la représentation nationale d'actes que leur caractère isolé rendrait en quelque sorte insaisissables. La latitude dont le silence du Congrès investit l'Exécutif à cet égard est encore plus illimitée et plus dangereuse que les facultés qui lui sont explicitement conférées sur d'autres points.

V.

Pas n'est-il besoin que nous nous complétons cette liste des principaux actes de la session, pour que l'on voie combien elle a été féconde en fautes accumulées. Sans le détail, survenus au dernier moment, le Congrès reconnaîtrait et admettait dans l'Union l'Etat de Kanawha, formé comme on sait des comtés occidentaux de la Virginie. Un pareil vote s'équivalait à rien moins qu'consacrer de la façon la plus solennelle le [illegible] ses travaux législatifs. Vainement y chercherait-on trace d'un principe général de conduite, d'un système arrêté, d'un plan d'ensemble soigneusement mûri ; l'incohérence et la précipitation sont empreintes dans tous les résultats de la session. On a cédé à la passion du moment, ou sous l'empire de la nécessité, et les mesures se sont amoncelées sans que personne se rendit bien compte de ce qu'elles allaient produire en somme. La conséquence est que presque sans le savoir, on a bouleversé de fond en comble tout ce qui avait formé jusqu'ici les conditions essentielles de l'existence du pays, entamé la constitution par vingt endroits différents, frayé la voie à une centralisation formidable, investi l'administration d'une puissance presque illimitée, semé les germes de vingt luttes entre elle et les Etats, créé en un mot des périls de tout genre pour l'avenir, sans parer efficacement aux malheurs du présent. Tout en parlant sans cesse de reconstruire ce qui existait autrefois, on semble avoir pris à tâche de rendre cette reconstruction impossible, et tout en proclamant qu'il n'y avait plus de partis, le républicanisme n'a pas songé à autre chose qu'à faire œuvre de parti. C'est au surplus dans cette égoïste et aveugle préoccupation qu'il faut chercher l'explication d'un inqualifiable pêle-mêle de mesures, qui ne mérite même pas le nom de législation. Mais celle-ci a profité de sa prépondérance éphémère, la majorité du Congrès aurait compris que, loin de travailler à sauver le pays, elle compromettait à la fois tous les intérêts, son prestige aux yeux du monde, et les garanties de son avenir politique aussi bien que matériel.

NOUVELLES DU JOUR.

On parle depuis longtemps de modifications modifications en haut lieu dans le commandement des armées des Etats-Unis. Ces rumeurs, longtemps démenties, sont confirmées en ces termes par le correspondant washingtonien de l'inquirer de Philadelphie :

« La capitale, depuis plusieurs jours, est pleine de bruits relatifs à des changements qui sont sur le point d'avoir lieu dans le commandement des différentes armées. Il est vrai qu'on n'en peut douter que le général Halleck a été invité il y a quelques jours à visiter Washington, pour se consulter avec le Président et le secrétaire sur les diverses opérations militaires qu'on poursuivait sur différents points.

Feuilleton du Courrier des Etats-Unis

DU 19 JUILLET 1862.

BEATRIX.

VI

— Mademoiselle, répondit le chevalier, je ne pique d'être un confident discret et fidèle, et ce que vous voudrez que tache mon ami, il le saura. Mais, calmez-vous ! C'est le hasard qui m'a d'abord mis en tiers dans vos relations, et j'ai consenti, par intérêt pour vous, par affection pour M. de Vérigny, à vous servir quelquefois d'intermédiaire, afin d'éviter les inconvénients possibles. Gustave vous aime comme il vous a toujours aimée, et il vous le dit dans cette lettre que je vous ai remise et que vous lirez avec attention, seule, dans votre chambre... Mais j'ai regret à ajouter ceci : Il vous dit également qu'en dépit de certaines exigences de famille, des circonstances impérieuses, des devoirs impérieux le forcent, bien malgré lui, de molester pendant quelque temps son empressement. Il est condamné à des précautions...

Le chevalier articula ces dernières paroles avec hésitation ; interprète intime, il rougissait devant quelque arrêt trop formel, et, quelque peu scrupuleux, il se sentait mal à l'aise devant la jeune fille dont le caractère lui imposait.

Il s'arrêta.

— Eh bien ? dit Béatrix.

— Eh bien ! répliqua le chevalier, cherchant à sortir dans un subterfuge, vous vous entendrez, vous ne pouvez manquer de vous entendre. Entre gens qui s'aiment, les explications sont plus faciles qu'avec un ambassadeur. Un de vos regards lera plus que tous les discours, ajouta-t-il en croyant trouver un abri derrière un madrigal. C'est ne sera qu'un nuage passager sur vos amours, et, quoi qu'il arrive, Gustave sera toujours trop heureux de vous revoir. On doit être fier d'avoir été choisi par la belle Angevine !

— Assez, monsieur ! s'écria Béatrix, je vous dispense de chercher davantage à cacher de dépense de chercher davantage à cacher de dépense de chercher davantage à cacher de tristes vérités sous les artifices du langage. M. de Vérigny s'est lassé de moi, sans doute et peut être une autre lui a-t-elle fait oublier des serments que je regardais comme sacrés. Je n'irai pas le fatiguer de mes doléances, et s'il s'oblige de moi, tenez inutilement de le ramener. Mais, s'il m'abandonne, qu'il ne prétende pas que tout soit dit. Il reste le ressentiment d'avoir abreuvé mon père d'amertume. Il reste à savoir si, dans Strasbourg, les soupçons de M. de Vérigny et mon arrangement dont pas jeté une tache sur la fille de Français Muller.

— Mademoiselle, je serais désolé, dit le Chevalier, de voir que ...

— Adieu, monsieur, le commerce à me croire insensible !

Béatrix ouvrit la porte par un mouvement énergique, et Maurice, reculant avec précipitation, se cacha derrière un arbre.

Le Chevalier sortit du jardin et un murmure quelques mots que Maurice ne put saisir, en [illegible] le sentier et disparut dans l'obscurité.

Le capitaine reprit avec précaution la place il avait tout entendu. Béatrix s'était assise sur le banc en laissant échapper des exclamations correspondant à la fois au courroux et à la douleur de ses pensées.

— Quoi donc ! pensait-elle après un silence pendant lequel les sanglots qu'elle ne pouvait retenir parvenus jusqu'à Maurice, — quoi donc ! me quitterait-il comme une misérable ! me quitterait-il comme une misérable ! je dont il ne se serait occupé que pour fouler aux pieds sa réputation ! Cette lettre renferme-t-elle peut-être une destinée, et j'hésite à me plonger dans un chambre pour la lire. Allons !

Elle se leva et fit quelques pas pour gagner la maison, lorsque Marthe parut tout à coup dans le parler.

— Reste, Béatrix, dit la vieille Alsacienne, je veux te parler.

— Qu'y a-t-il donc ? répondit Béatrix.

— Assieds-toi là, sur ce banc.

— Parle vite, dit Béatrix, au plutôt viens dans ma chambre.

— Non, réplique Marthe, ton père pourrait m'entendre ou nous voir ou un air de mystère me quelconque, et il n'aura d'explications à [illegible] que de moi. Tiens, ma fille, je n'y vais pas par quatre chemins, et je crois ce que j'ai sur le [illegible] dans cette maison lorsque ton père ne [illegible] pas quitté encore tout à fait la [illegible] pauvre mère jusqu'à son dernier moment. [illegible] commencés à t'aimer, toi, comme sa fille, à la minute où tu es venue au monde. Je suis de la famille par droit d'ancienneté et d'attachement. Pas de longue histoire ; nous n'avons pas le temps. Depuis quelques mois le malheur s'est abattu ici, et je veux que n'en parlons pas

4ª Secção

N 1–

1862 a 1862.

Legação Imperial do Brasil nos Estados Unidos

Washington em 18 de Julho de 1862

Illmº e Exmº Snr

Em cumprimento das ordens vigentes tenho a honra de participar a V. Exª que saquei letra contra a Legação Imperial em Londres pela quantia de £576.11.3, importancia de meus vencimentos e gastos de Legação, correspondentes ao 1º Quartel do corrente anno financeiro de 1862-63.

Participaram-me que haviam tambem sacado pelos seus vencimentos no dito quartel, o Secretario a esta Legação a quantia de £140.12.6, o Addido a de £84.7.6, e o Consul Geral do Imperio a de £70.6.3.

Digne-se V. Exª aceitar os reiterados protestos do meu profundo respeito e alta consideração

Ao Illmº e Exmº Snr Marquez de Abrantes

Miguel Maria Lisboa

1862-1863

4ª Secção

Entrado em 6 de Outbro de 1862

Rpd. em 7 no 1

1862-63 = Art.º 4º § 2º

Lat. em 6 de Outbro de 1862

Vencimentos

1º q.el	Ao Enviado, Miguel Maria Lisboa,	£ 562„ 10„ 0„ =	5:000$000
„	Ao Secret.º Leonel M. de Almeida,	„ 140„ 12„ 6„ =	1:250$000
„	Ao Adjt. B. F. Torreão de Barros,	„ 84„ 7„ 6„ =	750$000
„	Ao Consul G.l L. Henr.e Fern.s d'Aguiar	„ 56„ 5„ 0„ =	500$000

Expediente

1º q.el da Legação	. . . . .	„ 14„ 1„ 3„ =	125$000
„ do Consulado	. . . . .	„ 14„ 1„ 3„ =	125$000
			7:750$000

— +

L. R.

4ª Secção

N 2

1862 a 1863

Legação Imperial do Brasil nos Estados Unidos
Washington em 18 de Julho de 1862

6
10.62

Illm.º e Exm.º Snr.

Em execução das ordens expedidas na circular de 24 de Outubro do anno passado tenho a honra de remetter juntos tres numeros do periodico mensal "American Publisher's Circular" de que ja fiz chegar alguns numeros a este Ministerio. Vão marcadas á margem as obras que me pareceram de maior interesse para o nosso paiz.

Aproveito a occasião para renovar a V. Ex.ª os protestos do meu profundo respeito e alta consideração.

A. Illm.º e Exm.º Snr. Marquez de Abrantes
&c. &c. &c.

Miguel Maria Lisboa

Relação das obras recommendadas pelo Snr. Cons.º Miguel Maria Lisboa no seu Officio Nº 2. - 1862-63.

Hopkins' Puritans — The complete work. 3 large vol. 8º

Annual (the) of Scientific Discovery; or, Year Book of Facts in Science and Art for 1862. Exhibiting the most important Discoveries and Improvements in Mechanics, Useful Arts, Natural Philosophy, Chemistry, Astronomy, Geology, Zoology, Botany, Mineralogy, Meteorology, Geography, Antiquities, etc. Together with Notes on the Progress of Science during the Year 1861; a List of Recent Scientific Publications; Obituaries of Eminent Scientific Men, etc. Edited by David A. Wells, A. M., (Gould & Lincoln. Boston).

Companion to the Rebellion Record; being a Supplementary Volume. Edited by Frank Moore. 8vo. (George P. Putnam).

Irving. — The Life and Letters of Washington Irving. By his Nephew Pierre M. Irving. Vol. I.

Totten. — Naval Text-Book and Dictionary, compiled for the Use of the Midshipmen of the United States Navy. By J. B. Totten, Commander U. S. N. Second and Revised Edition. 12 ma p. p. (625) (D. Van Nostrand.)

1862 – 1863

4ª Secção

Entrado em 6 de Outbr.º f 6 p

Rpd em 7 – Dpo no 1

Os numeros do periodico que acompanharam foram expedidos pa a 3ª Secção

4ª Secção
Nº 3

Legação Imperial do Brasil nos Estados Unidos
Washington em 21 de Julho de 1862.

18 6/10 62

Rpd. em 7 de 8bro; No 1

Illmº e Exmº Snr.

Tenho a honra de passar ás mãos de V. Exª nesta occasião a relação dos indices dos officios dirigidos por esta Legação a 4ª Secção da Secretaria de Estado dos Negocios Estrangeiros no decurso do anno financeiro de 1861–1862 findo em Junho proximo passado.

Digne-se V. Exª aceitar os reiterados protestos do meu profundo respeito e alta consideração.

Ao Illmº e Exmº Snr Marquez de Abrantes &c. &c. &c.

Miguel Maria Lisboa

4ª Secção.
N.º 3

21 de julho

Tenho a honra de passar em mãos de V. Ex.ª nesta occasião a relação dos indices dos Officios dirigidos por esta Secretaria de Estado dos negocios estrangeiros a 4ª Secção do decurso do anno financeiro de 1861-1862 findo em Julho proximo passado

Queira V. Ex.ª acceitar &c

Marquez de Abrantes,

Secção Central

N 19

Legação Imperial do Brasil nos Estados Unidos.
Washington em 28 de Julho de 1862.

Ill.mo e Exm.o Snr.

§ 1 Em additamento ao que tenho tido a honra de communicar a V. Ex.a ácerca do vapor Sumter, cumpre-me hoje elevar ao seu conhecimento a Mensagem junta dirigida pelo Presidente Lincoln á Camara de Representantes dos Estados Unidos, acompanhando a correspondencia entre o Governo Federal e varios Governos estrangeiros inclusive o do Brasil, relativa a corsarios insurgentes.

§ 2 Aproveito a occasião para igualmente remetter um retalho do Intelligencer de 24 do corrente que contem o convenio recentemente celebrado entre o Secretario do Interior dos Estados Unidos e o Coronel Raasloff, Encarregado de Negocios da Dinamarca, pelo qual o Governo dinamarquez com certas condições se obriga a receber em suas colonias das Antilhas os Africanos que forem capturados em virtude do recente tratado para suppressão do trafico entre a União Americana e a Gran Bretanha.

§ 3 Incluo tambem um retalho do

Ao Ill.mo e Exm.o Snr. Marquez de Abrantes &c. &c. &c.

Intelligencer de 18 do corrente que contem uma lista de todos os Actos approvados pelo Congresso Federal durante a sessão que acaba de terminar, e sanccionados pelo Presidente. Tenho já pronta uma collecção completa dos documentos officiaes relativos á dita sessão do Congresso, a qual remetterei a esse Ministerio quando regressar ao Imperio o vapor "Paraense".

Digne-se V. Exª. aceitar os reiterados protestos do meu profundo respeito e alta consideração.

Miguel Maria Lisboa

WASHINGTON.

LIBERTY AND UNION, NOW AND FOREVER, ONE AND INSEPARABLE.

FRIDAY, JULY 18, 1862.

ADJOURNMENT OF CONGRESS

In accordance with the joint resolution previously passed to this effect, the first regular session of the Thirty-seventh Congress was yesterday brought to an end by the adjournment of both Houses.

No Congress in all our legislative history, whether regard be had to its extraordinary session commencing on the 4th of July, 1861, or to that just closed, has been charged with duties so solemn and so momentous in their consequences. The magnitude and variety of the measures upon which it has been called to decide have been equalled only by the complexity and far-reaching scope of the issues upon which it has determined. Whether it has in all respects "understood the epoch" in which its lot was cast, it may not belong to the present or contemporary history to decide. The patriot can only hope that the wisdom of its acts may be clearly read by all in the light of the future.

The extent of the labors of this Session is disclosed, in some degree, by the number of its acts, a complete list of which has been obligingly and most promptly prepared for the Intelligencer, and may be found in other columns of to-day's issue.

THE BORDER STATE CORRESPONDENCE.

The readers will find in another part of to-day's Intelligencer a copy of the address read by President LINCOLN on Saturday last to the Representatives and Senators from the Border Slaveholding States, whom he, by special invitation, called into conference with him on that day at the Executive Mansion. They will also find the several responses which that address has received from the gentlemen to whom the President has made this appeal, with the avowal of his full confidence in their patriotism and statesmanship.

That this confidence has not been misplaced the whole country will learn from the tenor of the replies in question. Differing somewhat in terms, they are all conceived in a kindred spirit of supreme devotion to the interests of the country, and disclose alike a readiness to make or accept any sacrifice to insure the success of the National cause, to which the signers of these papers pledge their unalterable allegiance, while they give, in token of their sincerity, the evidence solicited at their hands by the Chief Magistrate of the nation.

The policy of gradual emancipation with compensation, as initiated by Mr. LINCOLN, has thus entered upon a new stage by the adhesion it has now received from those who engage to bring it to the consideration of the States most immediately interested. It is yet too early to predict what reception it will meet with in these States, but it is safe to say that that reception will wholly depend on the support which this policy shall henceforth receive from the people of the Non-slaveholding States. If it shall prove that the pledge which their representatives in both Houses of Congress have made in their name is a pledge that will certainly be made good, the President may confidently expect to test the beneficence of the proposition to which he obviously attaches so much importance. But, if there shall be any hesitation or drawing back on the part of those who took the initiative in making this proffer of pecuniary aid, now that there is some prospect of a demand being made for appropriations of money instead of the passage of resolutions, it is easy to augur that the highly raised hopes of the President will be frustrated and disappointed. The interest which, from its first promulgation, we have taken in the proposition, leads us to hope (what our faith in the generosity and justice of the Non-slaveholding States authorizes us to believe) that the great social experiment will soon be put in train for trial. They who ask and expect sacrifices at the hands of patriotic and loyal slaveholders in the Border States will hasten to show that they are not to be outdone in works of self-denial and acts of patriotism. And when earnest men at the North and at the South shall thus join hands in these "works" and "acts," there will be, so far as concerns any States which may manifest a readiness to accept the President's policy, an end of these criminations which are fed by an idle fanaticism on the one side or the other of the slavery question. The tenure of slave property in any such State will no longer be an element of political agitation between its opponents on the one hand and its champions on the other, as the longer or shorter toleration which it may enjoy will obviously depend only on economical considerations, to be determined by the willingness or ability of the Union to extinguish it. If the people of the North should prove unwilling to bear their part in this great sacrifice, or if they should find its burdens greater than they can bear, it is at least safe to say that, in any event, there will be an end of the anti-slavery agitation with regard to any State which announces a disposition to accept pecuniary aid in compensation for the inconvenience occasioned by a change of its social system. In whatever light we view the future probabilities of the question, we are therefore encouraged to expect much good from the step which the Representatives of the Border States have taken at the earnest instance of the President.

BRIGADIER GENERALS.

The following names are mentioned as being among those who were confirmed as Brigadier Generals of Volunteers in the closing hours of the late session of the Senate:

Catherinus P. Buckingham, of Ohio; Col. Francis J. Herron, of Iowa; Col. Morgan L. Smith, of the Eighth Regiment of Missouri; Col. Charles Craft, of the Thirty-Iowa Volunteers; Col. Fitz Henry Warren, of the Iowa Volunteers; Frederick Salomon, of Wisconsin; Col. Walcutt, of Wisconsin; Col. Jacob Ammen, of Ohio; and Col. J. W. Still, of Ohio.

Rates of Postage to Portugal, via England.

We are requested to state that the postage upon letters between the United States and Portugal, when forwarded *via England* in the British mail, will, in future, be as follows, prepayment required:

For a single letter not exceeding one ounce..... 25 cents
Letter above 1 but not over 2 ounces..... 50 "
Letter above 2 but not over 3 ounces..... 75 "
Letter above 3 but not over 4 ounces..... 1 00
And so on, adding 25 cents for every additional quarter ounce or fraction thereof; and about 21 cents for every additional half ounce or fraction thereof, which rates are to be paid in addition to the postage to destination.

FIREMEN'S INSURANCE COMPANY

Statement of the affairs of the Firemen's Insurance Company of Washington, for six months, ending June 30, 1862.

Dr.

To Capital stock		$200,000 00
Profits and loss	$27,893 69	
Contingent fund	6,007 31	
	27,893 69	
	90 40	
Unclaimed dividends		
		$238,926 30

Cr.

By stock notes with approved security		$160,000 00
Corporation of Washington and Alexandria bonds, par value	$71,092 32 cost	69,013 82
St. Louis, Keokuk railroad, Baltimore and Ohio railroad and other bonds, par value	$37,000 00, cost	41,031 50
Dividend account, to credit in Bank of Washington		99 40
Balance to credit in Bank of Washington		6,060 67
		$238,926 39

RECEIPTS.

To Balance as per statement December 31, 1861		$4,000 91
Premiums		7,117 20
Interest		892 71
		$12,071 01

EXPENDITURES.

By dividend No. 4	$3,948 80
Council & policies	207 79
Loss by fire	1,145 53
Expense account	6,060 67
Balance to credit Bank of Washington	$12,071 01

JAS. ADAMS, President.

ABEL G. DAVIS, Secretary.

District of Columbia, county of Washington, to wit:

On this 16th day of July, 1862, personally appeared before me, the subscriber, one of the Justices of the Peace in and for the said District and county, James Adams, and Abel G. Davis, and severally made oath that the foregoing statement is true, to the best of their belief. Sworn before me.

EDGAR H. BATES, J. P.

July 18—3

United States Patent Office,

Washington, *July 14, 1862.*

ON the petition of Joseph Rose, of Ipswich, Massachusetts, praying for the extension of a patent granted to him January 24, 1849, for an Improved Swinging Bridge, for seven years from the expiration of said patent, which takes place on the third day of January, 1863:

It is ordered that the said petition be heard at the Patent Office on Monday, the 15th day of December next, at 12 o'clock M.; and all persons interested are required to file their objections, if any they have, with the Commissioner of Patents, in writing, at least twenty days before the day of hearing. All testimony filed by either party in support of his case must be taken and transmitted to the Office in accordance with the rules of the Office, which will be furnished on application.

The testimony in this case will be closed on the 1st day of December next, after which day no further depositions will be taken and no testimony admitted, unless by consent of the Commissioner, and no depositions and other papers relied upon as testimony must be received at the Office on or before the morning of that day, at which time the case will be heard ex parte.

Ordered, also, that the notice be published in the National Intelligencer, Washington, D. C., and the Scientific American, Boston, Mass., once a week for three successive weeks. The first of said publications to be at least sixty days previous to the day of hearing.

D. P. HOLLOWAY,
Commissioner of Patents.

P. S.—Editors of the above papers will please copy, and send their bills to the Patent Office, with a paper containing this notice.

BOARD.—The attention of the ladies and gentlemen of Washington is respectfully invited to the large rate of PRY GOODS, now offered by the subscriber, who will keep constantly during the season the whole of the stock of Dry Goods, Shawls, Shirts, Sleeves, Bosoms, Collars, Cuffs, Drawers, Hosiery, &c., &c., at the old stand, between D and E streets, No. 481, up stairs.

Call and see advertisement for particulars.

July 17—3t

GREEN & WILLIAMS.

PERSONS WISHING THAT HEALING BALSAM of Dr Wayne's, which is generally used and deservedly esteemed, will do well to provide their supplies before the assessment tax will be added to the price after August 1.

J. C. LEWIS.

July 17—3t

[illegible] Seventh street, Washington, D. C.

PASSENGER TRAINS FROM WASHINGTON.



ON AND AFTER SUNDAY, MAY 26, 1861,
PASSENGER TRAINS BETWEEN
WASHINGTON AND BALTIMORE
AND THE WEST
Will run as follows:

Five Daily Trains for Washington and Baltimore, *Two Daily Trains* between Washington and the West, leaving the Depot of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, corner of Pennsylvania avenue and 6th street, as follows:

On Sundays—Two Trains only, at 8 A. M. and 4 P. M.

Passengers for the Washington Junction will take the cars at the Camden station.

Passengers for Washington and Baltimore will take the cars at the Camden station.

Passengers for the West can take the cars at the Camden station, or at the Washington Junction.

Tickets for all points West, can be procured at the Ticket Office, Camden station.

Baggage Checked Through to all points.

At Locust Point—Cars connect with Steamers for Philadelphia and New York—Leave Washington at 7.40 A. M. and 4.00 P. M.

For Philadelphia and New York—Leave Washington at 7.40 A. M. and 4.00 P. M.

Leave Washington at 7.40 A. M., and 5.00 P. M.

For all Points West.

Leave Washington at 7.40 A. M., and 5.00 P. M.

And Sunday along the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, leave Washington at 7.40 A. M. and 4.00 P. M. and on Sunday at 8.00 P. M.

TRAINS MOVING SOUTH.

Leave New York at 9 A. M. Philadelphia at 11.40 A. M. Baltimore at 3.40 P. M. Washington at 5.00 P. M.

Passengers leaving New York at 4.00 P. M. Philadelphia at 7.00 P. M. Baltimore at 10.00 P. M. Washington at 11.30 P. M.

Leave Boston at 12.00 M. Providence at 3.30 P. M. New York at 6.00 P. M. Philadelphia at 9.00 P. M. Baltimore at 12.20 A. M. and arrive at Washington at 1.00 A. M.

Local Accommodation Trains leave Baltimore at 9.00 A. M. and 3.10 P. M. for Washington, arrive there at 12 noon and 7.00 P. M.

On Sundays at 4.30 and 7.00 A. M. only from Baltimore for Annapolis connections on Sundays, from Baltimore or Washington.

Passengers leaving Washington at 7.40 A. M. and 5 P. M. make connections at Washington Junction (Relay) with trains on Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, for all points west of the Ohio river, and for all points along the line of Baltimore and Ohio Railroad and Virginia.

Trains leave Annapolis for Baltimore and Washington daily, Sundays excepted, at 5.45 A. M. and 4.00 P. M.

Passenger Trains leaving Washington at 6.00 A. M., 11 A. M. and 5 P. M., and Baltimore at 4.5 and 7.40 A. M. and 3.30 P. M., stop only at Annapolis and Washington Junction.

Way passengers must take the accommodation trains only.

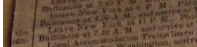
W. P. SMITH,
Master of Transportation.

may 26

BALTIMORE ROUTE.

Winter Arrangement.

PHILADELPHIA, WILMINGTON, AND BALTIMORE RAILROAD.



ON AND AFTER MONDAY, November 18th, 1861
Passenger Trains will leave Philadelphia
For Baltimore at 3.30 and 8.10 A. M., 11.30 A. M., (Express,) and 10.50 P. M.
Chester at 4.15 and 11.35 A. M., 3.45 and 10.50 P. M.
Wilmington at 5.20, 8.15, 11.35 A. M., 3.45 and 10.50 P. M.
Newcastle at 6.10 A. M. and 3.45 P. M.
Dover at 8.15 A. M. and 5.40 P. M.
Milford at 9.15 A. M.
Salisbury at 8.15 A. M.

Trains for Philadelphia

Leave Baltimore at 8.30 A. M., (Express,) 1.05 P. M., (Express,) 5.20 and 7.00 (Express,) P. M.
Leave Wilmington at 7.30 and 11.30 A. M., 4.15, 8.45, and 9.50 P. M.
Leave Salisbury at 2.35 P. M.
Leave Milford at 4.55 P. M.
Leave Dover at 9.00 A. M. and 6.10 P. M.
Leave Newcastle at 11.2, M. and 8.10 P. M.
Leave Chester at 8.30 A. M., 12.15, 4.50, and 9.30 P. M.
Leave Baltimore for—
Salisbury and intermediate stations 5.00 and 7.00 P. M.
Dover and intermediate stations 1.05 P. M.

Trains for Baltimore

Leave Chester at 8.45 A. M., 12.05 and 11.30 P. M.
Leave Wilmington at 4.30 and 9.25 A. M., 12.35 P. M., and 12.00 A. M.
Freight Train, with Passenger Car attached, will run as follows:
Leave Philadelphia for Perryville and intermediate places at 5.10 P. M.
Leave Wilmington for Perryville and intermediate places at 7.10 P. M.
Leave Baltimore for Havre-de-Grace and intermediate stations at 9 A. M.

Sundays Only.

At 10.50 P. M. from Philadelphia to Baltimore.
At 7.00 P. M. from Baltimore to Philadelphia.
Slaughter's Excursion Car will be attached to every night train from Philadelphia to Washington.

S. M. FELTON, President.
nov 26—4ly

1862. THE 1862.
Pennsylvania Central Railroad.



(*With its Connections*),
IS A FIRST CLASS ROUTE TO ALL THE WESTERN CITIES.

Speed, Safety, and Comfort!

STONE BALLASTED AND FREE FROM DUST!

Baggage Checked Through from Baltimore!

Three Daily Trains from
PHILADELPHIA TO PITTSBURGH!
Two of them making
Close Connexion at Harrisburg
With Trains on the
NORTHERN CENTRAL RAILROAD,
And forming
The Great Central Route
FROM
WASHINGTON AND BALTIMORE,
To all Points in the
WEST, NORTHWEST, AND SOUTHWEST.

☞ For Through Tickets apply at the Office of the Northern Central Railroad Company, Calvert Station, Baltimore.

Splendid Sleeping Cars on all Night Trains—Smoking and Saloon Cars on all Trains.

From Washington.

Passengers will take the 6 A. M. and 5 P. M. trains, arriving in Baltimore at 7.50 A. M. and 6.45 P. M., where close connexions are made with trains on the Northern Central Railroad, and arrive at Harrisburg at 1 P. M. and 1.45 A. M., there connecting with the trains on the Pennsylvania Central Railroad for all parts of the West.

Freights.

By this route, freights of all descriptions can be forwarded to and from any point on the Railroads of Ohio, Kentucky, Indiana, Illinois, Wisconsin, Iowa, or Missouri, by railroad direct.

The Pennsylvania Central Railroad also connects at Pittsburgh with steamers, by which goods can be forwarded to any port on the Ohio, Muskingum, Kentucky, Tennessee, Cumberland, Illinois, Mississippi, Wisconsin, Sandusky, and Alabama, and Red Rivers, and at Cleveland, Sandusky, and Chicago with steamers to all Northwestern Lakes.

Merchants and shippers entering the transportation of their Freight to this Company can rely with confidence on its speedy transit.

THE RATES OF FREIGHT to and from any point in the West, by the Pennsylvania Central Railroad, are at all times as low as those are charged by *other Railroad Companies*.

☞ Be particular to mark packages "VIA PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD."

MAGRAW & KOONS,
Freight Agents, No. 80 North street, Baltimore.
ENOCH LEWIS,
General Superintendent, Altoona, Pennsylvania.
T. L. HOUPT,
General Ticket Agent, Philadelphia.
H. H. HOUSTON,
General Freight Agent, Philadelphia.

apr 4—4ly

J. H. D. RICHARDS,
IMPORTER AND MANUFACTURER OF
MILITARY BOOTS AND SHOES.
BROWN'S HOTEL,
WASHINGTON.

may 26—4y

H. S. BARNES,
Nos. 26 and 28
CENTRE MARKET
AND NO. 45 NORTHERN MARKET.
ALL KINDS OF
THE BEST MEATS
THE MARKET AFFORDS
Always supplied to Customers and the Public.
☞ Patronage respectfully solicited. apr 11—1y

METROPOLITAN,
Late Brown's Hotel.
ANDREW R. POTTS,
PROPRIETOR.
PENNSYLVANIA AVENUE,
Between 6th and 7th sts.
WASHINGTON CITY.
may 19—49m

PROPOSALS FOR
Treasury Department,

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at the Department until 12 o'clock M. of Monday, the 30th day of June, 1862, for the delivery at the Treasury, in the City of Washington, of Treasury Notes, authorized by the Act of Congress approved February 25, 1862, entitled "An Act to authorize the issue of United States Notes, and for other purposes," in such sums as may be required by the Department, not exceeding in the aggregate Ten Millions of Dollars, and to be delivered at such time or times as may be required by the Department, not exceeding Two Millions of Dollars per week, after the first day of July next.

Proposals will be received for the whole amount, or any part thereof, and the Department reserves the right to accept or reject any or all bids received.

Deliveries of all other bidders will be made pro rata, according to the amount of their respective bids, if the bid be accepted

18 & July 1862

WASHINGTON

DISPOSAL OF RECAPTURED AFRICANS.

In acceptance of a proposition made some time since by the Danish Government, and communicated by the President to Congress, an act was passed at the recent session authorizing the President to enter into arrangements with one or more foreign Governments having possessions in the West Indies or other tropical regions to receive from the United States all negroes delivered from on board vessels seized in the prosecution of the slave trade by commanders of United States vessels, and to provide them with suitable instruction, clothing, and shelter, and to employ them, at wages, under such regulations as shall be agreed upon, for a period not exceeding five years from the date of their being landed at the place or places agreed upon. In pursuance of this act, the subjoined contract has just been entered into by the Minister of Denmark and the Secretary of the Interior on the part of the United States.

COPY OF AGREEMENT.

This agreement, entered into between Waldemar Rudolph Von Rassloff, Charge d'Affaires for and on behalf of the Government of Denmark, and Caleb B. Smith, Secretary of the Interior, for and on behalf of the Government of the United States, witnesseth:

That the Government of Denmark agrees to receive from the United States, through its duly constituted authorities, for a term of five years, at a landing place called West-end on the Danish Island of St. Croix, in the West Indies, all negroes, mulattoes, or persons of color delivered from on board vessels seized in the prosecution of the slave trade by commanders of United States armed vessels, and to provide them with suitable instruction, and with comfortable clothing and shelter, and to employ them at wages in conformity with the provisional act issued by the Governor of St. Croix on the twenty-sixth day of January, eighteen hundred and forty-nine, entitled "An ordinance to regulate the relations between the proprietors of landed estates and the rural population of free laborers (a copy of which is hereto annexed) for a period not exceeding five years from the date of their being landed at the aforesaid landing place, and that the United States shall not be liable for any expenses on account of said negroes, mulattoes, or persons of color, after having landed them at the aforesaid landing place. And the Government of the United States agrees to deliver to the Government of Denmark, or its duly constituted authorities, at the aforesaid landing place on the Danish Island of St. Croix, in the West Indies, whenever practicable, all negroes, mulattoes, or persons of color delivered from on board vessels seized in the prosecution of the slave trade by commanders of United States armed vessels during the five years next succeeding the date of this agreement; and to issue instructions to the commanders of the armed vessels of the United States directing them, whenever it shall be practicable, and under such rules and regulations as may be prescribed by the President of the United States, to proceed directly to the aforesaid landing place on the Danish Island of St. Croix, and there deliver to the duly constituted authorities of the Government of Denmark all negroes, mulattoes, or persons of color delivered from on board vessels seized in the prosecution of the slave trade.

And it is further agreed that the Government of Denmark shall allow the United States Consul for St. Croix, or such other agent as the Government of the United States may appoint for that purpose, freely and without charge, and at all times, to visit and inspect the condition of such negroes, mulattoes, or persons of color that may have been landed on the Island of St. Croix under this agreement.

Signed, sealed, and delivered in duplicate at the city of Washington, this nineteenth day of July, A. D. eighteen hundred and sixty-two.

W. RAASLOFF,
Charge d'Affaires.
CALEB B. SMITH,
Secretary of Interior.

Signed, sealed, and delivered in presence of Gronnig Walker and George C. Whiting.

NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER

LIST OF ACTS

Passed during the Second Session of the Thirty-seventh Congress.

PUBLIC ACTS

An act to further promote the efficiency of the navy.
An act to increase the duties on tea, coffee, and sugar.
An act relative to courts-martial in the army.
An act to provide for enlistment certificates among the volunteer forces.
An act making an appropriation for gunboats on the Western waters.
An act making appropriations for the payment of invalid and other pensions of the United States for the year ending the 30th of June, 1863.
An act to promote the efficiency of the dead letter office.
An act in relation to the letters of sailors and marines in the service of the United States.
An act to authorize the President to appoint two additional Assistant Secretaries of War.
An act amending the provisions of the second section of the act of January 24th, 1857, enforcing the attendance of witnesses before committees of either House of Congress.
An act authorizing an increase of the clerical force in the War and Navy Departments.
An act to provide for the protection of overland emigrants to California, Oregon, and Washington Territory.
An act to pay the expenses of the special committee of the House of Representatives, appointed July 8th, 1861, to ascertain and report in regard to contracts with any department of the Government for provisions, supplies, transportation, &c.
An act to authorize the President of the United States in certain cases to take possession of railroads and telegraph lines, and for other purposes.
An act making appropriations for the consular and diplomatic expenses of the Government for the year ending 30th June, 1863, and additional appropriations for the year ending 30th June, 1862.
An act authorizing the Secretary of the Interior to strike from the pension rolls the names of such persons as have taken up arms against the Government, or who may have in any manner encouraged the rebels.
An act making appropriations for the support of the Military Academy for the year ending the 30th of June, 1863.
An act to authorize an additional issue of United States notes.
An act authorizing the detail of naval officers for the service of the War Department.
An act making an appropriation for the purchase of cotton and tobacco seed for general distribution.
An act to authorize the construction of twenty iron-clad steam gunboats.
An act to amend an act entitled "An act to regulate trade and intercourse with the Indian tribes, and to preserve peace on the frontiers," approved June 30th, 1834.
An act making an appropriation for completing the defences of Washington, and for other purposes.
An act to prohibit the "coolie trade" by Americans citizens in American vessels.
An act making appropriations for the construction, preservation, and repairs of certain fortifications and other works of defence for the year ending 30th of June, 1863, and additional appropriations for the year ending 30th of June, 1862.
An act making an appropriation to illuminate the public buildings.
An act to authorize a change of appropriation for the payment of necessary expenditures in the service of the United States for Indian affairs.
An act making appropriations for the signal service of the United States army.
An act making additional appropriations for the support of the army for the year ending 30th of June, 1862.
An act to authorize the issue of United States notes, and for the redemption or funding thereof, and for funding the floating debt of the United States.
An act making appropriations for sundry civil expenses of the Government for the year ending the 30th of June, 1863, and additional appropriations for the year ending the 30th of June, 1862.
An act to authorize the Secretary of the Treasury to issue certificates of indebtedness to public creditors.
An act fixing the number of the House of Representatives from and after the 3d of March, 1863.
An act to provide for the appointment of additional clerks in the office of the Assistant Treasurer at New York, and for other purposes.
An act requiring an oath of allegiance and to support the Constitution of the United States to be administered to [illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
[

Rio em 6 de Outubro de 1862
A Justiça em 14 idem idem —
(Pa. Archivo a Mensagem do Presid.te)

2ª Secção
Nº 4

Legação Imperial do Brasil nos Estados-Unidos
Washington em 29 de Julho de 1862.

N. 44.

Illmo e Exmo Snr.

§º 1º. Em cumprimento das ordens vigentes tenho a honra de remetter junto e a sello volante um Officio que nesta data dirijo ao Exmo Snr. Ministro da Fasenda, cobrindo varios documentos relativos ao Commercio e Finanças deste paiz.

§º 2º. Dos principaes delles vão juntas duplicatas. São os seguintes:

1º A nova Pauta das Alfandegas.

2º O Bill creando uma contribuição directa nos Estados Rebellados.

3º O Bill das contribuições internas.

Digne-se V. Exª aceitar os reiterados protestos do meo profundo respeito e alta consideração.

Illmo e Exmo Snr Marquez de Abrantes.
Ministro e Secretario de Estado dos Negocios estrangeiros
&c. &c. &c.

Miguel Maria Lisboa.

1ª Secção
N 17.

Legação Imperial do Brasil nos Estados Unidos
Washington em 31 de Julho de 1862.

Au.

Illm.º e Exm.º Snr.

§1 Em additamento ao que expus em meu officio desta secção Nº 16, sobre o Bill de confiscação, cumpre-me hoje elevar ao conhecimento de V. Ex.ª a integra do dito Bill, impressa no incluso retalho do "Intelligencer" de 24 do corrente, marcado com a letra A Nº 1, assim como de uma Resolução explicativa do mesmo, approvada em 17. do mes, marcada com a letra A Nº 2. Esta foi a modificação que o Presidente indirectamente suggerio ao Congresso, e sem a qual, declarou elle, não houvera sanccionado o Bill: na verdade é essencial a differença entre a lei qual foi ao principio approvada, e a que foi a final sanccionada: nesta ultima declarando-se que a confiscação da propriedade de raiz jamais se estenderá alem da vida natural do delinquente, fica tal confiscação reduzida a um simples sequestro.

§2 No mesmo retalho do "Intelligencer", letra A e Nº 3 achará V. Ex.ª a integra da lei approvada em 16 de Julho, creando na Marinha americana o posto de Contra Almirante, e marcando o numero dos officiaes generaes e superiores da

Ao Illm.º e Exm.º Snr. Marquez de Abrantes

mesma.

§3. Na situação politica do paiz, ou no progresso das operações militares, nada de decisivo tenho a communicar hoje.

Por um lado cabe-me o prazer de alludir a uma medida de civilisação, qual é a do Convenio celebrado entre o General Federal Dix, e o Confederado Lee, para a troca regular dos prisioneiros de guerra, e já approvado tanto por Mr Lincoln como por Jefferson Davis. Serve de base a esse convenio o cartel ajustado entre os Estados Unidos e a Gran Bretanha durante a guerra de 1812, cujas bases veem reproduzidas no Maryland News de hoje de que remetto um retalho marcado com a letra B. É muito louvavel esta resolução que afinal adoptou Mr Lincoln, mas incompativel com o proposito em que persiste de negar aos insurgentes a qualidade de belligerantes.

Cumpre-me por outro lado annunciar a V. Ex.ª que desenganado de que com o systema até o presente seguido (qualquer que seja disso a causa) não tem adiantado um passo no caminho da reconstrucção da União, manifesta Mr Lincoln intenções de mudar de plano, e de proseguir na guerra com todo o rigor possivel. Falla-se em declarar livres os escravos em virtude da lei de sequestro, em armar negros contra brancos, em apoderar-se de toda a propriedade particular dos rebeldes &c. Marchando por esta via já no Oeste tem os Generaes Federaes obrigado todos os habitantes a prestar juramento de fidelidade á União, sob pena de serem deportados para o Sul, e já o General Pope publicou uma ordem do dia autorisando os soldados do corpo de exercito do seu commando, a marchar sem bagagem e sem mantimentos ou forragens, pois deve o seu sustento ser-lhes fornecido pelos habitantes do paiz que o occuparem. Esta ordem tem sido já elasticamente interpretada, produzindo escandalosas depredações e violencias. Por causa desta presumida mudança de politica já correram vozes de que Mr Seward se retirava do Gabinete; mas o Secretario d'Estado as fez desmentir pelos jornaes.

O General Pope commanda em Chefe o exercito do Shenandoah (actualmente chamado da Virginia) e reune as tropas que antes commandavam Banks, Mc Dowell e Fremont. Este ultimo General deo a sua demissão por não querer obedecer a Pope; Banks e Mc Dowell continuam a servir ás ordens do novo General em Chefe.

Esta combinação foi resultado de uma conferencia que teve o Presidente com o General Scott no seu retiro de West Point. Tende ella a dar a unidade de que carecia, ás operações militares dos federaes, e foi logo seguida, com igual fim, da nomeação do General Halleck para Generalissimo dos Exercitos dos Estados Unidos, como o foi ao principio o General Scott e depois Mc Clellan, hoje rebaixado (dizem que de bom grado) a servir ás ordens de Halleck.

§4. No Oeste (Tennessee, Kentucky e Missouri) continuam os Confederados a encommodar muito com suas guerrilhas ás tropas federaes, havendo exemplos de regimentos inteiros de unionistas destruidos ou aprisionados. O Herald de Nova York de 29 do corrente (retalho junto letra C) attribue ao chefe guerrilheiro Morgan a jactancia de haver tomado aos federaes onze cidades. Como o grande exercito que Halleck

trouve a Corynthe não póde impedir estas correrias, é um mysterio que só se póde explicar com a supposição de que esse exercito está muito reduzido em numero e muito desmoralisado.

A fazanha porem mais notavel dos Confederados no Oeste, é a atrevida sortida do vapor encouraçado Arkansas que desceo do rio Yazoo onde foi construido e armado, e entrando no Mississipi atravessou impunemente a esquadrilha federal composta de mais de 20 vasos, desmantelou ou fez encalhar varias delles, e foi depois, abrigar-se triumphante debaixo das baterias da inconquistavel Vicksburgh! Deste brilhante feito de armas que rivalisa senão excede, ao combate do Merrimack contra o Congress e Cumberland, achará V. Ex.ª uma descripção copiada do periodico unionista World no incluso retalho do Courrier des Etats Unis de 26 do corrente (letra D). 87

Entretanto que isto succede no Oeste, Mc Clellan não dá signaes de vida: encurralado na ribeira do rio James perto de Harrison Bar, não se atreve a afastar-se de suas canhoneiras. Tem corrido boatos, já de que estava proximo a reembarcar-se para mudar mais uma vez a sua base de operações e investir Richmond pelo lado de Fredericksburgh, já de que ia ser substituido no commando do exercito do Potomac pelo General Burnside. Nada por ora consta a esse respeito de uma maneira authentica; mas é muito natural e certo, que si o exercito do Potomac não receber em breve consideraveis reforços, terá de abandonar o sitio de Richmond e evacuar a Virginia.

Mas a difficuldade está em descobrir donde sahirão esses reforços. O exercito de Corynthe (que na verdade não se sabe onde existe) é apenas sufficiente para conter as guerrilhas secessionistas, e o chamamento dos 300 000 voluntarios que fez o Presidente no 1.º de Julho, fazem poucos progressos que já seria e instantemente apregoam varios jornaes a necessidade de recorrer á Conscripção. Para evitar esta desusada e violenta medida, teem as classes elevadas da sociedade nas grandes cidades do Norte, a quem a idéa da conscripção geral assusta, prodigalisado os meios de provocar o alistamento voluntario por meio de premios extraordinarios e elevados; mas isso tem produzido o effeito de que já ninguem se alista sem reclamar premio extraordinario como se alistaram os 600 000 da leva do anno passado, e de que a extravagante somma de $100 que se offerece por cada homem, parece insignificante comparada com a de $300 ou $400 com que serão compensados os substitutos quando se proceder a conscripção. Isso tem produzido o effeito de que numerosos soldados, contando com a grande difficuldade de serem identificados, desertam de seus actuaes regimentos só com o fim de receberem o premio e voltarem logo ao serviço.

Para precaverem-se contra os effeitos desa desusada e violenta medida, começam todos os que o podem, e muitos que o não podiam (geralmente todos os irlandezes) a sollicitar papeletas dos Consules

inglezes; e ja por tal motivo houve em S. Luiz do Missouri um motim popular em que teve de intervir a força armada para conter o povo que ameaçara os renegados que solliciaram a naturalisação americana quando a nação prosperara, e hoje a repudiam quando a patria está em perigo.

§ 5. Tal é, Exmº Snr, o aspecto geral da situação deste paiz hoje: não é elle por certo lisongeiro para a causa da União, nem dá logar a que esperemos um prompto restabelecimento da paz, a não ser por meio da intervenção europea. De que a França e Inglaterra estam desejosas de fazer um esforço para pôr termo a uma guerra tam desastrosa, continuam as noticias da Europa a assegurar-nos; mas a intervenção é negocio muito serio, muito complicado, muito arriscado; e as hesitações dos Governos de S. James e das Tuillerias são razoaveis e naturaes.

Digne-se V. Exª aceitar os reiterados protestos do meu profundo respeito e alta consideração.

Miguel Maria Lisboa

P. S. Nova York em 4 de Agosto.

Aqui me acho em caminho para New Port onde vou receber as ordens de S. A. o Snr Duque de Penthièvre que segue depois de amanhã para a Europa. Nada tenho a accrescentar ao que disse no corpo deste officio, a não ser que corre que o Confederados teem já prompto no Rio James um novo Merrimak, chamado "Richmond", que dá algum cuidado ao General Mc Clellan. No "Courrier des Etats Unis" de hoje achará V. Exª alguns detalhes sobre o dito vapor.

National Intellige

WASHINGTON: THURSDAY, JULY 24, 1862.

2.º P.S. Boston em 5 de Agosto

Ainda posso remetter junto um retalho do Evening Press de Providence, de hoje, que publica um decreto do Secretario da guerra, chamando ás armas mais 300000 homens que serão levantados por conscripção, e determinando que pelo mesmo modo se complete aquella parte dos 300000 chamados no 1º de Julho, que não estiver alistada voluntariamente.

O Snr Duque de Penthièvre segue amanhan para Liverpool.

M. M. Lisboa

S DAY.

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STRANGER
THE ATTENTION OF CITIZENS
respectfully called
Mahogany and Walnut Sofas, Arm
Marble Top and Fancy Parlor Tables.
Engravings.
Matting, and Ingrain

Indice.

1.ª Secção N 17. Washington, 1862.

Resumo das noticias politicas dos Estados Unidos.

Respondido pelo Despacho Politico n.º 25 de 18 de Setembro de 1862.

24 de Julho de 1862

OFFICIAL.

LAWS OF THE UNITED STATES,

Passed at the Second Session of the Thirty-seventh Congress.

[PUBLIC—No. 150.]

AN ACT repealing the law requiring bonds of Paymasters and Assistant Paymasters to be approved by the Judge or Attorney of the district in which such Paymaster or Assistant Paymaster shall reside.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the law requiring the official bond of a paymaster or assistant paymaster in the navy to be approved by the judge or attorney of the United States for the district in which such paymaster or assistant paymaster shall reside, be and the same is hereby repealed, and such bond shall be deemed and taken to be satisfactory and sufficient whenever the Secretary of the Navy shall be satisfied on such evidence as he shall consider proper that such bond ought to be approved and accepted. [Approved, July 14, 1862.

[PUBLIC—No. 151.]

AN ACT making supplemental appropriations for sundry civil expenses of the Government for the year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and sixty-three, and for the year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and sixty-two, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the following sums be and the same are hereby appropriated, for the objects hereinafter expressed, for the fiscal year ending the thirtieth of June, eighteen hundred and sixty-three, viz:

For mileage and per diem compensation to witnesses, and other incidental expenses of the High Court of Impeachment in the case of West H. Humphreys, Judge of the District Court of the United States for the State of Tennessee, ten thousand dollars.

For laborers employed about the Hall of Representatives, one thousand [illegible]

For repairing custom-house and post office at [illegible] Maine, six thousand dollars.

For salary of [illegible]mittee on Public Lands, authorized by resolu[illegible] House of Representatives of May twenty-seven[illegible]sen hundred and sixty-two, eighteen hundred dolla[illegible]l salary to commence with the date of said resolution[illegible]d the sum herein mentioned shall be the amount of his [illegible]ry annually.

For painting iron fence around Lafayette square and in front of the President's House, one thousand dollars.

To enable the President to carry out the act of Congress for the emancipation of the slaves in the District of Columbia, and to colonize those to be made free by the probable passage of a confiscation bill, five hundred thousand dollars, to be repaid to the Treasury out of confiscated property, to be used at the discretion of the President in securing the right of colonization of said persons made free, and in payment of the necessary expenses of their removal.

For clerk hire in the Consolidated Land Office at Des Moines, Iowa, to be disbursed by the Register at a rate not exceeding three dollars per day, from the thirty-first day of December, eighteen hundred and sixty-one, to the thirtieth of June, eighteen hundred and sixty-three, one thousand six hundred and thirty-eight dollars.

For the pay of a commissioner and incidental expenses under the "act for the codification and revision of the laws of the District of Columbia," approved May twentieth, eighteen hundred and sixty-two, the sum of three thousand dollars. And so much of the above recited act as authorizes the appointment of more than one commissioner be and the same is hereby repealed.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That the appropriations heretofore made for furnishing the Department of State with Howard's Reports of the Supreme Court of the United States be applied to Reports of the Supreme Court of the United States under whatsoever name published.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That the salary of the Assistant Secretary of the Treasury shall be the same as the Assistant Secretary of the Navy, to commence with the present fiscal year.

SEC. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That the following sums be and the same are hereby appropriated for the objects hereinafter expressed, for the year ending thirtieth of June, eighteen hundred and sixty-two, viz:

For coal and firemen to warm the Library of Congress, on account of a deficiency, for the fiscal year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and sixty-two, and for the present fiscal year, twelve hundred dollars.

For the fund of the Patent Office, fifty th[illegible] hundred and fifty-five dollars and forty[illegible] ply a deficiency existing under [illegible] eighteen hundred and six[illegible] tion to an act to pro[illegible] *Provided*, That [illegible] the [illegible]

by name, during the present war, a vote of [illegible] gress for distinguished service, such office[illegible] retired except for cause until he has been [illegible] in the naval service of the United States.

SEC. 9. *And be it further enacted*, That [illegible] of the navy or marine corps may be advan[illegible] if, upon recommendation of the President, [illegible] ceives the thanks of Congress for highly de[illegible] duct in conflict with the enemy, or for extra[illegible] ism in the line of his profession.

SEC. 10. *And be it further enacted*, That [illegible] who shall have received or shall hereafte[illegible] a temporary appointment as acting volunteer [illegible] or acting master in the navy from civil life, [illegible] by the act of Congress of July twenty[illegible] hundred and sixty-one, may be confirmed [illegible] pointment in the navy, and placed in the [illegible] tion from the date of said confirmation, if, upon [illegible] mendation of the President, he receives the t[illegible] gress for highly meritorious conduct in conflict [illegible] enemy: *Provided*, The number of officers [illegible] grade by this act shall not be increased there[illegible] distinguishing themselves in battle, or by [illegible] heroism in the line of their profession, may [illegible] forward warrant officers, or acting masters, [illegible] may be best qualified, upon the recommen[illegible] commanding officer, approved by the flag [illegible] department. Upon such promotion they [illegible] gratuity of one hundred dollars and a medal of [illegible] prepared by the Navy Department.

SEC. 11. *And be it further enacted*, That the [illegible] the Naval Academy shall be styled midshipmen [illegible] their final graduating examination, when, if [illegible] they shall be commissioned ensigns, ranking according [illegible] merit. The number allowed at the academy [illegible] for every member and delegate of the House of [illegible] tatives, two for the District of Columbia, [illegible] They shall be between the ages of fourteen and [illegible] physically sound and well formed, and of regular [illegible] tion. They shall be examined for admittance [illegible] academy according to the regulations which shall [illegible] by the Secretary of the Navy, and it rejected [illegible] have the privilege of another examination to be [illegible] the same class unless recommended by the [illegible] examiners. The President shall select the two [illegible] District of Columbia and the ten at large, who [illegible] midshipmen, who shall be not over eighteen [illegible] who shall be selected from boys enlisted [illegible] who have been at least one year in the service [illegible] of which shall have been sea service. From the [illegible] fifth of March, eighteen hundred and sixty-three [illegible] nation of candidates for admission into the navy [illegible] shall be made between the fifth of March and the [illegible] July of each year, upon the recommendation of the [illegible] or delegate, from actual residents of his district [illegible] shall be examined for admission in July next [illegible] when any candidate who has been so nominated [illegible] examination be found physically or mentally [illegible] for admission, the member or delegate from whose [illegible] he was so nominated shall be notified to recommend [illegible] candidate, who shall be examined in September. [illegible] And it shall be the duty of the Secretary of the Navy [illegible] soon after the fifth of March as practicable, by [illegible] writing, each member and delegate of the district [illegible] may exist in his district; and if said district [illegible] neglects to recommend a candidate by the fifth [illegible] that year, then it shall be the duty of the Secretary of the [illegible] Navy to fill the vacancy. Midshipmen whose [illegible] examination shall not be continued at the end [illegible] the service, unless upon recommendation of the [illegible] board; nor shall any officer of the navy who [illegible] massed by sentence of a court-martial, or who [illegible] sign to escape one, ever again become an officer [illegible] navy: *Provided, however*, That no graduate [illegible] midshipmen shall be appointed by the President [illegible] under this or under any other law of Congress [illegible] be allowed by the provisions of this section.

SEC. 12. *And be it further enacted*, That the [illegible] rear admirals shall wear a square blue flag [illegible] head; the next three at the foremost head [illegible] at the mizen.

SEC. 13. *And be it further enacted*, That the [illegible] rank between officers of the navy and the [illegible] follows, lineal rank only to be considered:

Rear admirals with major generals.
Commodores with brigadier generals.
Captains with colonels.
Commanders with [illegible]
Lieutenant com[illegible]
Lieutenants [illegible]
Mast[illegible]

National Intelligencer

WASHINGTON: THURSDAY, JULY 24, 1862.

SALES AT AUCTION.

By Wall & Co., Auctioneers.

Successors to Wall & Bernard.

REGULAR SALE of a number of HORSES, MULES, &c. at Auction—On THURSDAY MORNING, July 24, at 10 o'clock, at the Corral near the Observatory, on Public Avenue.

LARGE NUMBER OF HORSES, COLTS, AND MULES,

Collected at our Yard for public service.

Terms cash or 10 days.

Sale positive, as we shall sell to Government on the 25.

J. J. DANA,
Captain and Quartermaster.

jy 24—3t

By Wall & Co., Auctioneers.

REGULAR SALE of HORSES, MULES, &c. at Auction—On WEDNESDAY, July 23, I shall sell on the premises, at 10 o'clock, a quantity exposed at private sale, the late Peace Cemetery, containing about 6,300 square feet of ground, with the improvements, which consist of a handsome two-story Cottage Dwelling-house, containing eight conveniently arranged rooms, Dairy, Smoke-house, Stable, Carriage, and all other necessary out-houses; a pump of excellent water in the yard. This property is handsomely situated, and bounded by Eighteenth street west, south D street and Washington, and is indeed one of the most healthy and pleasant private residences in the city.

Also, six handsome Building Lots, being lots Nos. 1, 7, 8, 11, and 13, in square No. 1057. These beautiful and elevated building lots are on 14th and 15th streets west and C and D streets south, and present many inducements to persons wishing to purchase a handsome building site or make a good investment.

The sale will commence on the improved square, if not previously disposed of at private sale by Wm. Y. Fendall, attorney, at law of 456½ street, opposite City Hall, to whom persons wishing to purchase are respectfully referred.

Terms: One-fourth cash; balance in 6, 12, 18, and 24 months. The purchasers to give notes for the deferred payments, bearing interest from day of sale. A deed given and a deed of trust taken. Title indisputable. All conveyance at the cost of the purchaser.

M. E. DANGERFIELD,
Real Estate Broker.
GREEN & WILLIAMS,
(Star) Auctioneers.

je 24—eod&ds

☞ The above sale is postponed on account of the rain until Wednesday, the 23d instant, same hour and place. By order of

M. E. DANGERFIELD,
Real Estate Broker.
GREEN & WILLIAMS,
(Star) Auctioneers.

jy 21—eod&ds

☞ The above sale is postponed on account of the rain until Wednesday, the 30th instant, same hour and place. By order of

M. E. DANGERFIELD,
Real Estate Broker.
GREEN & WILLIAMS,
(Star) Auctioneers.

jy 23—eod&ds

By Jas. C. McGuire & Co., Auctioneers.

MARSHAL'S SALE OF FURNITURE & HOUSEHOLD EFFECTS.—By virtue of a writ of fieri facias from the Judgment, Record, and Docket Clerk's Office of the Circuit Court of the District of Columbia for the county of Washington, I will sell at public auction, for cash, on the premises, southwest corner of Eighteenth and I streets, commencing at 10 o'clock A. M., on MONDAY, July 28th, a lot of Furniture and Household Effects, consisting of—

Mahogany and Walnut Sofas, Arm and Parlor Chairs, Marble Top and Fancy Parlor Tables,
10 Painted and Mattresses,
Velvet Parlor Carpets, Oilcloth, Matting, and Ingrain Carpets,
Cane and Wood Seat Chairs, Lounges,
Window Cornices and Shades,
Rocking Chairs, Looking-Glasses,
Extension Dining Table, Dining Chairs,
China, Glass, and Crockery Ware,
Bedsteads, Bureaus, Washstands,
Hair and Husk Mattresses, Bedding,
Feather Beds, Bolsters, and Pillows,
Chairs, Crockery, Hobby Horse,
Marble Robe,
Cooking and other Stoves, Refrigerator,
Together with other articles of Furniture and Household Effects, seized and levied upon as the property of Mrs. C. C. Green, defendant, at the suit of Joseph C. Green, plaintiff, Judgment No. 108 to Oct. Term, 1861, in favor of Edward O'Connor.

WARD H. LAMON,
U. S. Marshal D. C.
JAS. C. McGUIRE & CO.,
Auctioneers.

jy 17—d (Star)

By Green & Williams, Auctioneers.

TRUSTEE'S SALE OF VALUABLE IMPROVED Property, at the corner of Pennsylvania avenue and 19th street, at Auction—On Wednesday, the 16th day of August, 1862, I will sell at 5 o'clock P. M., in front of the premises, by virtue of a deed of trust to me executed, bearing date the first day of August, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, and recorded in Liber J. A. S., No. 80, folios 7, 8, 9, and 10, one of the land records of Washington county, in the District of Columbia, the following named valuable property, lying and being in the city of Washington, District of Columbia, to wit: The part of Lot numbered one, and Lot numbered thirteen, in square numbered one hundred and eighteen, beginning for the same at the southeast corner of said square fronting on Pennsylvania avenue, and running thence westwardly with the line of Pennsylvania avenue to intersect the centre of the wall which divides the said house from the second house thence through the centre wall to the north side of the house; thence northwardly and at right angles to twelve feet distance from Nineteenth street; thence eastwardly and parallel with Pennsylvania avenue to the centre wall which divides the said house from the second house; thence through the centre wall to the north side of the house; thence northwardly and at right angles to twenty-four

24th July 1862

OFFICIAL.

LAWS OF THE UNITED STATES,

Passed at the Second Session of the Thirty-seventh Congress.

[PUBLIC—No. 150.]

AN ACT repealing the law requiring bonds of Paymasters and Assistant Paymasters to be approved by the Judge or Attorney of the district in which such Paymaster or Assistant Paymaster shall reside.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the law requiring the official bond of a paymaster or an assistant paymaster in the navy to be approved by the judge or attorney of the United States for the district in which such paymaster or assistant paymaster shall reside, be and the same is hereby repealed; and such bond shall be deemed and taken to be satisfactory and sufficient whenever the Secretary of the Navy shall be satisfied such security is such as he shall consider proper that such bond ought to be approved and accepted.

[Approved, July 14, 1862.

[PUBLIC—No. 151.]

AN ACT making supplemental appropriations for sundry civil expenses of the Government for the year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and sixty-three, and for the year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and sixty-two, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the following sums be and the same are hereby appropriated, for the objects hereinafter expressed, for the fiscal year ending the thirtieth of June, eighteen hundred and sixty-three, viz:

For mileage and per diem compensation to witnesses, and other incidental expenses of the Hon. Court of Impeachment in the case of West H. Humphreys, Judge of the District Court of the United States for the State of Tennessee, ten thousand dollars.

For sundry repairs about the Hall of Representatives, one thousand dollars.

For repairing custom house and post office at Bangor, Maine, six thousand dollars.

For salary of [illegible] Committee on Public Lands, as thereof by act of the House of Representatives of May twenty-seven, one hundred and sixty-two, eighteen hundred dollars; and the salary to commence with the date of said resolution. The nine hours mentioned shall be the amount of the salary allowable.

For painting iron fence around Lafayette square and in front of the President's House, one thousand dollars.

To enable the President to carry out the act of Congress for the emancipation of the slaves in the District of Columbia, and to execute those provisions relating to the probable passage of a confiscation bill, one hundred thousand dollars, to be repaid to the Treasury out of confiscated property, to be used at the discretion of the President in securing the right of colonization of said persons made free, and in payment of the necessary expenses of their removal.

For clerk hire to the Consolidated Land Office at Des Moines, Iowa, to be disbursed by the Register at a rate not exceeding three dollars per day, from the first day of July, December, eighteen hundred and sixty-one, to the thirtieth of June, eighteen hundred and sixty-three, one thousand six hundred and three-eight dollars.

For the pay of a commissioner and incidental expenses under the act for the codification and revision of the laws of the District of Columbia," approved May twenty-first, eighteen hundred and sixty-two, the sum of three thousand dollars. And so much of the above recited act as authorizes the appointment of more than one commissioner to be, and the same is hereby repealed.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That the appropriations heretofore made for furnishing the Department of State with Howard's Reports of the Supreme Court of the United States be applied to Reports of the Supreme Court of the United States under whatever name published.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That the salary of the Assistant Secretary of the Treasury shall be the same as the Assistant Secretary of the Navy, to commence with the present fiscal year.

SEC. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That the following sums be and the same are hereby appropriated for the objects hereinafter expressed, for the year ending thirtieth of June, eighteen hundred and sixty-two, viz:

For coal and firewood to warm the Library of Congress on account of a deficiency, for the fiscal year ending the thirtieth, eighteen hundred and sixty-two, and for the present fiscal year, twelve hundred dollars.

For the relief of the [illegible] eighteen hundred and fifty-five dollars and the act of March seventy-three, apply a deficiency appropriation, entitled "An act to eighteen hundred and fifty-three, to carry into effect the provisions of the treaty with the Creek Indians of [illegible] tion to an act of the fourteenth section of said act be and hereby repealed.

[illegible] in the appropriation for rent of [illegible] supply deficiencies in California, and some [illegible] surveyor-general's office in California, one thousand dollars.

For services on south of the rocky mountains, authorized by the [illegible] "An act establishing additional post routes" as in the opinion of the Post Office Department may be necessary, two thousand dollars.

The expenses in carrying into effect the treaty with Great Britain for the suppression of the slave trade, the sum of fifteen thousand dollars, or so much thereof as may be necessary.

SEC. 5. *And be it further enacted*, That the office of clerk in charge of unfinished surveys in the General Land Office under act of twenty-second of January, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-three, be and the same is hereby abolished, and the duties thereof shall be transferred to the principal draughtsman of the General Land Office, or such other clerk as the Commissioner of said office may designate.

SEC. 6. *And be it further enacted*, That the sum of [illegible] thousand dollars be appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the purchase of artificial limbs for soldiers and seamen disabled in the service of the United States, to be expended under the direction of the Surgeon General.

Approved, July 10, 1862.

No. 3 [PUBLIC—No. 152.]

AN ACT to establish and equalize the grades of line officers of the United States Navy.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the active list of line officers of the United States navy shall be divided into nine grades, taking rank according to the date of their commissions in each grade, as following, viz:

First. Rear Admirals.
Second. Commodores.
Third. Captains.
Fourth. Commanders.
Fifth. Lieutenant commanders.
Sixth. Lieutenants.
Seventh. Masters.
Eighth. Ensigns.
Ninth. Midshipmen.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That the number of officers allowed to each grade shall not exceed nine rear admirals, eighteen commodores, thirty-six captains, seventy-two commanders, one hundred and forty-four lieutenant commanders, one hundred and forty-four lieutenants, one hundred and forty-four masters, and one hundred and forty-four ensigns.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That the vacancies in the United States navy shall not be filled into four classes, to be commanded, as near as may be, as follows:

First rates, by commodores.
Second rates, by captains.
Third rates, by commanders.
Fourth rates, by lieutenant commanders.

Lieutenant commanders may be assigned as first lieutenants of naval stations and of vessels not commanded by lieutenant commanders.

SEC. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That the Secretary of the Navy shall appoint an advisory board of not less than three officers senior to those to be reported upon, who shall carefully scrutinize the official list of Lieutenants above and including the grade of masters in the line of promotion, and report to him in writing those who in the opinion of the board, are worthy of further promotion in the following words: We hereby certify that ——— has the professional, moral, mental, physical, and professional qualifications to perform efficiently all his duties, both at sea and on shore, of the grade to which he is to be promoted, and we recommend him for promotion.

SEC. 5. *And be it further enacted*, That the officers recommended shall be examined by a board of not less than seven to their proved seniority, in the following grades and numbers, viz: eighteen commodores, thirty-six captains, seventy-two commanders, one hundred and forty-four lieutenant commanders, one hundred and forty-four lieutenants, one hundred and forty-four masters, and one hundred and forty-four ensigns, provided that this number of officers do not exist upon the active list after the action of the board, otherwise so soon as the graduates from the Naval Academy are available for promotion.

SEC. 6. *And be it further enacted*, That a similar advisory board shall be appointed at least once in every four years: Provided, That the same officers shall not be eligible for two successive terms.

SEC. 7. *And be it further enacted*, That nine rear admirals may be appointed by the President, and with the advice and consent of the Senate, who shall be selected, during war, from those officers upon the active list next below the grade of commodore, who have distinguished themselves, or shall hereafter most eminently distinguish themselves, by courage, skill, and genius, in their profession: Provided, That no officer shall be promoted to this grade, except on a recommendation of the President by name, he has received the thanks of Congress for distinguished service. During times of peace vacancies in this grade shall be filled by regular promotion from the list of commodores, subject to examination as aforesaid.

SEC. 8. *And be it further enacted*, That whenever, upon the recommendation of the President of the United States, any officer of the navy now upon the active list, not below the grade of commander, has received, or shall receive, by name, during the present war, a vote of thanks for distinguished service, such officer shall be retired except for cause and at his own request, from the active service of the United States.

SEC. 9. *And be it further enacted*, That the Secretary of the navy or marine corps may be advanced, upon the recommendation of the President, one grade for conspicuous gallantry or distinguished conduct in battle or conflicts with the enemy, or for extraordinary heroism in the line of his profession.

SEC. 10. *And be it further enacted*, That no officer who shall have received or shall hereafter receive a temporary appointment as acting commander, lieutenant commander, or lieutenant in the navy, conferred by the act of Congress of July twenty-one, eighteen hundred and sixty-two, may be required to serve in a grade inferior to that in which he was serving at the time of such confirmation, if, in the judgment of the President, he receives the appointment for highly meritorious conduct in the line of his profession: Provided, The number of officers in any grade by this act shall not be increased thereby beyond the number allowed by law in such grade.

SEC. 11. *And be it further enacted*, That all vacancies that may occur in the grade of rear admirals, by the retirement of officers, or acting masters in the line of their profession, may be filled by the appointment of acting masters in the navy, who shall be selected by the commanding officer, approved by the flag-officer, and by the Secretary of the Navy, and the President of the United States, under the age of thirty-five years, and who shall be found, upon the recommendation of the commanding officer, approved by the flag-officer and by the Navy Department.

SEC. 12. *And be it further enacted*, That the officers of the Revenue Marine shall be eligible for promotion in the Navy Department, when their professional examinations, which they shall be commissioned accordingly, and they shall be commissioned accordingly, and they shall be examined by a board of officers, two for the District of Columbia, and one for each of the districts in which they may be found, to be convened by the Secretary of the Navy, and to consist of officers not below the rank of commander, who shall be not over sixty-two years of age, and who shall be found, upon examination, physically sound and well formed, and of good character, and temperate habits. They shall be examined by the Secretary of the Navy, and if approved by the Secretary of the Navy, and if approved by the President of the United States, shall be commissioned accordingly, and they shall be examined by a board of officers, two for the District of Columbia, and one for each of the districts in which they may be found, to be convened by the Secretary of the Navy, and to consist of officers not below the rank of commander, who shall be not over sixty-two years of age, and who shall be found, upon examination, physically sound and well formed, and of good character, and temperate habits. They shall be examined

THE EXCHANGE OF PRISONERS—THE TARIFF OF EXCHANGE OF 1812.

The cartel of 1812 in regard to the exchange of prisoners of war, as will be seen by the following, was established last March by General McClellan. Exchanges are now to be effected under the same system:

GENERAL ORDER—NO. 49.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI,
St. Louis, March 5, 1862.

By direction of Major General McClellan the following tariff of exchange of prisoners of war, adopted between the United States and Great Britain, in the war of 1812, is substituted for that given in general orders No. 30, current series:

A general commander-in-chief, or admiral—sixty men.

A lieutenant general, or vice admiral—forty men.

A major general, or rear admiral—thirty men.

A brigadier general, or commodore, with a broad pennant, and a captain under him—twenty men.

A colonel, or captain of a line-of-battle ship—fifteen men.

A lieutenant colonel, or captain of a frigate—ten men.

A major, or commander of a sloop-of-war, bomb ketch, fire ship or packet—eight men.

A captain, or lieutenant or master—six men.

A lieutenant, or master's mate—four men.

A sub-lieutenant, or ensign, or midshipmen, warrant officers, masters of merchant vessels and captains of private armed vessels—three men.

All non-commissioned officers, or lieutenants and masters of private armed vessels, masters of merchant vessels and all petty officers of ships-of-war—two men.

All private soldiers or seamen—one man.

By command of Major General Halleck:

N. H. McLEAN,
Assistant Adjutant General.

GETTING THEIR EYES OPEN.—The fatal practice of underrating the enemy seems at last to have been abandoned. We hear no more of the desperate courage, starvation, rags, latent Unionism, or even the "straddling" of the Confederate soldiers; the tone is changed, and those presses that were, only a few months ago, persistently busy in convincing their readers that the "squelching of the rebels," and the war generally, was a mere holiday amusement, have now taken another view. They now think it is a serious business. The *Courant* of this city says: "We did undertake a serious job when we undertook to bring the South back into the Union. Better realize it at once, and realize it as we have not realized it heretofore."—*Hartford* (Conn.) *Times*.

COLLEGE OF ST. JAMES,
WASHINGTON COUNTY, MD.

The annual session will commence on WEDNESDAY, [illegible] 15th.

For [illegible] apply to Dr. KERFOOT, Rector College of St. James, Md.

jy 15-2aw3w

NOUVELLES DU JOUR.

Le général Halleck est [illegible] tré dans l'exercice de ses nouvelles importantes fonctions. Il est parti pour Harrison's Landing jeudi, afin de s'assurer par ses yeux de l'état des choses et on pense que son retour inaugurera des opérations nouvelles. C'est [illegible] stigation, dit-on, que tous les [illegible] étrangers à l'armée, y compris les pondants de journaux, ont été exc[illegible] camps de McClellan. On ne laissa[illegible] transpirer beaucoup de nouvelles, nous en aurons encore moins.

Une dépêche adressée de Vicksburg au *Dispatch* de Richmond, le 19 juillet, annonce que le bombardement continuait sans qu'on se fît aucun mal de part ni d'autre. Les confédérés étaient persuadés que les unionistes tenteraient tout pour prendre ou couler l'*Arkansas*, dussent-ils y perdre la moitié de leur flotte. Le redoutable steamer était à peu près réparé; la rumeur suivant laquelle les fédéraux s'en seraient emparés n'est nullement confirmée.

En attendant que le terrible steamer blindé fasse reparler de lui, nous résumons d'après la correspondance du *World* les détails du combat du 15 juillet.

Depuis quelque temps, le commodore Farragut était en éveil et savait que l'*Arkansas* était à peu près terminé. Le 15 au matin, il envoya les canonnières *Tyler* et *Carondelet*, avec le navire-[illegible] ron *Queen of the West*, pour opérer [illegible] reconnaissance dans la rivière Yazoo; mais l'*Arkansas* les avait prévenues, et on le rencontra au confluent de ce cours d'eau. La lutte s'engagea aussitôt. Le *Tyler*, d'abord endommagé, mit une distance raisonnable entre son adversaire et lui, le *Queen* se retira avec la même sagesse, et le *Carondelet* se fit cribler: sa chaudière éclata, et quarante ou cinquante hommes de son équipage n'évitèrent d'être échaudés qu'en sautant par dessus le bord.

L'*Arkansas* reprit aussitôt sa marche et arriva au beau milieu de la flotte du Nord. Aucun bâtiment n'était sous vapeur, mais les sabords étaient ouverts et on se préparait à une résistance énergique. Le *Lancaster*, navire à éperon, fut atteint le premier par un boulet qui fit sauter sa chaudière en brûlant et tuant sur le coup plusieurs matelots. L'*Arkansas* tira ensuite sur les transports alignés le long de la rive du Mississippi, mais ne blessa personne, parce que tous les équipages s'étaient enfuis à terre. Le vaisseau confédéré traversa ainsi toute la flotte, recevant la bordée de chaque navire sans en paraître le moins du monde endommagé, et s'en alla triomphalement se mettre à l'abri sous la protection des batteries du Sud élevées devant Vicksburg.

Le correspondant du *World* fait la description suivante de l'*Arkansas*:

« Ce formidable navire est plus petit qu'aucune des canonnières du commodore Davis, mais il est d'une construction mille fois plus solide et d'une apparence vraiment redoutable. Nos boulets et nos bombes, quoique lancés drus et à courte portée, ne semblaient pas lui faire la moindre avarie, et il n'a pas dévié d'une ligne de sa route. Sa cuirasse faisait rebondir notre pluie de fer et d'acier, quand

ingleses; e ja por tal motivo houve em S. Luiz do Missouri um motim popular em que teve de intervir a força armada para conter o povo que ameaçava os renegados que sollicitaram a naturalisação americana quando a nação prosperava, e hoje a repudiam quando a patria está em perigo.

§ 5 Tal é, Exmo Snr, o [illegible]ral da situação deste paiz hoje: [illegible] lisongeiro para a causa [illegible] logar a que esperemos um [illegible]cimento da paz, a não [illegible] intervenção europea. [illegible] e Inglaterra estam de [illegible] esforço para pôr termo [illegible] desastrosa, continuam a [illegible] Europa a assegurar-na [illegible] é negocio muito sério, m[illegible] muito arriscado; e as h[illegible] de S. James e das Tuiller[illegible] naturaes.

Digne-se V. Exa a[illegible] protestos do meu profu[illegible] consideração.

2.º P.S. Boston em 5 [illegible]

The Evening Press.

(The following appeared in part of our Edition of yesterday.)

LATEST FROM WASHINGTON.

Draft of Three Hundred Thousand Men Ordered Immediately.

ANOTHER THREE HUNDRED THOUSAND TO BE FILLED BY A DRAFT ON THE 15th.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 4.

The following order, calling for the military from the several States, has just been issued:

WAR DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON, Aug 4.

ORDERED FIRST, That a draft of three hundred thousand militia will be immediately called into the service of the United States, to serve for nine (9) months unless sooner discharged. The Secretary of War will assign the quotas to the States and establish regulations for the draft.

Second—If any State shall not by the 15th of August furnish its quota of the additional 200,000 volunteers authorized by law, the deficiency of volunteers in that State will also be made up by a special draft from the militia. The Secretary of war will establish regulations for this purpose.

Third, Regulations will be prepared by the War Department and presented to the President with the view of securing the promotion of officers of the army and volunteers for meritorious and distinguished service, and preventing nominations and appointments in the military service of incompetent and unworthy officers.

The regulations will also provide for ridding the service of such incompetent persons as now hold commissions.

By order of the President.

E. M. STANTON, Secretary of War.

A-556-63 Secção Central

Confidencial

N. 12

Legação Imperial do Brasil nos Estados Unidos

Washington em 20 de Agosto de 1862.

Illm.º e Exm.º Snr.

Com o officio ostensivo da Secção Central N.º 8, cobrindo varios decretos relativos a naturalisação, recebi as tres confidenciaes, N.os 9, 10 e 11, que V. Ex.a foi servido espedir-me em 13 e 21 de Junho do corrente anno.

A Confidencial N.º 9 versa sobre um assumpto policial de importancia, sobre o qual ainda pedirei venia a V. Ex.a para dizer duas palavras.

A lei de 7 de Novembro de 1831 é sem duvida explicita, como são as circulares de 11 de Maio de 1835 e de 27 de Janeiro de 1851, quando prohibe a entrada no Imperio de homens de côr não ingenuos. Mas os perigos a que ella pretende precaver e o espirito com que penso que foi dictada, exigem a meu ver, alguma cousa mais nas actuaes circunstancias deste paiz, visto como uma classe numerosa de individuos de côr, imbuidos de idéas perigosas e cuja entrada no Brasil não supponho que seja por maneira alguma apetecivel, não está comprehendida em suas disposições, pois serem nascidos livres. Por isso em minha Confidencial de N.º 12 duvidei da sufficiencia daquella lei para fechar a porta á introducção de uma emigração tam prejudicial

Ao Illm.º e Exm.º Snr. Marquez de Abrantes

V. Ex.

Advirtirei que a essa classe de descendentes de Africanos ingenuos pertencem os individuos que no dia 14 do corrente foram convidados a conferencias com o Presidente, e que este se esforça por fazer sahir do paiz.

Dessa notavel e estranha conferencia é do meu dever dar conhecimento a V. Ex.ª, remettendo o incluso retalho do "Times" de Nova York de 15 do corrente, que publica o que nella se passou.

Verá V. Ex.ª que o Presidente manifesta no discurso que fez aos seus convidados, que deseja fazer o seu primeiro ensayo de Colonisação na America Central. Logo que li isto, tratei de indagar qual era o ponto que elle tinha em vista, e soube que era o isthmo de Chiriqui, territorio disputado entre a Republica de Costa Rica e a Confederação Granadina. Procurei então o Ministro Costaricense para que me esclarecesse sobre o assumpto; e com assombro soube por elle que não só o Presidente não se havia entendido com o seu Governo para semelhante empresa, como elle e o nosso Collega Granadino estavam decididos a oppôr se a ella por todos os meios a seu alcance. Por ahi julgará V. Ex.ª da leviandade com que se está tratando este assumpto, e do pouco que o Governo Federal leva em conta a conveniencia dos paizes para onde deseja exportar os seus homens de côr.

Entretanto interpretando no sentido da maior restricção a lei de 7 de Novembro, negarei passaporte e darei instrucções aos consules para que o neguem, a todos os homens de côr não Brasileiros que o sollicitarem, e não provarem da maneira a mais clara e superabundante que nasceram livres. V. Ex.ª em sua sabedoria resolverá si convem, á vista do que hoje exponho, explicar a lei de 7 de Novembro, ou procurar a sua modificação, de modo a satisfazer clara e amplamente ás exigencias da situação actual nos Estados Unidos.

Ha muitos dias recebi de um Mr. Anderson do Tennessee, uma carta em que se me offerece para ser contractado pelo Governo do Brasil como cultivador de algodão, e propõe levar comsigo para o Imperio 14 escravos de raça africana que tem em sua familia. Mandei lhe responder que não tinha instrucções do Governo para entrar em ajuste algum a tal respeito; que a cultura do algodão era vantajosa em algumas provincias do Norte do Brasil, e que uma empresa que tivesse por objecto tal cultura, sendo sustentada por meios adequados, não podia deixar de ser bem succedida; e que as leis do Brasil amplamente protegiam os estrangeiros que procurassem alli exercer sua industria legitima e facilitavam a naturalisação dos que se domiciliassem no paiz. Accrescentei porem que a lei de 7 de Novembro expressamente prohibia a entrada no Imperio de homens libertos que não fossem brasileiros, e que por conseguinte havia para elles impossibilidade legal de levar comsigo os 14 escravos que em sua Carta mencionava.

Digne-se V. Ex.ª aceitar os reiterados protestos do meu profundo respeito e alta consideração.

[illegible] wrong inflicted on any one. But even when two races to be slave [illegible] are [illegible] removed from before placed on a [illegible] white race. [illegible] advantage [illegible]

Miguel Maria Lisboa

Friday, August 15, 1862. Times of New York

THE PRESIDENT AND COLONIZATION.

Interesting Interview with a Committee of Colored Men.

Speech of the President in Favor of Colonization.

The Experiment to be Tried in Central America.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Aug. 14.

This afternoon the President of the United States gave audience to a Committee of colored men at the White House. They were introduced by Hon. J. Mitchell, Commissioner of Emigration. E. M. Thomas, the Chairman, remarked that they were there by invitation, to hear what the Executive had to say to them.

Having all been seated, the President, after a few preliminary observations, in formed them that a sum of money had been appropriated by Congress, and placed at his disposition, for the purpose of aiding the colonization in some country of the people, or a portion of them, of African descent, thereby making it his duty, as it had for a long time been his inclination, to favor that cause; and why, he asked, should the people of your race be colonized, and where? Why should they leave this country? This is, perhaps, the first question for proper consideration. You and we are different races. We have between us a broader difference than exists between almost any other two races. Whether it is right or wrong I need not discuss; but this physical difference is a great disadvantage to us both, as I think. Your race suffer very greatly, many of them, by living among us, while ours suffer from your presence. In a word, we cannot get along perfectly. In a word, we cannot get along perfectly. In this connection, it occurs a reason, at least, why we should be separated. You, here, are free men, I suppose.

A VOICE—Yes sir.

among those deficient of intellect, everybody you trade with makes something. You meet with these things here and elsewhere. If such persons have what will be an advantage to them, the question is whether it cannot be made of advantage to others. You are intelligent, and know that success does not as much depend on external help as on self-reliance. Much, therefore, depends upon yourselves. As to the coal mines, I think I see the means available for your self-reliance. I shall, if I get a sufficient number of you engaged, have provision made that you shall not be wronged. If you will engage in the enterprise, I will spend some of the money intrusted to me. I am not sure you will succeed. The Government will lose the money, but we cannot succeed unless we try; but we think with care we can succeed. The political affairs in Central America are not in quite as satisfactory condition as I wish. There are contending factions in that quarter; but it is true all the better men are agreed alike on the subject of colonization, and want it, and are more generous than we are here. To you, colored men, they have no objection. Besides, I would endeavor to have you made equals, and have the best assurance that you should be the equals of the best. The practical thing I want to ascertain is, whether I can get a number of able-bodied men, with their wives and children, who are willing to go, when I present evidence of encouragement and protection. Could I get a hundred tolerably intelligent men with their wives and children, and "cut their own fodder," so to speak? Can I have fifty? If I could find twenty-five able-bodied men, with a mixture of women and children, good things in the family relation, I think—I could make a successful commencement. I want you to let me know whether this can be done or not. This is the practical part of my wish to see you. These are subjects of very great importance—worthy of a month's study, of a speech delivered in an hour. I ask you then, to consider seriously, not pertaining to yourselves merely, nor for your race and ours for the present time, but as one of the things to be successfully managed, for the good of mankind—not confined to the present generation, but as—

"From sire to son descends the lay
To millions yet to be,
Till by its own infirmity
It sinks away."

The above is simply given as the substance of the President's remarks.

The Chairman of the delegation briefly replied that they would hold a consultation and in a short time give an answer. The President said, "Take your full time—no hurry at all."

1ª Secção
Nº 18.

Legação Imperial do Brasil nos Estados Unidos
Washington em 21 de Agosto de 1862.

Acc.-ent, e não contem materia
que reclame solução por parte do
Gov. Imp.l

Illm.o e Exm.o Snr.

81 O importante movimento militar que com muita antecipação annunciei em meu officio Nº 17 verificou-se ultimamente: o General McClellan abandonou o seu acampamento nas margens do Rio James, e retirou-se com todo o seu material sobre Williamsburg e Yorktown, onde é sabido que se embarcará para pelo rio Rappahannok subir a Fredericksburg, e fazer juncção com os corpos de exercito que nos valles da Virginia manobram ás ordens de Burnside e Pope, e proteger Washington até que, reforçados pelas novas levas recentemente decretadas, possam todos juntos, em numero de 200.000 ou mais, tentar a conquista da Capital rebelde por essa avenida.

A retirada foi effectuada em boa ordem, e protegida pelas canhoneiras, não havendo os Confederados tentado embaraçal-a.

Voltou portanto o famoso exercito do Potomac á situação em que se achava ha 4 mezes; e esse é o resultado de uma campanha emprehendida com tanta arrogancia; nisso pararam as repetidas bravatas e os desmentidos annuncios de victorias proclamados pelos jornaes do Norte!

Ao Illm.o e Exm.o Snr. Marquez de Abrantes &c. &c. &c.

Entretanto o intrepido General rebelde Jackson trata de por obstaculos á marcha de Pope, e já atacou e derrotou a sua vanguarda em Cedar Mountain e deo-lhe Xaque, obrigando-o a manter-se áquem do rio Rapid-Ann.

O tempo nos dirá si aos Confederados restam ainda forças para impedir a marcha dos 3 exercitos reunidos, e para fazer levantar o segundo, como fizeram levantar o primeiro sitio de Richmond.

As medidas de excessivo rigor adoptadas pelo General Pope, de que tratei em meu officio N.º 17, provocaram da parte do Governo Confederado represalias que já começaram a ter applicação aos federaes aprisionados em Cedar Mountain, entre os quaes se acha o General Prince, e que são em Richmond encarcerados e tratados como malfeitores por um decreto de Jefferson Davis, que a tal tratamento sujeita a Pope e seus officiaes, mas não a seus soldados. Recentemente (em 9 do corrente) publicou o General M.c Clellan uma ordem do dia cheia de bom senso e moderação, repudiando o systema de Pope; e este mesmo explicou posteriormente a sua primitiva medida, reduzindo-a a termos mais razoaveis. Ainda não sabemos si os Confederados aceitarão esta especie de retractação, suspendendo as suas represalias. A ordem do dia de M.c Clellan que representa a moderação do partido democratico a que elle pertence, em contraste com a exaltação do abolicionista a que pertence Pope, é documento interessante, e por isso remetto-o a V. Ex.ª no retalho junto (letra A) do Herald de 14 do corrente.

Inclúo igualmente (letra B) um retalho do "Times" do dia 15, que transcreve a integra do cartel para troca de prisioneiros, assignado no dia 22 de Julho. Apesar desse eloquente documento consta-me que ha ainda poucos dias Mr. Seward conversando com Mr. Sumner

sustentára que os Confederados não podiam ser considerados como belligerantes.

E o que ha de importante com relação ás operações no Oriente. No Occidente consta, ainda que de uma maneira obscura, que Báton Rouge fora atacada infructuosamente pelos Confederados, que tiveram 3 Generaes fóra de combate — um morto (Lovell), um ferido (Breckenridge) e o terceiro aprisionado. Consta ainda (e isso com authenticidade) que o vapôr de esporão "Arkansas", batera-se com vasos federaes no rio Mississipi, e que sua guarnição, vendo-o encalhado e em risco de ser capturado, o fizera saltar. As guerrilhas rebeldes continuam a infestar os Estados de Tennessee, Kentucky e Missouri.

Em Nova Orleans continúa o General Butler a commetter violencias, e a desgostar tanto nacionaes como estrangeiros. Ultimamente mandou publicar uma longa lista de pessoas suspeitas, á quem impôz uma pesada contribuição pecuniaria, declarando os que não as pagassem em certo termo fixado, sujeitos a prisão e a confiscação.

§ 2. A execução do decreto mandando proceder á conscripção foi adiada até o dia 1.º de Setembro, a ver si o alistamento voluntario se activava. Mas o temor de ser destinado pela sorte a entrar para o exercito continúa a ser tam grande, que centenares de individuos estão sahindo do paiz para o Canadá, para Europa e para California, fugindo do serviço militar. Isso obrigou o Governo a mandar visitar varios vapores que recheados de passageiros estavam prontos para largar de Nova York, fazendo desembarcar os ditos passageiros; e subsequentemente a restabelecer o systema dos passaportes, dispondo que não sejam elles concedidos a individuos sujeitos a conscripção, sem que prestem uma fiança de $1000, com que, em

falta do afiançado, será retribuido quem o substitua no exercito.

O nosso Vice-Consul em Baltimore, temeroso de ser sorteado, reclamou a minha intervenção para conseguir-lhe isenção para elle e para o seu Agente Commercial. Persuadido, em commum com os meus collegas com quem tenho conversado sobre o assumpto, de que os Agentes Consulares estrangeiros não estão sujeitos á Quinta, penso conciliatoriamente fazer o que estiver ao meu alcance, para obter de Mr. Seward a isenção sollicitada, para o que obrarei de accôrdo com os mais Agentes diplomaticos estrangeiros, que sustentarem iguaes questões.

Digne-se V. Exª. aceitar os reiterados protestos do meu profundo respeito e alta consideração.

Miguel Maria Lisboa

89

A

NEW YORK HERALD, [illegible]

[illegible]

N. Y. Herald

1862

Important Order from Gen. McClellan.

GENERAL ORDERS—No. 154.

[illegible]

B

Times de Nova York

FRIDAY, AUGUST 15, 1862.

NEWS BY WAY OF CHARLESTON.

[illegible] we have [illegible] for officers of higher grade exchanged for officers of lower grade or for privates, according to the scale of equivalents.

2. That privates and officers and men of different services, may be exchanged according to the same rule of equivalents.

3. That all prisoners, of whatsoever arm of service, are to be exchanged or paroled in ten days from the time of their capture, if it be practicable to transfer them to their own lines in that time; if not, as soon thereafter as practicable.

4. That no officer, soldier or employe in the service of either party is to be considered as exchanged and absolved from his parole until his equivalent has actually reached the line of his friends.

5. That the parole forbids the performance of field, garrison, police or guard or constabulary duty.

(Signed) JOHN A. DIX, Major-General.
(Signed) D. H. HILL, Major-General
Confederate States Army.

SUPPLEMENTARY ARTICLES.

ART. 7. All prisoners of war now held on either side, and all prisoners hereafter taken, shall be sent with all reasonable dispatch to A. H. AIKINS, below Dutch Gap, on the James River, in Virginia, or to Vicksburgh, on the Mississippi River, in the State of Mississippi, and there exchanged, or paroled until such exchange can be effected, notice being previously given by each party of the number of prisoners it will send, and the time when they will be delivered at those points respectively; and in case the vicissitudes of war shall change the military relations of the places designated in this article to the contending parties, so as to render the same inconvenient for the delivery and exchange of prisoners, other places, bearing as nearly as may be the present local relations of said places to the lines of said parties, shall be, by mutual agreement, substituted.

But nothing in this article contained shall prevent the commanders of two opposing armies from exchanging prisoners or releasing them on parole at other points mutually agreed on by said commanders.

ART. 8. For the purpose of carrying into effect the foregoing articles of agreement, each party will appoint two agents, to be called Agents for the Exchange of Prisoners of War, whose duty it shall be to communicate with each other by correspondence and otherwise, to prepare the list of prisoners, to attend to the delivery of the prisoners at the places agreed on, and to carry out promptly, effectually, and in good faith, all the details and provisions of the said articles of agreement.

ART. 9. And in case any misunderstanding shall arise in regard to any clause or stipulation [illegible]

[illegible] 18. [illegible] 18.

[illegible] cidente

Washington em 26 de Agosto 1862 de 1862

Azambuja

Escrevi-te no dia 22 do corrente, mas como o vapor que deve sahir amanhan para Europa, é muito bom, ainda espero que esta alcance o vapor de Southampton de 9 de Ho.; e por isso remetto-te, pedindo-te que mandes publicar no Jornal do Commercio, o artigo que vae junto, relativo á Paraense. Manda-me depois um retalho do Jornal que o tiver publicado.

Vae tambem junto um retalho do Times de N. York de 22 do corrente, que te peço mostres ao Ministro, para que veja que não me engano quando supponho que estes nossos amigos Yankees se querem descartar de seus negrinhos, fazendo-nos presente delles. É preciso que estejamos

Indice.

Washington 1862. 1ª Secção Nº 18.

§1 Operações militares no Oriente e no Occidente

§2. Progresso da Conscripção forçada.

Miguel Maria Lisboa

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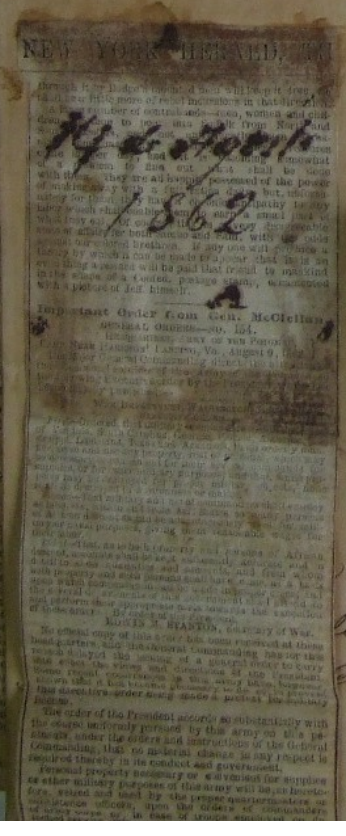

NEW YORK HERALD, [illegible]

[illegible]

Important Order from Gen. McClellan.

GENERAL ORDERS—NO. 151.

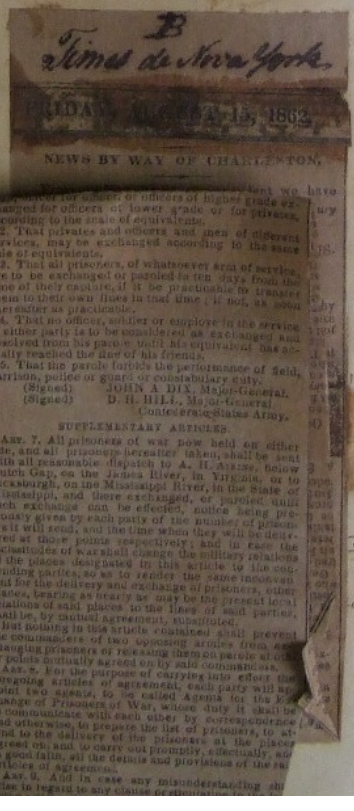
[illegible]

By command of Lieutenant-General Lee.

ROBERT H. CHILTON, Assistant Adjutant-General.

The official copy of this order has come from the War Department, and the Secretary commanding has only taken time for the issuing of a general order to carry into effect the views and directions of the President, namely, to secure uniformity of action in the treatment of persons and property concerned in the present war. The order of the President accords substantially with the course uniformly pursued by the army on this peninsula, under the orders and instructions of the General Commanding, that no material change in any respect is made or thereby in its conduct and government.

Personal property necessary or convenient for supplies or other military purposes of the army will be impressed, seized and used by the proper quartermasters or subsistence officers, upon the orders of commanders of separate corps, or, in case of urgent necessity, upon the [illegible]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Times de Nova York

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[illegible] Miguel Maria Lis

falta do afiançado, e
no exercito.

O nosso Vice C
de ser sorteado, recla
conseguir-lhe isença
Commercial. Persuad
collegas com quem
de que os Agentes co

a certa: é melhor prevenir os males
do que remedial-os.

A Deus Seu amº

N. M. Lisbôa

P.S.

Aqui me chegam os Jornaes, com
irregularidade, tarde e truncados.
Este ultimo defeito ao menos
espero que possa remediar, dando
as necessarias ordens.

186 ... º 18.
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Cons

A [illegible] respo[illegible] evidence [illegible] Central American States to receive negro immigrants. If these representations be correct, as we have reasons, from other sources, to believe, it will be necessary for the Government to seek some other home for the exported negroes. The Brazilians have none of the hostility to black labor which seems to be general in the Spanish American States. Why not turn some of the dreams of that runaway rebel and scientific humbug, Lieut. MAURY, to the advantage of the negro? Why not, in short, with our outcast Africans, found an Empire of the Amazon? We have only to treat with Dom PEDRO II., and the thing will be half accomplished.

Times de New York [illegible]

Boston Clubs, first innings, 45. St. George, second innings, 22 runs for a loss of three wickets. The match will be continued to-morrow.

Colonization of Negroes in Central America—The Government and People of Nicaragua Opposed to the Scheme.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

As the President, in his late interview with a Committee of colored men respecting the colonization of negroes in Central America, doubtless alludes to Nicaragua when he says: "The particular place I have in view is to be a great highway from the Atlantic or Caribbean Sea to the Pacific Ocean," it may be well to let the public know what are the feelings and opinions of the Government and people of Nicaragua upon this subject, especially as it seems to be taken for granted in the United States that negroes would be received with open arms in Central America, and placed at once upon a footing of social and political equality. But such is not the fact; as the following will show.

I have just read two letters from a responsible and well-informed person in Nicaragua, dated respectively June 14 and July 14, 1862, from the town of Chinandega, in the Occidental Department, which contains the greater part of the wealth and population of Nicaragua, for in this Department the seat of Government is located and the commercial and ruling classes reside. Upon the subject of negro colonization, the letter of June 14 has the following:

"Considerable excitement exists among the natives of Nicaragua, regarding the scheme of leading politicians in the United States to colonize Central America with free negroes and emancipated slaves. *The people of this country will never consent to have such a population sent among them.* They are *united* upon this subject, and those who have colored blood in their veins are the most bitter opponents of such a project. If the Government of Nicaragua has not already taken steps in the matter, to a certainty it will do so. When Capt. GRIFFIN came here as the agent of the Transit Company, a report went forth that he brought propositions for colonizing the poor, abandoned negro race of the United States in Nicaragua. No sooner was this report put in circulation than protests were made in all directions against permitting anything of the kind. In the Occidental Department every man of position and influence wrote to the Government, begging it to reject any proposition Capt. GRIFFIN might make upon the subject."

The letter of July 14 says:

"The people in Nicaragua are looking with suspicion to the course pursued by leading politicians in the United States, regarding the project of colonizing Central America with emancipated slaves. It meets with encouragement here from no one. President MARTINEZ, in a private letter to a gentleman in Chinandega on the subject, says: 'It will attract the attention of all the Central American States, and without doubt, with one common consent *they will oppose all schemes of this character, so calculated to retard the progress of the country.*' In the same letter the President speaks of Nicaragua as open to white immigration. He says: 'I desire in the highest degree that honorable strangers shall immigrate to this country and enjoy in fraternity with us the great resources of this privileged region.' Thus you will perceive, while Nicaragua is closed against negroes and emancipated slaves, it is opened to a different class of people. The climate and soil of Nicaragua offers many advantages to a white emigration. I would not advise persons to come here without means, but men with a small capital, and some knowledge of agriculture, can find no country offering greater inducements to settle in."

These facts ought to settle the question of negro colonization in Central America, Mexico or South America. These countries will not receive negro colonies. The truth is, there are but two countries open for such projects—Hayti and Liberia, whose Governments are willing to take and provide for all the negroes that may be sent them from here. To Hayti and Liberia, then, let such colonization schemes be directed; for Central America is closed to them.

J. F. B.

NEW-YORK, Thursday, Aug. 21, 1862.

Washington em 5 de Setembro de 1862

Illmo e Exmo Snr

Desejo de que por forma alguma deixe o vapor de Bordeos deste mez de levar a V. Exa noticias deste paiz, ocorreu estas linhas hoje para dar conta de extraordinarios acontecimentos ocorridos depois do meu ultimo officio. Podem elles resolver-se na seguinte proposição: que os Federaes estão hoje na mesma posição em que estavam ha um anno, com a differença de que tem muitos milhares de soldados menos do que então tinham, e muito menos força moral. Já annunciei que o exercito Confederado, logo que se retirou do Rio James o General Mc Clellan, moveo-se de Richmond em grande força em direcção do Rappahannock, com o fim de atacar os corpos que mandava Pope antes que se reunisse a Mc Clellan. O ataque teve com effeito logar no mesmo sitio em que ha pouco mais de um anno se deo a

Illmo e Exmo Snr Marquez de Abrantes
&c &c &c

batalha de Manassas. Os resultados foram identicos. Pope foi batido, e obrigado a retirar-se para Washington, onde chegou com os restos do seu exercito. Mc Clellan, que tinha ficado em Alexandria, marchou logo em soccorro de Washington, e reorganisou o exercito de Pope. Este exercito, que tinha sido batido, e que estava desmoralisado, tem agora a confiança em Mc Clellan, e a força que lhe dá a presença de 100 mil homens. Os Confederados, que tinham sido victoriosos, e que estavam cheios de confiança, tem agora a força diminuida, e a confiança abalada pela resistencia inesperada que encontraram. Mc Clellan tem agora 100 mil homens, e Lee tem apenas 60 mil. Lee não ousará atacar Washington, e Mc Clellan não ousará atacar Lee. Ambos estão fortificados, e ambos esperam reforços. Lee espera por uma leva de 50 mil homens que o Governo Confederado está alistando, e Mc Clellan espera por uma leva de 100 mil homens que o Governo Federal está alistando. Mas a differença é que Lee não tem dinheiro, e Mc Clellan tem. Lee não tem armas, e Mc Clellan tem. Lee não tem munições, e Mc Clellan tem. Lee não tem provisões, e Mc Clellan tem. Lee não tem cavallos, e Mc Clellan tem. Lee não tem artilharia, e Mc Clellan tem. Lee não tem cavallaria, e Mc Clellan tem. Lee não tem infantaria, e Mc Clellan tem. Lee não tem nada, e Mc Clellan tem tudo. Lee não tem nada, e Mc Clellan tem tudo. Lee não tem nada, e Mc Clellan tem tudo

Secção Central
Confidencial
Nº 15.

Legação Imperial do Brasil nos Estados Unidos
Washington em 20 de Setembro de 1862.

A

Illmº e Exmº Snr.

Depois da batalha de Bull Run; apesar de que algumas divisões de Mc Clellan haviam conseguido fazer junção com as de Pope, os federaes, em varias batalhas (das quaes duas, as de 29 e 30 de Agosto, foram extremamente sanguinolentas e mortiferas) foram muito maltratados, e obrigados a recolher-se ás linhas que protegem esta cidade, para defendel-a.

De então para cá temos estado aqui muito apertados, temendo não ponto um ataque de frente contra Washington, como que os Confederados atravessem o Potomac, ou cortem as communicações com o Norte e tomem a Baltimore. Mc Clellan dirige em chefe a defesa de Washington.

Entretanto as cousas tornam-se cada vez mais desfavoraveis no oeste para a causa da União: em Kentucky estão os rebeldes de posse das cidades de Frankfort (capital do Estado) e de Lexington; e ameaçam mesmo invadir o Estado de Ohio.

E' mais que provavel que a noticia destes successos produza uma

[illegible] de desgosto, e accelere a [illegible] do Thesouro [illegible]

lucta um espirito que dê impulso ás idéas de mediação. Entretanto a Legação de França mandou já vir para Annapolis o vapor de guerra Japon, e eu já requisitei do Ministro da Marinha que tambem viesse logo que lhe fosse praticavel, entendendo muito que em consequencia dos conflictos a que se está procedendo na marinha de vapor, não seja impossivel antes de 2 ou 3 semanas.

Pelo vapor Persia que sahe de Nova York no dia 10 do corrente, officiarei a V. S. em duplicata forma, na esperança de que essa mala chegue a Boston antes do dia 25; mas por cautela reservo traçar á pressa estas linhas que dão uma idéa do aspecto geral das cousas.

Peço a V. S. se digne aceitar os protestos da alta consideração e respeito com que tenho a honra de ser

De V. S.ª
o mais attencioso venerador,
amigo e Crº obrº
Miguel Maria Lisboa

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[illegible] ettes-nie
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[illegible] tem aqui

[illegible] Sr.ª por
[illegible] sul de
[illegible] o Mexico
[illegible] o Governo
[illegible] ando, e ao
[illegible] do terreno.
[illegible] juntamente
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[illegible] anifestaram
[illegible] francezes"

Confidencial

Washington em 7 de Setembro de 1862

Illmo. Exmo. Snr.

Antes de hontem communiquei a V. Exa. em uma carta que dirigi por via da Legação de Londres, os sustos em que estavamos, de que os Confederados tomassem a offensiva. Hoje tenho de annunciar que isso se realisou; Jackson com 40000 homens atravessou com effeito o Potomac, e penetrou na Marylandia, apoderando-se de Frederick e ameaçando a Baltimore.

Hontem, toda a noite passada e toda esta manhan, teem continuadamente sahido tropas em direcção do Norte; mas isso faz-nos sentir outro temor, a saber, de que, desguarnecidas as trincheiras da cidade, tente o inimigo que ainda tem ás ordens do General Lee considerar as forças ao sul della, um ataque pela frente.

Illmo. Exmo. Sr. Marquez de Abrantes

&c. &c. &c.

de S. M. o conteudo desta Confidencial, si julgar que o merece; e aulhar benignamente os protestos do meu profundo respeito e alta consideração.

De V. Exa.

Cr.o attencioso e am.o fiel e obrigado

Miguel Maria Lisbôa

Os federaes estão divididos; Mc Clellan é desapiedadamente atacado pelos abolicionistas, e nestes ultimos 8 dias tem tido alternativas extremas. Foi primeiramente destinado a commandar em chefe o exercito que antes tinha Pope; cahio depois em desgraça e seu commando foi reduzido a uma força insignificante; e a final foi nomeado General em Chefe para dirigir a defesa de Washington, são effeitos das altas e baixas da influencia abolicionista. Hontem correo outra noticia que é interpretada como um aciente feito a elle: tres General (Mc Dowell, Franklin e Porter) foram demittidos por attribuir-se á sua inacção o ultimo desastre de Bull-Run; e dous destes (Mc Dowell, digo, Franklin e Porter) são amigos intimos de Mc Clellan. Isto prova que reina a discordia no campo federal, o que aggrava a situação das cousas.

Dizem que Jackson tem o ousado projecto de invadir a Pennsylvania!

E' hoje domingo, não tenho ninguem na secretaria, e por isso ainda sou obrigado a escrever a V. Exa em forma particular. Não quero demorar mais a expedição desta mala, por que amanhan (quem sabe si hoje mesmo) estaremos talvez sem communicações com Nova York. Escrevi ao Consul Geral para que, no caso de serem ellas cortadas, remetta a V. Exa de Nova York os ultimos periodicos.

Vae junto um retalho do World de 2 do corrente, contendo um notavel artigo sobre o Brasil. Si não fosse a crassa ignorancia da nossa geographia que nelle noto, estaria inclinado a attribuil-o a Mr. Webb: o World é successor do Courrier & Inquirer de que era redactor o dito Webb.

Digne-se V. Exa aceitar os reiterados protestos da alta consideração com que tenho a honra de ser

De V. Exa

O mais attencioso e vmor patro, e Cro obgdo

Miguel Maria Lisboa

...bio sobre Londres 25½ e 29!
...do ouro 19 e 20%.

... confidencial, si julgar

...dencial

Washington em 15 de 7br.º de 1862

Illmo Exmo Snr

Aproveito a sahida de Baltimore para o Rio de um barco que costuma fazer viagens curtas, para communicar a V. Exª que não se teem por ora realisado os temores de que os Confederados nos ataquem em Washington, ou nos córtem as communicações; mas longe estão esses temores de ser dissipados. Todo o exercito Confederado ás ordens de Lee, Jackson, Longstreet e Swell, ainda occupa a Maryland e ameaça a um tempo a Pennsylvania, Baltimore e Washington, sem que ao justo se saibe por onde atacará.

Mc Clellan tem as suas forças convenientemente distribuidas, parte defendendo as alturas de Arlington, e parte postadas entre Washington e os Confederados, para acudir ao ponto que fôr atacado. Uma batalha campal continúa a ser considerada como provavel e imminente, e da sua

Illmo Exmo Sr Marquez de Abrantes

&c &c &c

... si julgar

exito (o mais inconto que se póde imaginar) depende a salvação ou a entrega da capital Federal.

Pondo junto o Courrier des Etats Unis de 12 do corrente, recommendo a V.Ex.ª varios artigos que ella contem, como a proclamação do General Lee ao entrar na Maryland, e as estatisticas do Mexico que não demorarão o gosto sempre esperar.

O Gabinete Federal continúa a exhortar decidido apoiar dos esforços corredactores do Presidente e a parte delle está em discordia com o General Mc Clellan e com o proprio Presidente, tendo chegado a prisão o Secretario de Guerra. Mc Clellan é victima de forte attaque do parte do abolicionistas, não foi na actual campanha contra Lee infelicidade, mais falta do que tinha direito a esperar, será infelizmente sacrificado.

Sou informado em reserva e confidencia que confidencias do Secretario da Casa Branca, de que Mr Lincoln começa a perder animo; e de que em um momento de effusão confidencial com um amigo



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sintimo, disse-me que elle muitas vezes duvidava de ter a capacidade necessaria para salvar a patria, e pensava que talvez fosse melhor deixar o seu posto a mãos mais habeis.

Parece-me portanto a situação deste paiz cada vez mais complicada. A perturbação da cabeça alterou tanto na existencia como na intelligencia as finanças arruinadas, estando o cambio a 130 e com os 20% de agio, os povos descontentes com os impostos e as vexames militares, os partidos politicos, que rasteiam o governo, divididos e dominados pelo despeito e pelas paixões que geram as esperanças malogradas, hoje amanhã que nunca é impossivel prever o futuro terá a tremenda revolução que durante a luta dos traidores.

Rogo a V.Ex.ª se sirva levar ao conhecimento de S. M. o conteudo desta confidencial, e julgando que o merece, e a ella bem inteiramente o pertence do meu profundo respeito e alta consideração.

De V.Ex.ª

Cr.ª attencioso e am.º fiel obrigado

Miguel Maria Lisboa

New-York, 92, Walker street — 34ème Année. — Nº 218 — Vendredi 12 Septembre 1862. — Prix du Numero : 3 Cents

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NOUVELLES DE MEXIQUE.

Le steamer *Colombia*, arrivé hier de la Havane, nous avons des avis de Vera Cruz en date du 1er septembre. L'annonce démonstration nouvelle faite par des troupes de Juarez et il est probable que celle-ci tente rien de sérieux. Le bruit avait couru un moment que le camp français que le général Lorencez voulait marquer la fête impériale du 15 août par une attaque décisive contre nos retranchements. Mais nous trouvent ses forces rend un tel projet chimérique. Elles n'existent plus effet presque plus à l'état de compact et une lettre que nous avons sous les yeux affirme que Zaragoza n'est pas à réunir 6,000 hommes effectifs. La liberté laisse aux soldats de guerroyer par petites bandes — ce qui leur convient infiniment — sans qu'une campagne régulière — amène la désorganisation d'une armée qui n'est jamais en grande cohésion. Nous croyons plutôt, de la part des guérillas, à une tactique toute différente que leur prêtent les correspondances de la capitale. Il s'agirait d'acheminer contraire l'éparpillement des troupes de les semer en guerrillas par tout pour harceler la marche des deux armées entre Vera Cruz et Orizaba, entre cette ville, Puebla et Mexico pour couper leurs communications à mesure qu'ils avanceraient dans l'intérieur, de s'opposerait de résistance que sous la capitale, et peut-être le gouvernement la livrerait-il à Morelia, et en laissant les Français, à l'isolement, aux difficultés d'une occupation prolongée, aux soulèvements probables des provinces le soin de la patience de la France.

Un plan, dont l'auteur serait le général Prim, se heurte toutefois à un obstacle presque impossible : c'est la mésintelligence qui existait depuis longtemps entre Juarez et Doblado, et qui a dégénéré en rupture ouverte. Le général Doblado a donné sa démission le 14 août et s'est retiré dans le Guanajuato emmenant avec lui le contingent militaire de cet Etat. Depuis quelque temps il s'était formé une sorte de garde prétorienne, au milieu de laquelle il vivait à Toluca, ne se fiant pas au séjour de Mexico où il craignait quelque pronunciamiento qui se prépare. On parle d'ouvertures faites par Doblado à Aimonte, « pour aviser aux moyens d'éviter l'effusion du sang; » mais il ne paraît que cela veut dire.

En même temps, on annonce que les généraux San Blas et de Manzanilla, sur la frontière, se sont déclarés en faveur des troupes françaises; la ville de Colima en a fait autant, et le bruit court d'un mouvement analogue à Guadalajara. Le contingent du Chihuahua, qui se dirigeait sur Mexico, s'est révolté et dispersé à moitié route. A Puebla, on a fusillé des artilleurs, par suite de la découverte d'un complot dans la garnison. Des guerrillas almontistes se sont en outre formés dans les Etats de Jalisco, Durango, San Luis et Guanajuato.

A ces manifestations, se joignent des symptômes de plus en plus tranchés d'un retour d'opinion en faveur de l'intervention française, depuis que l'on a appris dans le pays — malgré les efforts de Juarez pour cacher le fait — qu'une véritable armée va venir renforcer le premier corps d'occupation. Des lettres dignes de toute confiance affirment qu'un mouvement général contre Juarez éclatera aussitôt que l'on aura la certitude d'une protection efficace de la part de nos troupes.

Celles-ci ont commencé à arriver. Un corps de 2,500 hommes a débarqué le 22 août à Vera Cruz, amené par les vaisseaux *l'Eylau* et *l'Impératrice* et la corvette *Finistère*. Ce corps devait se mettre de suite en route pour l'intérieur et contribuer à balayer les guerrillas qui, depuis quelque temps, ont redoublé sur la route de Vera Cruz à Orizaba; leur audace ne s'exerce toutefois que contre les voyageurs isolés; ils n'ont osé s'attaquer à l'escorte d'aucun convoi.

La fièvre jaune sévit toujours parmi la garnison et les équipages de l'escadre; le seul navire toutefois qui ait été cruellement éprouvé est la frégate l'*Amazone*, dont nous avions déjà parlé il y a trois semaines. Le vaisseau le *Massena* a aussi perdu quelques hommes.

Un résident mexicain de Vera Cruz, M. Marquatt, a été emprisonné pendant 36 heures et condamné à $250 d'amende pour avoir lancé des pierres sur un corps de musique français qui passait devant sa maison.

Le poste laissé vacant dans le cabinet de Juarez, par la sortie de Doblado, a été rempli par Don Juan Antonio de la Fuente.

NOUVELLES DU JOUR.

PROCLAMATION DU GÉNÉRAL LEE.

Le télégraphe de Baltimore nous transmet le texte de la proclamation suivante, adressée par *Robert Lee* aux Marylandais:

« Armée de la Virginie du nord
» Près Fredericktown, 8 septembre.

Au peuple du Maryland.

» Il est bon que vous connaissiez le but qui a amené l'armée sous mes ordres dans les limites de votre Etat, en tant que ce but vous concerne vous-mêmes.

» Le peuple des Etats Confédérés a longtemps contemplé avec la plus profonde sympathie les maux et les outrages qui ont été infligés aux citoyens d'une communauté alliée aux Etats du Sud par les liens sociaux, politiques et commerciaux les plus forts, et réduite à la condition d'une province conquise.

» Sous le prétexte de soutenir la constitution, mais en violation de ses plus précieuses dispositions, vos citoyens ont été arrêtés et emprisonnés sans accusation et contrairement à toutes les formes de la loi.

» Une protestation ardente et digne a été faite contre ces outrages par un illustre et vénérable Marylandais, auquel aucun citoyen n'eu aurait appelé en vain pour soutenir ses droits dans des jours meilleurs, mais sa voix n'a soulevé que la dérision et le mépris.

» Le gouvernement de votre principale cité a été usurpé par des étrangers armés, votre législature a été dissoute par l'arrestation illégale de ses membres, la liberté de la presse et de la parole a été supprimée, les mots ont été déclarés des crimes par un décret arbitraire de l'Exécutif Fédéral, et des citoyens ont été jugés par des commissions militaires pour ce qu'ils pouvaient avoir osé dire.

» Dans la croyance que le peuple du Maryland possède un esprit trop altier pour se soumettre à un pareil gouvernement, le peuple du Sud a dès longtemps fait le vœu de vous aider à secouer le joug étranger, de vous mettre encore une fois à même de jouir des droits inaliénables d'hommes libres, et de restaurer l'indépendance et la souveraineté de votre Etat.

» C'est conformément à ce vœu que notre armée est venue parmi vous et est prête à vous aider du pouvoir de ses armes pour reconquérir les droits dont vous avez été si injustement dépouillés.

» Voilà notre mission, citoyens du Maryland, en ce qui vous touche. On ne mêle aucune contrainte contre vos libres vœux; on n'usera jamais d'aucune intimidation, de moins dans les limites des lignes de cette armée.

» Les Marylandais jouiront encore de leur ancienne liberté de pensée et de parole. Nous ne connaissons pas d'ennemis parmi vous, et nous protégerons tous les citoyens, sans distinction d'opinion.

» C'est à vous de décider de votre destin, librement et sans contrainte. Cette armée respectera votre choix, quel qu'il puisse être; le peuple du Sud se réjouira de vous souhaiter la bienvenue quand vous reprendrez votre place naturelle au milieu de lui, mais il ne vous accueillera que si vous venez de votre plein et libre gré.

» ROBERT E. LEE,
» Général-commandant. »

LA GUERRE DANS LE MARYLAND.

Bien qu'on n'en ait pas la confirmation positive, tout porte à croire que les sécessionnistes sont enfin entrés à Hagerstown, à 25 milles au nord-ouest de Frederick. Une preuve qu'un corps confédéré doit être à Hagerstown, c'est qu'on n'a plus une seule dépêche de ce point depuis mercredi. Il est probable aussi que les séparatistes se sont avancés vers l'est et occupent un point quelconque du chemin de fer central du Nord, attendu que la malle partie mercredi soir de Harrisburg pour Baltimore a reçu l'ordre de rebrousser chemin à quelque distance de Hanover Junction. De Baltimore, les trains ne vont pas au-delà des moulins d'Ellicott à l'ouest, sur le chemin de fer de l'Ohio.

D'après l'*American* de Baltimore, le gros de l'armée du Sud est massé près de Newmarket, sur la route de la grande ville marylandaise, et à Urbana, sur le chemin de Georgetown. *Jackson* commanderait à Newmarket et *Lee* à Urbana. L'*American* est d'avis que les confédérés veulent attirer McClellan à quelque distance de Washington, afin de donner à une armée qu'ils ont toute prête le loisir de traverser le Potomac entre le général unioniste et Washington. McClellan a étendu ses lignes du Potomac à Westminster, protégeant ainsi la capitale et Baltimore. Quelques journaux de Philadelphie pensent qu'il va marcher droit à l'ennemi, l'attaquer et le jeter dans la rivière, mais la guerre franchement et rapidement agressive n'entre pas dans les allures du général fédéral, qui tient plus que de Varron, heureusement pour la république. Il n'y a eu, en fait d'engagements, que d'insignifiantes escarmouches près de Poolesville, elles ont été amenées par de simples reconnaissances, qui ne sont nullement suffisantes pour autoriser à croire à une campagne offensive.

Suivant un correspondant de l'*Inquirer* de Philadelphie, les confédérés trouvent de nombreuses recrues à Frederick: naturellement, la ville est en état de siége. D'importants achats de sel ont été faits à Hanover, en pleine Pennsylvanie, pour le compte des confédérés. Quand les autorités en ont été averties, il était trop tard, le sel était parti et rendu à sa destination.

L'appel du gouverneur Curtin a été entendu en Pennsylvanie; des citoyens s'enrôlent à l'envi, notamment dans les comtés-frontières. Le général Wool a été nommé commandant de toutes les troupes stationnées au nord de la Susquehanna. A Baltimore, il a formellement interdit la vente des spiritueux; c'est un grand désappointement pour tous les spéculateurs qui étaient accourus de New-York dans le but de stimuler et d'exploiter l'intempérance des soldats et des officiers.

Il faudra désormais une passe à tous les navires de bateaux, quels qu'ils soient, qui voudront naviguer sur le Potomac. Ces passes seront accordées par l'officier commandant de la flottille.

On s'était trompé quand on avait affirmé que les confédérés avaient évacué Centreville et Manassas. Ils occupent encore ces points essentiels, et, paraît-il, en grand nombre. Il leur faut dans cette région un corps d'observation pour surveiller les mouvements de Heintzelman, que le désir de se distinguer dans sa nouvelle position peut rendre entreprenant.

Beaucoup de personnes, qui désespèrent du salut de Washington, s'imaginent que les généraux *Lee* et *Jackson*, en entrant en la capitale, arboreront le vieux drapeau de l'Union et proclameront M. Jefferson Davis Président des Etats-Unis, afin de rallier tous les Etats encore fidèles au parti démocrate: on ne serait pas éloigné de croire que la Nouvelle-Angleterre. La *Tribune* convient que cette opinion est répandue à Washington, mais elle ne va pas aller un peu vite en besogne et autre singulièrement sur les événements.

Suivant un bruit qui avait cours hier à Baltimore, une flottille confédérée était prête à déboucher de la rivière James, à Norfolk, sous le canon du fort Monroe et à remonter la Chesapeake pour coopérer avec *Lee* le long du Potomac. Cette expédition servirait de voyage d'essai au *Merrimac*; nous donnons cette rumeur pour ce qu'elle peut valoir.

KENTUCKY.

Les nouvelles qui nous arrivent des bords de l'Ohio ne sont pas rassurantes; elles sont moins présagent-elles de prochains événements.

Mercredi, l'avant-garde des sécessionnistes, forte de 3,000 fantassins et de 1,000 cavaliers, n'était plus qu'à cinq milles de Covington, à deux milles du fort Mitchel. Quelques engagements d'avant-poste avaient eu lieu, à la suite desquels les recrutes du Nord avaient reculé d'un mille. Le gros de l'armée du Sud se compte pas moins de 16,000 combattants, sous *Kirby Smith*: une bataille est imminente.

D'autre part, *Humphrey Marshall* s'approche de Louisville avec 4,000 soldats. *Morgan* a son quartier-général à Lexington, dans les bureaux de l'*Observer and Reporter*, qui a cédé la place à la *Vidette*. Lebanon a été occupé par les sécessionnistes. Les fédéraux poussent activement les préparatifs de défense de Cincinnati et de Louisville, où les affaires sont de nouveau entièrement suspendues.

NOUVELLES GÉNÉRALES.

Le *Herald* ne croit pas à l'entente cordiale entre le cabinet et McClellan; en un mot, il laisse à entendre que la reconciliation de M. Stanton avec le jeune général n'est rien moins que sincère, et il craint fort que les opérations militaires ne s'en ressentent. L'*Express* est d'un avis contraire, tout en convenant que M. Stanton peut bien nourrir de sourdes rancunes au fond de son cœur; mais il espère que le patriotisme parlera plus haut que toutes les passions humaines. L'événement seul prouvera si les craintes du *Herald* et les espérances de l'*Express* sont fondées; mais il est à croire que M. Stanton a reçu dans les derniers temps d'assez rudes leçons pour laisser désormais carte blanche à McClellan.

On se rappelle que le comité national de New-York a proposé à MM. Fremont et Mitchell de les mettre à la tête d'un corps de 50,000 hommes qui serait levé dans l'Etat, et agirait indépendamment de l'armée fédérale. M. Fremont, avisant un moyen de faire parler de lui, s'était empressé d'accepter ce commandement éventuel. Il ne restait plus qu'à obtenir l'agrément de M. Stanton. Celui-ci a répondu à une demande formelle de M. Opdyke, président du comité, que le général Mitchell était nommé commandant en chef du département du Sud et qu'il devait se rendre immédiatement à son poste. Quant à la levée d'un corps séparé, le ministre de la guerre n'en voit actuellement la nécessité: ce serait au contraire, à ses yeux, un élément de désorganisation militaire.

Repoussé par le gouvernement, le comité national de guerre s'est encore vu désavoué par ceux qui l'avaient soutenu jusqu'ici. Nous avons publié la lettre de M. Moses H. Grinnell; c'est maintenant M. Belmont qui refuse d'entrer dans les combinaisons suspectes du comité, en application à la formation de la brigade irlandaise et de la légion Corcoran les $1,000 qu'il avait d'abord offerts à M. Opdyke. Tous les hommes sages se retirent peu à peu d'une association qui, sans aucun titre légal pour agir, tendait à prendre de dangereuses allures d'indépendance, et à la tête de laquelle on est étonné de voir le maire de New-York.

Comme on a pu le voir par ce qui précède, M. Hunter ne commanderait plus à Port-Royal. C'est d'un bon augure pour les armes fédérales, qui ont perdu une grande partie de leur prestige sur les côtes de la Caroline du Sud et de la Georgie durant la période de son commandement. Il reste à souhaiter que M.

Feuilleton du Courrier des Etats-Unis

du 12 septembre 1862.

LE NEZ D'UN NOTAIRE.

X.

J'ai dit et je maintiens que, dans l'état de nos connaissances, votre cas n'admet aucune explication logique. C'est un fait là soi reste à trouver. La coïncidence nous observons aujourd'hui entre la santé de votre nez et la conduite de cet Auvergnat ouvre une perspective peut être trompeuse à coup sûr immense. Attendons quelques jours: si votre nez guérit à mesure que Colongnat se rangera, ma théorie recevra un fort d'une nouvelle probabilité. Je ne vois de rien, mais je pressens une loi physique, inconnue jusqu'à nous, et que je serais heureux de formuler. Le monde de la nature est plein de phénomènes visibles produits par des causes inconnues. Pourquoi donc L..., qui vous connaissez comme porte-t-elle une cerise admirablement placée sur l'épaule gauche! Quel artiste invisible a dessiné ce fruit? Comment expliquer cette action spéciale du moral sur le physique? Pourquoi la cerise de Mme de L..., devenue sensible et douloureuse au mois d'avril de chaque année, lorsque les cerisiers sont en fleur? Voilà des faits certains, évidents, palpables, et tout aussi inexpliqués que l'enflure et la rougeur de votre nez. Mais, patience!

Deux jours après, le nez de M. L'Ambert descendait d'une façon visible, mais la couleur rouge tenait bon. Vers la fin de la semaine, son volume était réduit d'un bon tiers. Au bout de quinze jours il prit horriblement, tit peau neuve et reprit sa forme et sa couleur primitives.

Le docteur triomphait. « Monsieur regrette, disait-il, c'est que nous n'ayons point gardé le Romagné dans une cage pour observer sur lui comme sur vous les effets du traitement. Je suis sûr que durant sept ou huit jours il a été couvert d'écailles comme une couleuvre.

— Qu'il aille au diable! ajouta chrétiennement M. L'Ambert.

Dès ce jour il reprit ses habitudes, sortit en voiture, à cheval à pied; dansa dans les bals du faubourg et embellit de sa présence le foyer de l'Opéra. Toutes les femmes lui firent bon accueil dans le monde et hors du monde. Une de celles qui le félicitèrent le plus tendrement de sa guérison fut la sœur aînée de l'ami Steinbourg.

Cette aimable personne avait coutume de regarder les hommes dans le blanc des yeux. Elle remarqua très judicieusement que M. L'Ambert était sorti plus beau de cette dernière crise. Oui, vraiment, il semblait que deux ou trois mois de souffrance eussent donné à son visage je ne sais quoi d'achevé. Le nez surtout, ce nez droit, qui venait de rentrer dans ses limites après une dilatation coupable, paraissait plus fin, plus blanc et plus aristocratique que jamais.

Telle était aussi l'opinion du joli notaire, et il se contemplait dans toutes les glaces avec une admiration toujours nouvelle. C'était plaisir de le voir, face à face avec lui-même, et souriant à son propre nez.

Mais au retour du printemps, dans la seconde quinzaine de mars, tandis que la sève généreuse enflait les bourgeons des lilas, M. L'Ambert eut lieu de croire que son nez seul était privé des bienfaits de la saison et des bontés de la nature. Au milieu du rajeunissement de toutes choses, il pâlissait comme une feuille d'automne. Les ailes aminciés et comme desséchées par le souffle d'un sirocco invisible, s'aplatissaient contre la cloison.

« Mort de ma vie, disait le notaire en faisant la grimace au miroir, la distinction est une belle chose, comme la vertu; mais pas trop n'en faut. Mon nez devient d'une élégance inquiétante, et bientôt il ne sera plus qu'une ombre si je ne lui rends la force et la couleur! »

Il y mit un peu de rouge. Mais le fard ne servait qu'à faire ressortir la finesse incroyable de cette ligne droite et sans épaisseur qui lui séparait la figure en deux. Telle on voit une lame de fer battu se dresser mince et coupante au milieu d'un cadran solaire; tel était le nez fantastique du notaire désespéré.

En vain le riche indigène de la rue de Jartine se mit au régime le plus substantiel. Considérant que la bonne nourriture, digérée par un estomac solide, profite à peu près également à toutes les parties du corps, il s'imposa la douce loi de prendre force consommés, force œufs, et quantité de viandes saignantes grossées des vins les plus généreux. Dire ces aliments choisis ne lui profitèrent en rien serait nier l'évidence et blasphémer la science. M. L'Ambert se fit, en peu de jours, de belles joues rouges, un beau cou de veau apoplectique et un joli petit ventre rebondi. Mais le nez était comme un associé intelligent ou désintéressé qui ne vient pas toucher ses dividendes.

Lorsqu'un malade ne peut manger ni boire, on le soutient quelquefois par des bains nourrissants qui pénètrent à travers la peau jusqu'aux sources de la vie. M. L'Ambert traita son nez comme un malade qu'il faut nourrir à tout prix et coûte que coûte. Il commanda pour lui une petite baignoire de vermeil. Six fois pour jour il le plongea et le maintint pendant deux dans des bains de lait, ce vin de la Bourgogne, de bouillon gras et même de sauce aux tomates. Peine perdue! le malade sortait du bain, aussi pâle, aussi maigre, aussi désolé qu'il y était entré.

Toute espérance semblait perdue, lorsqu'un jour M. Bernier se frappa le front et s'écria:

« Nous avons fait une énorme faute! une impardonable bévue d'écoliers! et c'est moi!... Mais ce fait apportait à ma théorie une si éclatante confirmation!... N'en doutez pas, monsieur: l'Auvergnat est malade, et c'est parce qu'il nous faut traiter pour que vous soyez guéri. »

Le pauvre L'Ambert s'arracha les cheveux.

C'est pour le coup qu'il regretta d'avoir mis Romagné à la porte, et de lui avoir refusé les secours qu'il demandait, et d'avoir oublié de prendre son adresse! Il se représentait le pauvre diable languissant sur un grabat, sans pain, sans roast beef et sans vin de Château Margaux. A cette idée, son cœur se brisait. Il s'associait aux douleurs du pauvre mercenaire. Pour la première fois de sa vie, il fut ému du malheur d'autrui:

— Docteur, cher docteur, s'écria-t-il, en serrant la main de M. Bernier, je donnerais tout mon bien pour sauver ce brave jeune homme!

Cinq jours après, le mal avait encore empiré. Le nez n'était plus qu'une pellicule infléchie, pliant sous le poids des lunettes, lorsque M. Bernier vint dire qu'il avait trouvé l'Auvergnat.

— Victoire! s'écria M. L'Ambert.

Le chirurgien haussa les épaules et répondit que la victoire lui paraissait au moins douteuse. « Ma théorie, dit-il, est pleinement confirmée, et, comme physiologiste, j'ai tout lieu de me déclarer satisfait. Mais, comme médecin, je voudrais vous guérir, et l'état où j'ai trouvé ce malheureux me laisse peu d'espérance.

— Vous le sauverez, cher docteur!

— D'abord il ne m'appartient pas. Il est dans le service d'un de mes confrères, qui l'étudie avec une certaine curiosité.

— Oh vous le céderez! nous l'achèterons, s'il le faut.

ERMOND AUBRY.

(A continuer.)

Mitchell ne suive pas les traces de son prédécesseur.

Les Caroliniens du Nord ont fait une tentative malheureuse pour reprendre leur petit port de Washington. Ils ont été repoussés avec perte.

On télégraphie de la ville du lac Salé que les peaux-rouges continuent à désoler tout le *Far West*.

DERNIÈRES NOUVELLES.

L'*Inquirer* de Philadelphie annonce que les confédérés ont définitivement pris possession de Hagerstown hier matin. L'opérateur du télégraphe s'est enfui à la première apparition de la cavalerie du Sud. La ville n'était encore occupée que par 200 cavaliers, mais Jackson, disait-on, était tout près avec 20,000 hommes et 48 pièces d'artillerie. Le général Wool est arrivé à Harrisburg pour prendre le commandement des forces pennsylvaniennes.

Une dépêche de Baltimore est ainsi conçue :

« On dit Jackson à Middletown, avec 12,000 soldats, presque tous de la cavalerie. L'opérateur à Elysville dit avoir entendu sur l'ordre *commandé à quelque distance* toute la matinée. Hagerstown est occupé par 250 cavaliers secessionistes. Le gros de leur armée est à Parktown, deux milles et demi plus loin. Un détachement a paru à une courte distance de la frontière, mais la Pennsylvanie n'est pas encore envahie. »

Enfin, l'*Intelligencer* de Washington croit pouvoir garantir que McClellan s'est avancé jusqu'à Damascus, à 50 milles de Washington, à 4 milles de la frontière du comte de Frederick et à 16 milles de son chef-lieu.

Voici maintenant pour les affaires de l'Ouest :

« Cleveland, 11 septembre.

» Les avis de Cincinnati s'accordent à constater qu'on poursuit vigoureusement les préparatifs de la guerre. Un grand nombre d'hommes sont partis d'ici pour Cincinnati aujourd'hui. Les confédérés ont refoulé nos avant-postes et sont à deux milles de nos lignes, tâtant graduellement nos positions. On ne craint pas de revers, car un corps de soldats vétérans est arrivé aujourd'hui à Cincinnati. »

« Cincinnati, 12 h. et demie du soir.

» On n'attend généralement à ce qu'un combat soit livré aujourd'hui, mais il n'y a eu jusqu'ici que des escarmouches.

» On dit les confédérés en force à Lasonia Springs, à environ sept milles de Carrigton.

» Nos forces sont très nombreuses.

» On croit la ville en sûreté. »

Faits Divers.

MALLES. — La malle pour l'Europe par les steamers *City of New York* et *Hermann* ferme à la poste demain à 10 h. et demie du matin.

DÉPÊCHE REÇUE A BOSTON. — Une lettre particulière reçue à l'arsenal de Charlestown (Massachusetts) annonce que le steamer des Etats-Unis *Mississippi*, arrivé au golfe du Mexique à la forteresse Monroe il y a quelques jours, a perdu trois de ses officiers de la ferrée jaune, et a encore plusieurs autres de cette maladie à bord. On attend le bâtiment d'heure en heure à Boston, où il entrera en quarantaine.

UN BON MARIAGE. — Le séjour des grands villes est généralement d'un demoralisant effet sur les officiers et les soldats. Ils se grisent et font du tapage : tout c'est la tradition de tous les pays de garnison, et les troupes des Etats-Unis ne font pas exception à la règle. Constantin Rebstadt et Théophile Abendroth viennent d'en donner un nouvel exemple à Boston. Ce sont deux *Allemands* qui n'ont pas fait voir de tempérance en prêtant serment à l'Union, et qui sont actifs en conséquence. Ils ont, il y a trois mois, quitté Cincinnati, où ils avaient trouvé de l'ouvrage, et ils ne pouvaient trouver grande saveur aux paroles fadaises que l'amoureux contait à l'amoureuse, et ils trouvèrent plus amusant d'entamer pour leur compte un dialogue passablement animé. Ils s'apostrophèrent d'abord à bons soldats et leur démandèrent ce qu'ils avaient fait de leur uniforme, et s'ils avaient un numéro pour y retirer du vestiaire en sortant. Les voisins répondirent qu'ils n'étaient pas soldats, ce qui parut exciter un profond étonnement chez les interlocuteurs.

Là-dessus, ils commencèrent un petit discours où les hôtels tenaient autant de place que les mots, mais dont le sens général était que tous ceux qui n'étaient pas soldats n'étaient pas dignes de vivre. Les personnes à qui s'adressait cette morale ne jugèrent pas prudent d'y répondre et prirent le parti de se retirer, mais cela ne faisait pas le compte des militaires, qui s'accrochèrent à leurs victimes et les obligèrent à rester. Le patient y mit enfin un terme de la meilleure façon du monde : il s'endormit. Les officiers, qui avaient à leur tour besoin de repos, se retirèrent à leur tour, et l'un d'eux poussa même la complaisance jusqu'à permettre de s'asseoir en sortant du spectacle. La même complaisance devait finir là, car le sergent Rebstadt, qui était le moins ému, fit une fantaisie singulière ; il accueillit chaleureusement la proposition de son nouvel ami, et versa lui-même le fatal combustible pour le retirer lentement de l'uniforme des Etats-Unis. Il se déshabilla en effet de sa capote et se mettait en devoir de faire le service de valet de chambre, lorsque l'officier de police George Thompson n'ayant pas pour inviter Rebstadt à se tenir tranquille et à laisser faire paisiblement la représentation. La chose tourna alors au tragique.

Le sergent accueillit bruyamment la politesse, en encourageant les spectateurs, et, son camarade se jolgnant à lui, ils saisirent tous deux l'agent de l'autorité, et un bout de table le jetèrent sur le dallage par dessous la rampe. Ce fut alors une confusion inexprimable. On arrêta les deux ivrognes et on s'empressa de relever l'officier qui, malheureusement était blessé assez grièvement pour qu'on l'ait obligé de l'emporter à la première station. Les coupables ont été conduits devant le grand-prévôt, qui les a fait loger pour jusqu'à sous ci-ordre.

UN RECRUTE DE MARIAGE. — Il y a quelques jours, un homme d'une cinquantaine d'années, portant une barbe qui lui descendait jusqu'à la ceinture, et une paire de lunettes vertes, larges comme des soucoupes, entra dans un long bâton blanc à la main, et sur le dos une vaste besace où il entassait des débris de toutes les cuisines, parcourait les rues de Cleveland (Ohio) en déclamant d'une voix glapissante des mélopées mêlées sur le ton des lamentations de Jérémie. Les enfants le salvaient et l'appelaient le vieil Errant ; les parents souriaient et haussaient la paume vers le front en hochant la tête. Mais tout à coup le bonhomme devint agressif ; il manœuvra le goring et prodigua des gestes à faire reculer même ; il alla même jusqu'à ramasser des pierres et à les jeter aux passants inoffensifs ; enfin, quand il jugea qu'il avait fait assez de ravages et que s'il en fit les grosses se serrer autour de lui, cuirassé à distance respectueuse, il entonna une chanson et disparut sur la réputation qui l'entourait bientôt les plus grossières et les moins courageux. On

disait cependant, et on avait raison de dire, que le vieux n'était pas fou.

Enfin il entama le chapitre de la jeunesse, et, comme les sculpteurs se mettent à l'œuvre pour le coup ou pour le ciseau, il frappa à grands coups de marteau, la fosse du vieux garçon, des célibataires endurcis, des femmes qui ont passé le temps de se marier, et, en un mot, tout ce qui, dans le monde était arrivé, et l'invention des moyens de prévenir le pays en ce genre. Soit ailleurs, soit ailleurs

...on de sécession. Aussitôt cet arrêt prononcé, les barrières naturelles, qui s'étaient portes de cette ville, ont déposé devant le tribunal de première instance une demande en révocation, pour cause d'ingratitude, du testament qui a institué la femme Favre légataire universelle de feu Crispin. Tel a été le but principal du procès rendu par le jury, ainsi que l'avait conseillé M. Jules Favre, que l'ancienne commune avait choisi pour défenseur, quoique ne paraissant pas honorer de son estime les républicains. En effet, elle n'a rien trouvé à dire contre certains témoins, relatant ses mots de débauche, que de s'écrier : « ce sont des brigands, des infâmes, des républicains ! » La religieuse, nommé frère Ambroise, et le curé, ont fait dans cette affaire un rôle déplorable, mais qui est heureusement une rare exception dans notre clergé, honorable par ses mœurs et sa probité.

Il paraît que soient les personnages de ce drame, ils sont loin encore d'égaler en cynisme M. William Roupell, le héros de la cause célèbre qui se déroule en ce moment devant la cour d'assises de Guilford, près Londres. Ce William Roupell, qui siégeait, il y a peu de temps, à la chambre des communes pour le bourg de Lambeth, et qui était un fils illégitime de Richard Roupell, décédé en 1856, a fait supposer le fils légitime de ce dernier d'un mariage de sept millions de francs à l'aide d'une série de faux d'une audace incroyable, fait après s'être ruiné et avoir aliéné les biens de cette succession frauduleusement acquis. Il est venu lui-même révéler tous ses crimes, pour faire rentrer entre les mains de son frère fictime qu'il lui avait dérobée, en gardant cette restitution de sa liberté, de l'honneur, et de la ruine des tiers acquéreurs.

Vous n'avez pas oublié le procès scandaleux du docteur Plassiart, médecin et maître de sa maison, qui a été condamné, le 13 mars dernier, à trois ans de prison pour diffamation relative au secret des lettres et excitation à la débauche. Le *Bulletin des Lois* contient un décret impérial rendu à Vichy, en date, sur la proposition du grand chancelier de la Légion d'Honneur, qui raye la condamnation du malheureux de cet ordre dont il faisait partie. Cela n'a pas empêché son fils d'être nommé membre du conseil général de son département : ce qui prouve une grande démoralisation, ou une grande force de conviction de la part des électeurs.

M. Havin, le directeur du *Siècle*, vient aussi d'être nommé membre du conseil général de la Marne, par le canton de Thorigny, dont la dernière élection, défavorable à sa candidature, l'avait exclu de l'ancien conseil d'Etat. Cette fois, M. Havin a obtenu 1,995 suffrages, tandis que ses concurrents n'en a eu que 980. Tous les électeurs ne sont pas, comme Caton, fidèles aux causes perdues.

F. GUILLEMOT.

P. S. — La *Gazette officielle* de Turin assure que Garibaldi a renoncé à attaquer Rome et qu'il s'est jeté dans les montagnes. Ainsi s'est passé à l'état apparent de brigand des Calabres. C'est un triste rôle pour un héros populaire qui n'avait eu jadis qu'à se montrer pour entrer dans Naples. F. G.

POSTSCRIPTUM.

Bulletin Télégraphique.

LE COMBAT DE WASHINGTON (N.C.)

Fortress Monroe, 10 Sept.

Par l'arrivée du steamer *Glide*, de Newbern, nous apprenons que les rebelles, au nombre de 1,200, ont attaqué Washington, (Caroline du Nord) dans la matinée du 6.

Après une lutte désespérée qui a duré 2 h., les gens du Sud ont été repoussés et poursuivis pendant sept milles.

La canonnière *Louisiana* a rendu de grands services en chassant les rebelles des fortes positions dont ils s'étaient emparés.

La canonnière *Picket* a sauté, par suite de l'explosion accidentelle de sa poudrière. Le capitaine Nichols et 19 hommes ont été tués et 6 blessés.

Notre perte a été de 7 tués et 47 blessés.

Trente rebelles ont été tués et 50 sont tombés entre nos mains.

(Seconde dépêche.)

Les rebelles ont surpris Washington (Caroline du Nord) le 6 au point du jour ; mais ils ont été repoussés après deux heures d'un combat désespéré.

Le 1er régiment des volontaires unionistes de la Caroline du Nord s'est comporté avec une grande bravoure. Le colonel Potter a eu un cheval tué sous lui. Nous avions en tout 560 hommes engagés. Outre les pertes indiquées plus haut, 4 de nos hommes manquent à l'appel. Un grand nombre de rebelles ont été blessés.

HARRISBURG, 11 Sept.

On est inquiet du sort du capitaine Palmer et des éclaireurs à cheval, qui, la dernière fois qu'on a entendu parler d'eux, se trouvaient dans les environs de Hagerstown, pour donner des nouvelles de l'ennemi.

Hagerstown est occupé par des forces nombreuses de cavalerie rebelle. Les gens du Sud sont en possession du bureau du télégraphe et ont commencé à enlever les rails du chemin de fer de Franklin.

On attend de la cavalerie à Chambersburg, et beaucoup de citoyens se préparent à partir. On craint qu'il se trouvera là des forces suffisantes pour tenir la cavalerie en échec.

Le général Reynolds, de la réserve, pense sérieusement, est attendu ce soir pour prendre le commandement de toutes forces destinées à la défense la vallée de Hagerstown.

CINCINNATI, 11 septembre.

Il y a eu actuellement du mécontentement parmi les volontaires de l'Ohio. Nous avons eu deux hommes tués. On ne connaît pas la perte de l'ennemi.

Les gens du Sud élèvent ce soir des ouvrages en terre en face du fort Wallace. On les bombardera demain. Plusieurs régiments du général Grant sont arrivés aujourd'hui ; d'autres sont en route. On reçoit de nombreux renforts.

MC DOWELL.

Washington, 11 septembre.

Le général McDowell ayant appris qu'on avait trouvé sur l'un des derniers champs de bataille un billet écrit au crayon par un colonel mortellement blessé et portant ces mots : *Je meurs victime de la trahison de McDowell*.... a écrit au président pour lui demander la faveur d'être jugé par une cour martiale. Il en appelle au témoignage de tout le monde et demande que les représentants de la presse soient autorisés à assister aux débats.

L'ARMÉE DE M'CLELLAN.

(*Par la malle.*)

Rockville, 10 Sept. au soir.

On n'a pas de nouvelles du colonel Miles, qui occupait Harper's Ferry. L'opinion est qu'il sera évacué cette position.

Personne ne connaît le chiffre des forces de l'ennemi dans le Maryland. Il y fait sans aucun doute entrer toutes ses troupes disponibles. Au dire des déserteurs, deux brigades sont arrivées directement de Richmond à Frederick.

Les convois d'approvisionnements pour les rebelles continuent à traverser la rivière pour entrer dans le Maryland.

Ce matin, nos troupes se sont portées en avant.

66me Régiment des Volontaires New-Yorkais.

Colonel JOSEPH C. PINCKNEY.

Ce régiment en recrute actuellement ses compagnies, depuis le mois de novembre dernier.

Un tiers part aux batailles de Fair Oaks, Garden Man, Fraser Orchard, Savage's Station, White Oak Swamp et Malvern Hills, alors qu'à la bataille des trois Jours, devant Richmond.

On demande des recrues pour compléter les cadres.

Chaque homme servi dans ce régiment recevra $100 comptant avant de quitter l'Etat, $15 en avançant au sergent engagent le règlement en compagnie et $75 à l'expiration de la période de son engagement, sous compte la solde régulière de $13 à $20 par mois.

Les familles des volontaires sont immédiatement secourues par les autorités de la ville.

Quartier-général du dixme régiment, Arsenal de Centre Market, au sud de Grand et de Centre streets.

Burton H. Davis,
Capitaine au 66me régiment N.Y.S.V.
Officier recruteur.

2348—6sept—30sp

LOTERIE ROYALE DE LA HAVANE, dirigée par le gouvernement espagnol, sous l'inspection du ministère général de Cuba. Les numéros sortants ont exactement les mêmes primes, au tirage extraordinaire du 30 Août 1862 :

Nos.	Dollars.	Nos.	Dollars.
18,700 à gagné	$100.000	13,549 à gagné	$50.000
15,832 "	30.000	24,058 "	10,000
20,674 "	9,000		

Les numéros sortants ont gagné chacun $1,000 :

347,181	2,427	4,575	9,210	9,097	17,668
15,809	15,728	14,914	15,230	17,520	19,413
19,666	12,783	19,872	20,607		

52 numéros gagnent $500 chacun ; 102 numéros gagnent $200 chacun. 20 approximations, $5,000. Montant du tirage $312,000.

Les prix sont payés comptant en dorures, et les renseignements peuvent être obtenus chez

TAYLOR & Cie, Banquiers,
16, Wall street, New-York.

872—14mars—12m—S'tot

DEMANDES

On demande pour entrer de suite et habituellement dans une petite famille, une fille parlant français et munie de bonnes recommandations.

S'adresser au N. 241 East 17me rue, jusqu'à 2 heures après midi.

P—15—12sept

Chambres garnies à louer.

Batterie : Bond street, 39.

P—11

Femme de Chambre. — Un Philadelphien demande une bonne Française comme femme de chambre pour sa fille qui voyagera constamment ; elle devra la traiter comme une de la famille. On donnera de bons gages.

S'adresser immédiatement à « l'Intermédiaire Moët », de 9 à 10 h. et de 4 à 6 h. du matin ou de 2 à 4 h. de l'après-midi. Portefeuille—37

Leçons de français. — Un monsieur désire prendre deux ou trois leçons de français par semaine. Une jeune fille ayant de bonnes références et leurs élèves, serait la bienvenue pour lui donner la préférence. Elle devra être à même de donner quelques leçons de musique.

S'adresser à M. M., au Pharmacien, 5e Avenue, 1er étage.

P—23—11 sept

On demande quelques bonnes et vaillantes filles. On paie le meilleur prix. S'adresser à H. Pinch, 36 Broadway.

P—23—11 sept

On demande un domestique français sachant un peu servir, sachant un peu cuisiner, et ne craignant pas de travailler. S'adresser au N. 14, Wall street, au second, n. 11.

P—25—13sept

A Louer avec ou sans pension, un bel appartement, privé, donnant à un premier étage. Bons avantages pour Monsieur ou famille de Français. Renseignements et échanges aux Bureaux.

P—3f—11sept

OFFRE D'EMPLOIS.

On demande de suite plusieurs bons Américains pour travailler dans une fabrique de cigares. S'adresser à New-York et Williamsburg. Des salaires considérables seront donnés à ceux qui entreront. On paiera des bons salaires, et les ouvriers qui ne seront pas satisfaits pourront retourner à New-York aux frais de la maison.

G. E. Woodman et Cie, agents,
205, Broadway, New-York.

2305—6sept—12m—O

TAILLEURS

JACOB MULLER
MARCHAND TAILLEUR
79 Sterner Street (entre Spring et Broome)
Vêtements civils et militaires.
Habits et gilets en soie et satin.

M. Muller est à même de répondre aux commandes qui pourront lui être adressées, avec expédition, habits cousus et à façon plus bas que tout autre.

2244—18sept—12m—S'tot

TAILLEUR FRANÇAIS
TRILLARD,
Prince street, No. 83.
(rue Broadway)

M. TRILLARD, ex-contremaître de coupeurs chez Gabriel, Joseph Bonnissent, ex-coupeur de chez Arnoux et Delaunay, vient d'ouvrir un établissement de tailleur pour messieurs.

Il espère par des soins et une attention de tous les instants, et par des prix modérés, mériter la confiance qu'il sollicite.

2300—6sept—12m—O

CHANGEMENT DE DOMICILE.
BOUYER & RONTEY, Tailleurs,
ont transporté leurs établissements de leurs maisons de la rue Broadway, No. 713, **Broadway**, au coin de Washington square, entre la 8me et la 9me rue.

On trouvera constamment dans cet établissement un assortiment complet de nouveautés en draperies pour messieurs, consistant en draps et draperies de fantaisie, draps anglais, draps français, draps d'Elbeuf, draps de Sedan, draps de Louviers, draps de Vienne, draps de Berlin, draps de Verviers, draps de Dusseldorf, draps de Prusse, draps de Saxe, draps de Silésie, draps de Bohême, draps de Moravie, draps de Hongrie, draps de Pologne, draps de Russie, draps de Suède, draps de Norwège, draps de Danemark, draps de Hollande, draps de Belgique, draps de Suisse, draps de Turquie, draps de Grèce, draps de Portugal, draps d'Espagne, draps d'Italie, draps d'Amérique, draps d'Australie, draps d'Afrique, draps d'Asie, draps d'Océanie, draps d'Europe, draps d'Amérique, draps d'Australie, draps d'Afrique, draps d'Asie, draps d'Océanie.

L. LEGALL
TAILLEUR FRANÇAIS.
180, Greene street, à une porte de Houston street.

Habille également les plus grands et les plus petits. Spécialité d'habillements d'enfants de tous âges.

Les ordres parviendront à leur adresse et les ouvrages seront livrés à la commande.

2174—6sept—12m—O

AVIS

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Le GREAT EASTERN ayant heureusement terminé son dernier voyage en Amérique, nous nous empressons de remercier notre clientèle de la confiance qu'elle nous a accordée pendant la durée de ce voyage, et nous prions ceux qui n'ont pas encore profité de notre offre de vouloir bien nous honorer de leurs commandes, qui seront exécutées avec le plus grand soin. Le dépôt du Great Eastern reste toujours ouvert.

2286—6sept—1m—O

ARGENT. ARGENT. ARGENT.

Un peu de monnaie d'argent, en quelque quantité que ce soit, contre des diamants, montres et bijoux, ou contre des billets de banque ordinaires, sera toujours reçu par **Jourdan**, Diamantaire, 5, rue Vivienne, à Paris, et 1, Boulevard des Italiens, au coin de la rue Vivienne, à Paris.

BITTERS DE LA PLANTATION DE DRAKE.

Ils purifient, fortifient, vivifient.

Ils donnent un embonpoint sain.

Ils sont un antidote certain contre toutes les fièvres.

Ils guérissent les maux de tête les plus violents.

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Ils guérissent les fièvres putrides et malfaisantes.

Ils guérissent les maux de nerfs et les vapeurs.

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Ils guérissent les maux de reins, de vessie, de foie et de poitrine.

Ils rendent le sang pur, et chassent de la peau toutes les impuretés.

Ils guérissent les maux de gorge, les rhumes et les toux.

Ils guérissent les maux de dos, les douleurs et les faiblesses.

Ils guérissent les maux de tête, les douleurs et les faiblesses.

Ils guérissent les maux de tête, les douleurs et les faiblesses.

Ils guérissent les maux de tête

Secção Central
Confidencial
Nº 15.

Legação Imperial do Brasil nos Estados Unidos
Washington em 20 de Setembro de 1862.

1ª c.

Illmº e Exmº Snr.

§1 Farei opportunamente, como me cumpre, o uso conveniente das copias que Vossa Excia. foi servido remetter-me com sua Confidencial Nº 13 de 21 de Julho, relativas ainda á questão do Sumter sobre a qual nada mais me tem aqui dito Mr Seward.

§2. Aproveito a occasião de officiar a Vossa Excia por esta Secção, a fim de lhe remetter a copia, inclusa, de uma Carta dirigida pelo Ministro da Prussia no Mexico ao seu Collega nestes Estados, pela qual se vê que o Governo de Juarez se vai alli rapidamente desmoronando, e a causa que apoia a intervenção franceza ganhando terreno.

O Barão Gerolt confiou-me essa carta juntamente com os documentos a que ella se refere; dos quaes não fiz extrahir copias por me parecer que a sua extensão não era proporcionada ao seu interesse. A questão a que ella se refere, é a seguinte: Mr de Wagner annunciou officialmente para Europa que "a idéa monarchica ganhara terreno "todos os dias no Mexico, e que no paiz se manifestaram "as mais vivas sympathias a favor da intervenção franceza."

A S. Excia o Snr Marquez de Abrantes, V. V. Vc

Mr Billault alludio nas camaras francesas a estas informações, o que sendo sabido por um tal Altamirano, deputado mexicano, publicou este, e reproduziram os jornaes ministeriaes, uma violenta diatribe contra Wagner, na qual foram englobados quasi todos os Ministros estrangeiros acreditados no Mexico (Pacheco, Gabriac, Saligny, o Nuncio Monsenhor Clementi &a) e manipulados sem piedade os Governos europeos em geral e o frances em particular.

O Snr Altamirano porem pagou cara a sua ousadia: um sobrinho de Wagner foi pedir-lhe satisfação e o esbofeteou, sendo depois atacado pelos famulos do deputado, e ferido; a justiça persegue-o por este ferimento; e o Corpo diplomatico, comprehendendo os Representantes dos Estados Unidos, da Belgica, do Perú, do Equador e de Venezuela, reclamaram por meio de uma Nota collectiva contra o seu libello.

O Ministro de Relações Exteriores de Juarez, como V. Exª. verá pela carta de Mr de Wagner, desappareceu da Capital sem despedir-se; e o Presidente não podia reorganisar facilmente o seu Ministerio. Em uma palavra a causa juarista parecia agonisante; e é provavel que nas actuaes circumstancias a resolução favoreça ao General Almonte que representa as ideas conservadoras e monarchicas.

Digne-se V. Exª. aceitar os reiterados protestos do meu profundo respeito e alta consideração.

Miguel Maria Lisboa

Copia annexa ao officio da Legação Imperial nos Estados Unidos de 20 de Setembro de 1862. Secção Central, Confidencial Nº 15.

Mexico, ce 20 Août 1862.

Monsieur le Baron,

Je vous envoie ci-joint un exemplaire d'un sale pamphlet d'un nommé Altamirano, et la correspondance auquel il a donné lieu. La Note collective signée par Corwin et les Représentants de Belgique, du Perou, de l'Equateur et de Venezuela, dit plus que tous les adversaires du Mexique ou plutôt du Gouvernment actuel, auraient pu en dire. On leur dit qu'ils ne se conduisent pas comme une Nation civilisée, et que s'ils ne se conduisent pas mieux, on ne peut plus avoir des rapports de bonne intelligence avec eux; qu'ils sont de connivence avec la Presse licencieuse contre laquelle ils sévissent quand elle ne suit pas aveuglément leurs ordres.

Mr. Doblado, le Ministre des Relations Extérieures qui, depuis dix mois a mené toute la politique interieure et exterieure, a disparu il y a huit jours, sans dire adieu à personne. Il avait tellement embrouillé les cartes, qu'il ne savait plus les debrouiller lui même. Il a fait les plus belles promesses à Corwin, Sir Chs. Wyke, Prim, le Chargé d'Affaires d'Espagne Ceballos et à tout le monde et il a dû se sauver le jour où on allait lui demander de les remplir. C'est une véritable comédie. Mr Juarez cherche depuis huit jours à former un nouveau Ministère mais personne ne veut y entrer. Les Etats Unis feraient bien de charger leur Ministre à Mexico de suivre une politique amicale à la France, sinon cette Puissance reconnaitra évidemment la Confederation du Sud.

La blessure de mon neveu est en bonne voie de guérison. J'ai oublié de vous dire qu'Altamirano est un pinto de la plus mauvaise espèce qui tâche de soulever les barrios et qui menace de faire assassiner par ses acolytes, tous ses adversaires.

Je suis complètement fatigué du Mexique et j'éspère qu'on me laissera partir aussitôt que les Français seront entrés dans la Capitale.

Je vous prie de présenter mes hommages à vos dames et de croire aux sentiments affectueux de Votre tout devoué

(Assignado) E. de Wagner

(Ao Barão de Gerolt, Ministro da Prussia por E.M)

Em tudo Conforme

Leonel de Alencar

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1ª Secção
Nº 19

Legação Imperial do Brasil nos Estados Unidos
Washington em 22 de Setembro de 1862.

A. C.

Illmº e Exmº Snr.

§1 Na carta confidencial que tive a honra de dirigir a V. Exª em 15 do corrente, annunciei a posição em que se achavam os Confederados na Maryland; a sahida do General Mcclellan com o grosso do seu exercito para atalhar-lhes a marcha ou, como reclamavam e prediziam os jornaes do Norte, aniquillal-os; o perigo que aqui corriamos de ser nossas communicações com Baltimore cortadas; e a anciedade com que contemplavamos a batalha campal que então era imminente, e que se suppunha seria decisiva.

Esta com effeito teve logar; e durou, como duraram as de Richmond em Junho, e as de Bull Run em Agosto, varios dias consecutivos; mas apesar de que o seu resultado tenha sido favoravel aos federaes que conseguiram atalhar o progresso dos Confederados na Maryland, e por ora afastar o perigo que corriam de perder a Capital Federal, não foi comtudo decisiva como se esperava. A 1ª na serie destas acções teve logar no dia 14 do corrente em Middletown entre Frederick e Hagerstown; e as seguintes deram-se nos

A. S. Exª o Snr Marquez de Abrantes. V. V. Vª

dias 15, 16 e 17, perto de Sharpsburgh a poucas milhas do rio Potomac.

O incluso retalho do Courrier des Etats Unis de 20 do corrente descreve detalhadamente os incidentes destes dias de carnagem; podendo eu acrescentar que dos 12 Generaes feridos consta que 2 (Rodman e Richardson) morreram depois; e que o proprio Star de Washington, jornal ministerial, de hoje, confessa que os federaes perderam 13000 homens.

O General McClellan em seu despacho de 10 de Setembro as 10½ da manhan, reclama uma victoria completa; mas o certo é que a retirada dos Confederados foi voluntaria e effectuada em bôa ordem, pois ainda 2 horas antes, o proprio McClellan não sabia si o inimigo se retirara para uma posição interior ou atravessava o rio.

Hontem correo a voz de que um nosso exercito confederado, em força de 60 000 homens e ás ordens de Beauregard, tinha entrado na Marylandia ou estava em Winchester para esse fim; mas isso não se tem confirmado, podendo-se apenas affirmar que as batalhas de Sharpsburg não foram decisivas, e que, com quanto estejamos livres do risco imminente que ha 8 dias corria Washington, o exercito Confederado, salvas as grandes perdas que em commum com o federal deve ter experimentado, está forte e organisado como antes.

No Oeste continuam os Confederados a ganhar terreno. O General Bragg aprisionou no Kentucky uma força federal de 5000 homens; Cincinnatti está de novo ameaçada pelo Confederado General Kirby Smith.

§ 2 Está-se procedendo, ou vae-se proceder em varios Estados do Norte, ás eleições tanto para o Congresso Federal, como para alguns cargos locaes; e nota-se que o partido democratico tem ganho muito terreno sobre o republicano nos ultimos mezes. Ha quem espere que com o triumpho do dito partido que tem manifestado muitas tendencias para uma transacção com o Sul, e mesmo algumas para uma separação amigavel, nasçam esperanças de uma terminação da guerra, que com o regimen actual não é licito nutrir.

§ 3 No Estado de Minnesota teem nesses ultimos tempos os indios selvagens dado cuidado á autoridade federal, e commettido excessos, não faltando quem attribúa sua conducta a intrigas dos Confederados. O General Pope que tam infeliz foi em sua campanha de Virginia, foi enviado para pacifical-os, e consta hoje que elles se manifestam dispostos a transigir.

§ 4 Addição em 23 de Setembro. Cumpre-me elevar ao conhecimento de V. Ex.ª um importantissimo documento publicado no "Intelligencer" desta manhan, de que remetto o retalho. É uma proclamação do Presidente Lincoln declarando livres no 1º de Janeiro de 1863 todos os escravos dos Estados que então continuarem em rebellião. É essa ameaça, como tantas outras medidas da Administração Federal, um instrumento de dous gumes, que si conseguir por um lado aterrar os rebeldes, por outro produzirá no Norte scisões que podem ser fataes á dita Administração.

Digne-se V. Ex.ª aceitar os reiterados protestos do meu profundo respeito e alta consideração.

Miguel Maria Lisboa

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Resumo das noticias politicas dos Estados Unidos

MINISTER OF BRAZIL

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NOUVELLES DU JOUR.

MARYLAND.

Le télégraphe de Washington a transmis hier, vers 3 h. de l'après-midi, les dépêches officielles suivantes:

Quartier-général de l'armée du Potomac, Vendredi, 19 sept., 8½ h. du matin.

Au major-général Halleck, commandant en chef.

« Il n'y a rien eu hier excepté quelques escarmouches.

» Hier soir, l'ennemi a abandonné sa position, laissant ses morts et ses blessés sur le champ de bataille.

» Nous le poursuivons encore.

» Je ne sais pas s'il se retire dans une position intérieure ou s'il traverse la rivière.

» Nous pouvons certainement revendiquer la victoire.

» GEORGE B. McCLELLAN. »

« Quartier-général de l'armée du Potomac, 19 septembre, 10 h. ½ du matin.

» Pleasanton pousse l'ennemi à travers la rivière.

» La victoire a été complète.

» L'ennemi a été refoulé en Virginie.

» Le Maryland et la Pennsylvanie sont maintenant en sûreté.

» GEO. B. McCLELLAN. »

Ces dépêches ne paraissent laisser aucun doute sur le fait de la retraite définitive des confédérés; mais elles constatent en même temps que ceux-ci n'ont été ni cernés ni coupés comme on l'avait tant de fois répété depuis lundi. Elles laissent en outre un point essentiel dans le vague: c'est de savoir à quel moment l'armée du Sud a commencé à repasser en Virginie. La journée de jeudi lui a appartenu tout entière, puisqu'il n'y a pas eu de combat. Un fois la résolution prise d'abandonner le Maryland, on n'a pas dû perdre de temps pour la réaliser. Il est donc de toute probabilité que le mouvement de retraite devait durer déjà depuis vingt-quatre heures, au moment où le général McClellan le signale. La première partie tout au moins aura pu s'accomplir sans être inquiétée.

Antérieurement à la dépêche officielle, divers télégrammes particuliers avaient apporté toutes sortes de rumeurs. On disait une nouvelle bataille engagée sur toute la ligne; on annonçait que le général *Lee* avait tourné l'aile gauche de l'armée fédérale; on parlait d'armistice conclu. Tout cela doit tomber devant l'avis si catégorique transmis par le général McClellan, et il faut supposer que le bruit de la canonnade qu'on a pris pour l'indice d'une nouvelle bataille provenait simplement d'un duel d'artillerie entre le général Pleasanton et l'arrière-garde confédérée.

Le général Burnside, qui commande l'aile droite de l'armée du Sud, a donné au général McClellan le droit de réclamer la victoire, puisque la délivrance du sol marylandais était le but de la campagne; mais à part ce point principal, on reste loin des résultats promis et même annoncés dans ces derniers jours.

Depuis lundi, l'armée confédérée a été représentée comme battue à outrance, poursuivie l'épée dans les reins, pliant en désordre pour tâcher de regagner les gués du Potomac et devant y trouver au lieu du salut sa perte définitive. Aujourd'hui, tout compte fait, il apparaît qu'elle n'a pas été entamée un seul instant, que ses mouvements en arrière se sont accomplis librement et que si elle n'a pas repassé plus tôt en Virginie, c'est qu'elle ne l'a pas voulu car rien ne l'en eût empêchée.

On avait annoncé que le général *Longstreet* avait dû se rendre avec toute sa division et 6 batteries d'artillerie; le général *Longstreet* est encore à la tête de ses troupes et jusqu'à présent les rapports n'enregistrent pas la prise d'un seul canon.

On avait parlé de quinze mille prisonniers; il ne s'en trouve plus que quinze cents, pris çà et là comme cela arrive dans toutes les mêlées, et contrebalancés en partie par ceux qu'ont faits de leur côté les confédérés.

On avait donné pour certain que la position de Harper's Ferry était retombée au pouvoir des troupes fédérales: Harper's Ferry est encore entre les mains des généraux du Sud.

Enfin, l'armée confédérée ne devait avoir ni trêve ni relâche qu'elle ne fût anéantie ou contrainte à capituler; toute attaque contre elle a été suspendue pendant la journée de jeudi.

La vérité qui semble se dégager de tout cela, c'est que, pendant les journées de dimanche, de lundi et de mardi, le général McClellan au lieu de poursuivant lui l'armée entière du Sud, comme il le croyait, n'a eu affaire qu'à une colonne plus ou moins forte, chargée de gagner tement établi;

du temps tout en disputant le terrain. C'est seulement mercredi qu'il a réellement donné contre le gros de l'ennemi et tout en enlevant une partie de ses positions, il n'a pu ni l'entourer ni même poursuivre le lendemain ce commencement d'avantage.

Dans ces conditions, la retraite des confédérés n'est point pour eux le désastre que l'on avait fait prossentir. Reste seulement à voir quelle sera l'étendue des pertes qu'ils auront inévitablement dû faire, en repassant le Potomac.

Les pertes du côté des fédéraux sont énormes. Deux généraux sont tués, Reno et Mansfield; douze sont blessés: Richardson, Sedgewick, Ricketts et Rodman grièvement; Hooker, Hartsuff, Duryea, French, Sumner, Dana, Meagher et Max Weber légèrement. Le nombre des colonels et des officiers atteints est considérable; encore ne les connaît-on pas tous.

On signale quelques mouvements des fédéraux sur la rive droite du Potomac. Un fort détachement composé d'artillerie, d'infanterie et de cavalerie, sous les ordres du lieutenant-colonel Kilpatrick, de la division Sigel, a poussé mercredi une reconnaissance vers Leesburg. En arrivant à Goose Creek, le passage de ce cours d'eau lui fut disputé par un escadron de cavalerie sécessionniste, qui se dispersa bientôt sous le feu de l'artillerie. Les unionistes marchèrent alors sur Leesburg et trouvèrent la place occupée par un régiment d'infanterie et un bataillon de cavalerie du Sud. Après un court engagement, les sécessionnistes se retirèrent; on leur a fait quelques prisonniers. On ne dit pas si le lieutenant-colonel Kilpatrick est resté à Leesburg.

SUD-OUEST.

Cinq mille soldats de l'Indiana, qui composaient la garnison de Mumfordsville, (Kentucky), se sont rendus mercredi matin à *Braxton Bragg*, qui les avait complètement entourés; il y avait dix pièces de canons dans la place. Des rapports évidemment exagérés évaluent à 30,000 hommes le chiffre de l'armée confédérée; en l'estimant à la moitié ou au tiers de ce nombre, on serait vraisemblablement plus près de la vérité. On appréhende qu'à la nouvelle du succès de son collègue, *Kirby Smith* ne rebrousse chemin encore une fois et ne revienne camper au pied des hauteurs de Covington.

On presse le plus possible l'érection des fortifications de Louisville, auxquelles on fait travailler les nègres; de formidables tranchées garantissent la cité; on

du Sud donne au général M[illegible] le droit de réclamer la victoire, puisque la délivrance du sol marylandais était le but de la campagne; mais à part ce point principal, on reste loin des résultats promis et même annoncés dans ces derniers jours.

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pects de sécessionnisme.

Le général unioniste Schofield a quitté St-Louis pour prendre en personne le commandement des corps qui doivent agir dans le sud-ouest du Missouri. Cette partie de l'Etat est menacée par *Hindman, Pike, Coffey* et *Rains*, qui rassemblent des troupes sur les frontières de l'Arkansas, et se montrent disposés à revenir sur le théâtre de leurs anciens exploits: ils n'attendraient que l'arrivée de *Price* pour envahir le Missouri.

NOUVELLES GÉNÉRALES.

L'association centrale de secours formée par des dames, qui a son siége dans la 3me avenue, a fait la demande suivante, sur une communication du comité sanitaire des Etats-Unis.

« On demande dix mille chemises et caleçons. Que ceux qui ont des vêtements de la sorte, en coton ou en laine, de cette nature, les envoient. Il n'y a pas assez de temps pour qu'on puisse se les procurer autrement, et les soldats blessés en ont besoin sur le champ.

» Nous adressons cet appel aux citoyens de New-York. »

Suivent les signatures.

Le 12me régiment de la milice de l'Etat de New-York est rentré hier en ville; on lui a décerné une sorte d'ovation: c'est un de ceux qui se sont rendus à Harper's Ferry.

Les lignes suivantes, que nous traduisons du *Morning Post* de Londres, méritent d'être méditées par tous ceux qui se flattent encore de donner pour but à la guerre américaine « la Constitution telle qu'elle est » :

Il est une conclusion que l'Amérique du Nord ne voudra jamais voir en face; la voici: De quelque manière qu'elle l'envisage et quelle que soit l'issue des événements, la Constitution des Etats-Unis est morte pour jamais. Il se peut que les éventualités soient plus nombreuses que nous ne saurions le prévoir, mais il est au moins trois aspects sous lesquels la guerre peut se développer.

1° Ou l'indépendance du Sud sera complète

2° Ou le Sud perdra [illegible]

3° Ou [illegible]

territoire [illegible]

certain point, [illegible]

parties. Mais [illegible]

emporte la [illegible]

mettant [illegible]

[illegible]

conquérante [illegible]

la force [illegible]

Il faudrait [illegible]

[illegible]

déféré, proclamer [illegible]

accompagnement d'hypothèses [illegible]

les troupes du Nord contre les [illegible]

du Sud. Ce mode rigoureux [illegible]

en un pays comme la Pologne [illegible]

russe, le gouvernement existe [illegible]

ce de l'épée; car, en Russie, [illegible]

ment ce qu'il plaît à l'empereur [illegible]

de l'armée, de la faire. Mais [illegible]

le principe du gouvernement [illegible]

représentation.

A moins que l'état des choses [illegible]

les fédéraux, s'ils sont victorieux [illegible]

d'un gouvernement libre, que [illegible]

constitution, en faveur de laquelle [illegible]

dent constamment combattre? [illegible]

rive, c'en est donc fait à jamais [illegible]

tution américaine. On l'Union [illegible]

soute de non comme de fait, [illegible]

Sud, s'ils sont conquis, ne seront plus qu'un faisceau de colonies aux pieds [illegible]

On ne voit pas d'autre dénoûment.

Le steamer *Borussia*, parti de Southampton le 10 courant, est passé hier au cap Race, en route pour New-York. Il apporte trois jours de nouvelles, dont on trouvera plus loin le résumé télégraphique.

BATAILLE DE SHARPSBURG.

La *Tribune* [illegible] journal qui ait publié jusqu'ici [illegible] correspondances détaillées et sincères [illegible] sur les batailles qui viennent d'être livrées dans le Maryland. Les premières [illegible] ont trait aux journées de dimanche, lundi et mardi, n'offrent pas grand intérêt; elles démontrent seulement que le combat de Middletown, comme nous l'avons toujours dit, [illegible] d'engagements [illegible] nous traduisons ci-dessous [illegible] ni rend compte de Sharpsburg, livré [illegible] on, a été l'une [illegible] la guerre ac-

[illegible] l'armée du [illegible] oir 17 septembre.

[illegible] de la guerre a été [illegible] duré du point du [illegible] l'est terminée sans [illegible] nonciées de *Lee* [illegible] quatorzes heures [illegible] se sont battus [illegible] ation de part et [illegible] revendiquer une [illegible] de McClellan ait [illegible] tions de l'armée [illegible] terrain plus favo- [illegible] que. Tous les morts [illegible] avec beaucoup de [illegible] ses mains.

[illegible] klin ont traversé [illegible] nemi, et l'ont re- [illegible] ait choisies pour [illegible] istes occupent ce [illegible] fort en avant de [illegible]. A leur droite, [illegible] pont sur le ruis- [illegible] res un rude com- [illegible] se avec toutes ses [illegible] donc que les con- [illegible] du terrain, et que [illegible] est sérieusement

[illegible] de dimanche à [illegible] Middletown, Mc- [illegible] son armée en [illegible] erie et de l'artil- [illegible] town, envoyant [illegible] passant avec le [illegible] Boonsborough et [illegible] reconverger aussi [illegible] avrit l'ennemi en [illegible] les collines de ce [illegible] upes étaient ve- [illegible] per's Ferry, et [illegible] sons, *Lee, Hill*, [illegible] généraux, tous [illegible] là [illegible] e un nombreux [illegible] raux n'ont guère [illegible] de du jour: leurs [illegible] batteries en po- [illegible] it hors de vue, [illegible] sécessionistes [illegible] recevaient des [illegible] rer l'Antietam [illegible] ur corps, et d'au- [illegible] our prendre po- [illegible] ssaux difficultés, [illegible] qui furent bien- [illegible] ors avec toutes [illegible] très fort à gau- [illegible] nous assaillir au [illegible]

engagement d'artillerie et d'infanterie. L'obscurité mit fin à la lutte; les pertes étaient légères des deux côtés, Hooker tenant les bois qu'il avait d'abord occupés.

Il y eut des [illegible] alternes toute la nuit, les avant-postes [illegible] se touchant presque. Les confédérés [illegible] vèrent les uns sur les autres par masses. Au point du jour, la canonnade recommença [illegible] soudainement et simultanément des deux côtés; les batteries du Sud étaient très fortes sur la droite. Voici le bref résumé du plan de McClellan: Hooker devait traverser le ruisseau à droite; Sumner, Franklin et Mansfield devaient soutenir son attaque, et l'aider à emporter les hauteurs qui étaient devant lui. Burnside avait à passer le cours d'eau par le pont, à attaquer la droite des séparatistes et à gagner Sharpsburg, sur leurs derrières, de manière à leur couper la retraite; Porter et Sykes formaient la réserve. Le plan, s'il avait réussi, n'aboutissait pas seulement à la défaite, mais à l'anéantissement et à la reddition de l'armée du Sud.

Les confédérés formaient comme un croissant sur les collines; ils en occupaient les crêtes, et leurs positions étaient fortes surtout sur les flancs. L'Antietam, cours d'eau trop profond pour être guéable, excepté en quelques places, était une de leurs bases et les protégeait contre un assaut. Hooker commença l'attaque. Il soutint seul, sans secours, l'attaque contre les confédérés pendant près de quatre heures; ses lignes étaient formées depuis la veille. La division Ricketts était à gauche, les réserves pennsylvaniennes de Meade au centre, et la division Doubleday à droite. L'artillerie tonnait sur tous les points; Meade gagna tout d'abord du terrain, Ricketts s'élança de son côté à travers les bois, et Doubleday, avec ses canons, répondit à l'artillerie ennemie.

En avançant, Meade finit par rencontrer un corps de troupes fraîches qui l'attaqua soudain et lui fit reperdre le terrain qu'il avait gagné. Ricketts était serré de près au même moment. Mansfield, qui avait traversé l'Antietam la veille au soir, vola à son secours, et la brigade Hartsuff marcha pour soutenir Meade. Mansfield avait fait tout ce qu'il avait pu lorsqu'il fut blessé à mort. Hartsuff courut au secours de Meade, dont les corps pennsylvaniens se retirèrent en confusion, saisit un pont en face des confédérés, et le conserva pendant plus d'une demi-heure en face de forces supérieures. Ses soldats se sont conduits avec la plus grande bravoure, s'exposant au feu le plus vif sans broncher. Hartsuff fut blessé grièvement bientôt après. Ses troupes gardèrent néanmoins la position, repoussèrent l'ennemi, et le suivirent; Hooker les fit soutenir par les brigades Crawford et Gordon. Une batterie du Sud des plus gênantes, qui prenait les unionistes en enfilade, fut réduite au silence par les canons de Doubleday, et Hooker fit mouvoir tout son corps.

Les confédérés étaient refoulés à travers un champ de maïs vers des bois d'où ils ne purent être facilement délogés sans artillerie. Hooker, qui s'était exposé depuis le matin au plus chaud de la bagarre, s'élança pour examiner le terrain afin de choisir l'emplacement d'une batterie. Comme il gravissait une colline avec quelque précaution, le feu de l'ennemi augmenta tout à coup, et Hooker eut le pied traversé par une balle; la blessure était si douloureuse qu'il dut quitter le champ de bataille. Trois hommes furent blessés au même moment à ses côtés. Jusque là, l'attaque avait été un succès; les brigades Crawford et Gordon allaient toujours en avant. Un fut à ce moment que Sumner arriva sur le champ de bataille avec son corps de vétérans; il secourut immédiatement Crawford. La division Sedgwick, la fleur de l'armée de la péninsule, s'avançait à droite; Richardson et French marchaient à gauche à une assez grande distance. La première décharge des troupes de Sdgewick fut terrible, mais on y répondit par un feu plus terrible encore. Crawford avait trouvé les confédérés en nombre dans le bois et demandait assistance. Les flancs de Sedgwick étaient ainsi exposés à gauche à cause de l'interralle qui les séparait des autres divisions.

Les confédérés sentirent leurs avantages et serrèrent de près Crawford, qu'ils enfoncèrent et qui se rabattit en désordre sur Sedgwick. Le 34me de New-York prit la fuite, et les bois furent rendus à l'ennemi. Sedgwick fut grièvement mais non mortellement blessé à l'épaule; il n'a pas quitté le champ de bataille jusqu'à ce que sa division eût battu en retraite. Le général Howard prit le commandement et fit retirer les troupes. Le major Sedgwick, aide-de camp du général du même nom, a eu le corps traversé par une balle; sa blessure n'est pas mortelle. Beaucoup de régiments ont horriblement souffert. Sur 11 officiers, le 15me du Massachusetts en a perdu 9; le colonel Hinks, du 19me de cet Etat, a été tué. Le 59me de New-York ne compte plus que 14 hommes.

Cependant French et Richardson maintenaient leur position à gauche; le second a été grièvement blessé à l'épaule; le général Dana a reçu une blessure légère. Force fut à Sumner de regagner ses premières positions, où il a tenu ferme. Tout le temps, il a été au plus chaud de l'affaire; le colonel Revere, de son état-major, a été blessé au bras, le capitaine Audenried à la jambe.

Franklin arriva avec son corps vers 1 h. Il envoya en avant la division Slocum, puis Smith tâcha de reconquérir le terrain qui venait d'être perdu. Il y avait réussi à 3 h. Sur toute la ligne, on gagnait du terrain: French et Slocum étaient au centre; il était temps enfin entendit parler de Burnside, dont les efforts pour emporter le pont étaient restés si longtemps infructueux.

A 4 h., McClellan envoya à Burnside l'ordre de traverser à tous hasards, et de prendre ou de faire taire la batterie qui était en face de lui. Or prit le pont, mais non sans une perte de 500 tués et blessés, dont le colonel Kingsbury. Burnside, une fois de l'autre côté de l'Antietam, marcha le long de la route de Sharpsburg et enleva tout d'abord une excellente position, mais il dut l'abandonner devant des masses supérieures.

L'attaque sur la gauche avait cessé pendant ce temps, Sumner et Franklin ayant reçu l'ordre de ne plus bouger, car le mouvement de Burnside devait décider de la journée. Mais l'obscurité venait, et celui-ci dut se contenter de maintenir son terrain. Le feu s'éteignit graduellement des deux côtés, et à 7 h. la bataille était finie. La lutte a été acharnée et les pertes sont immenses des deux côtés: nous avons 14 généraux tués ou blessés.

NOUVELLES D'EUROPE.

(Par voie télégraphique.)

Voici le sommaire des nouvelles du *Borussia*:

Cap Race, 19 septembre.

ANGLETERRE.

On était fort inquiet en Angleterre sur le sort du *Great Eastern*.

Le prince de Galles et le prince Alfred sont arrivés à Bruxelles.

L'archevêque de Canterbury et le comte de Harrington sont morts.

Les nouvelles de l'*Anglo Saxon* n'ont pas eu la moindre influence sur les consolidés.

FRANCE.

Le *Pays* de Paris dit que l'Espagne a offert d'envoyer un contingent au Mexique, mais que la France n'accepterra pas cette offre.

Le journal la *France* dit que l'unité de l'Italie est impossible, et que, si elle devait se réaliser, ce serait introduire une sérieuse perturbation dans l'ordre européen; la France serait obligée de demander une compensation à l'Italie; il faudrait une modification dans ses limites territoriales afin de la garantir elle-même contre plusieurs voisins puissants.

SERVIE ET MONTENEGRO.

Les Monténégrins refusent d'accepter les conditions offertes par les Turcs; prenant avantage du présent armistice, ils ont donné des instructions à leur représentant à Constantinople pour lui faire demander des termes plus favorables. Pendant la conférence, les Monténégrins ont fortifié Cettigne et transporte tous leurs effets précieux à Cattaro.

Omer Pacha a recommencé les hostilités. Les Turcs ont incendié la partie serbe de Belgrade; le palais du préfet est en flammes. Les Turcs ont tiré sur les habitants.

D'après un dernier télégramme, le Montenegro a accepté toutes les conditions posées par Omer Pacha.

ITALIE.

A cause de l'état de siége à Naples, on n'y célébrera pas l'anniversaire de l'entrée de Garibaldi.

La presse lombarde est unanime en faveur d'une amnistie accordée à Garibaldi et à ses compagnons.

Garibaldi a demandé à être autorisé à s'embarquer sur un navire anglais.

On n'a trouvé ni documents ni argent à Aspromonte, où on a fait tous les prisonniers.

Rien de décidé à l'égard de Garibaldi. Ses blessures sont très sérieuses.

AVIS COMMERCIAUX.

Les consolidés ferment à 93 5/8 et 93 3/4 au comptant.

La Bourse de Paris a 69 fr. 95 c.

Le coton est en baisse à Liverpool, ainsi que les farines.

L'*Anglo Saxon* est arrivé le 10 à Liverpool. Le *Havre* a passé le même jour à Southampton.

Faits Divers.

MALLE. — La malle pour l'Europe, par les steamers *Hammonia* et *Kangaroo*, ferme ce matin à 10 h. et demie.

Celle pour la Jamaique, par le *Tolteca*, sera close à 3 h. de l'après-midi.

NAUFRAGE. — Une dépêche d'Halifax annonce que le vapeur français le *Lacaster* est arrivé au Cap Race, ayant à son bord l'équipage du navire *Harriet*, venant de Rockland, recueilli en perdition dans le Pacifique de Belle Isle.

NOUVEAUX ARRÊTS DE M. BUTLER. — Les condamnations pour recel d'armes, continuent à la Nouvelle-Orléans. Un vieux docteur entre autres que nous trouvons enregistrées par les journaux de cette ville.

C. E. Dr. Behr, dans la chambre duquel il y avait eu des armes cachées, a été condamné à deux mois de prison. Il a été démontré par une femme de couleur qui lui lavait la chambre, qu'il avait déclaré lui-même qu'il savait qu'il les avait déposées là. Mme. Meyers, après la sentence, M. Dr. Behr, accompagné d'un officier de police, s'est rendu chez M. Meyers, mais on n'a pas trouvé plus d'armes. Le capitaine James H. Ulen a comparu devant la

WASHING

TUESDAY, SEPTEMB

PROCLAMATION OF THE

reader will find in anoth
ceive a Proclamation of
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January next, unless
of those States shall
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we shall be
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South Carolina, Georgia, and
distance between the two
distance, respectively attached
in themselves considered, they
equently void of practical effect
out the condition that the
this instant, to countenance the
likely to be pleased with this
utter fallacy of the hopes
upon it. This opinion, we may
formation from the fact, that he
months the enforcement of so
tion as denounces the consequences
punishment for continuance on the
ture and States, while he gives
effect, so far as force and effort
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articles of war and the provisions
act in the matter of slaves. On
lesome too tremendous, and to
sequences too undeveloped, to
or foresee by any intelligence

OBVIO

BY THE PRESIDENT OF

A Proclam

I, ABRAHAM LINCOLN,
States of America, and
Army and Navy thereof,
declare that hereafter, as
prosecuted for the
the constitutional rela
States, and the
of the States,
practical relations
proclaimed.

purpose, upon
Congress, to urge
practical measures
free acceptance or rejection
called, the people

the Executive
tained.

That on the first day of January, in the year of
our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-
three, all persons held as slaves within any State
or designated part of a State, the people whereof
shall then be in rebellion against the United States,
shall be, then, thenceforward, and forever free; and
the Executive Government of the United States,
including the military and naval authority thereof,
will recognize and maintain the freedom of such
persons, and will do no act or acts to repress such
persons, or any of them, in any efforts they may
make for their actual freedom.

That the Executive will, on the first day of
January aforesaid, by proclamation, designate the
States, and parts of States, if any, in which the
people thereof respectively shall then be in rebel-
lion against the United States; and the fact that
any State, or the people thereof, shall on that day
be in good faith represented in the Congress of the
United States, by members chosen thereto at elec-
tions wherein a majority of the qualified voters of
such State shall have participated, shall, in the
absence of strong countervailing testimony, be
deemed conclusive evidence that such State, and
the people thereof, are not then in rebellion against
the United States.

That attention is hereby called to an act of Con-
gress entitled "An act to make an additional Arti-
cle of War," approved March 13, 1862, and which
act is in the words and figures following:

"*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-
tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled*,
That hereafter the following shall be promulgated as an
additional article of war for the government of the Army
of the United States, and shall be observed and obeyed as
such:

"ARTICLE —. All officers or persons in the military or naval
service of the United States are prohibited from employ-
ing any of the forces under their respective commands for
the purpose of returning fugitives from service or labor who
may have escaped from any person to whom such service
or labor is claimed to be due, and any officer who shall be
found guilty by a court-martial of violating this article
shall be dismissed from the service.

"SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That this act shall
take effect from and after its passage."

Also, to the ninth and tenth sections of an act
entitled "An act to suppress insurrection, to punish
treason and rebellion, to seize and confiscate the pro-
perty of rebels, and for other purposes," approved
July 17, 1862, and which sections are in the words
and figures following:

"SEC. 9. *And be it further enacted*, That all slaves of
persons who shall hereafter be engaged in rebellion against
the Government of the United States, or who shall in any
way give aid or comfort thereto, escaping from such per-
sons and taking refuge within the lines of the army; and
all slaves captured from such persons or deserted by them
and coming under the control of the Government of the
United States; and all slaves of such persons found on [or]
being within any place occupied by rebel forces and after-
wards occupied by the forces of the United States, shall be
deemed captives of war, and shall be forever free of their
servitude, and not again held as slaves.

"SEC. 10. *And be it further enacted*, That no slave
escaping into any State, Territory, or the District of Co-
lumbia, from any other State, shall be delivered up, or in
any way impeded or hindered of his liberty, except for
crime, or some offence against the laws, unless the person
claiming said fugitive shall first make oath that the person
to whom the labor or service of such fugitive is alleged to
be due is his lawful owner, and has not borne arms against
the United States in the present rebellion, nor in any way
given aid and comfort thereto; and no person engaged in
the military or naval service of the United States shall,
under any pretence whatever, assume to decide on the va-
lidity of the claim of any person to the service or labor of
any other person, or surrender up any such person to the
claimant, on pain of being dismissed from the service."

And I do hereby enjoin upon and order all per-
sons engaged in the military and naval service of
the United States to observe, obey, and enforce,
within their respective spheres of service, the acts
and sections above recited.

And the Executive will in due time recommend
that all citizens of the United States who shall
have remained loyal thereto throughout the rebel-
lion shall, upon the restoration of the constitutional
relation between the United States and their re-
spective States and people, if that relation shall
have been suspended or disturbed, be compensated
for all losses by acts of the United States, includ-
ing the loss of slaves.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and
caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the City of Washington, this twenty-second
day of September, in the year of our Lord one
[SEAL.] thousand eight hundred and sixty-two, and of
the Independence of the United States the eighty-
seventh.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

By the President:
WILLIAM H. SEWARD, Secretary of State.

AN IRON CLAD RAILROAD BATTERY.

A letter from Jackson (Tennessee) dated the 19th in-
stant contains the following allusion to a new engine of
war:

"The iron-clad railroad battery, of which I spoke the
other day, is likely to prove of powerful service. It is
constructed upon a platform six thirty feet long by eight
wide. The sides and ends are first constructed of oil
tuck oak plank, upon which boiler iron is nailed. The
sides [illegible] sufficient to glance a ball upward. The
end is perpendicular, and the other pushed to a sharp
point. The sides are of two kinds. In the centre of the
car is the circle upon which the gun-carriage revolves,
and the whole arrangement of the gun are covered with
railroad iron, the centre is mounted so as to sweep in any
direction, and is not only bomb-proof, but shot and shell
sufficiently to prove that all calculations have been
provided for. Others I understand, similar to this one,
but designed to carry heavier guns, are about being con-
structed. The one was constructed at the railroad shops
here. I understand it is the purpose to construct bomb-
proof cars, with portholes for rifles, to accompany the
batteries. When they are all completed, and a sec-
tion passed at the rate of each hour, or for several
years, for ahead of each end of the express, they be cal-
culated that attacks on trains of railroad bridges are stopped
over."

R. pelo D. O N 27 de 20 de Nov. 1862

93

Secção Central

Confidencial

Legação Imperial do Brasil nos Estados Unidos
Washington em 25 de Setembro de 1862

Inteirado

Illmo e Exmo Snr.

Com meu officio da 1ª Secção Nº 19 remetti a V. Ex.ª a importante proclamação que no dia 22 do corrente expedio o Presidente dos Estados Unidos, declarando: 1º que era sua intenção recommendar de novo na proxima sessão do Congresso a adopção de uma medida pratica, asseguranda auxilio pecuniario aos Estados fieis á União que se prestarem a decretar a abolição immediata ou gradual da escravidão; 2º que no 1º de Janeiro de 1863 todos os escravos que existirem nos Estados que não reconhecerem a autoridade do Governo Federal, serão declarados livres; e 3º que desde ja será posta em rigorosa execução a lei de 17 de Julho de 1862 que assegura a liberdade dos escravos dos rebeldes, que procurarem o amparo das armas federaes.

Tal é o alcance desse documento que, remettendo delle incluso um novo exemplar (retalho do Intelligencer de 23 de 7bro. Letra A) peço venia a V. Ex.ª para acrescentar algumas observações sobre suas causas, seus effeitos provaveis

Illmo e Exmo Snr. Marquez de Abrantes

e sua natureza, contemplando-o sob a influencia da atmosphera politica que nos rodeia.

O Presidente Lincoln e sua Administração teem até o presente procurado vencer as immensas difficuldades da crise por que passa o seu paiz, contemporisando com os partidos politicos. — Filho elle mesmo do partido republicano, e inclinado por natureza para as ideas abolicionistas, tem não obstante reconhecido a necessidade de afagar os democratas, seus antigos adversarios, e de alimentar-lhes as esperanças, sem comtudo comprometter-se irrevogavelmente. Assim temol-o visto ora dando importancia ao General Fremont, campeão do abolicionismo, ora afastando-o; umas vezes apoiando, outras desprestigiando a M.e Clellan que representa as ideas conservadoras; repudiando, mas com frieza e a meias, as proclamações abolicionistas de Phelps e Hunter; em fim, si V. Ex.a permitte uma expressão vulgar, jogando com o páo de dous bicos.

Esta politica foi possivel por algum tempo, e o seria por muito mais, si as armas federaes tivessem ganho verdadeiras victorias, e a causa da União tivesse feito progressos. Mas com a irritação de animo que é natural á vista de tantas esperanças mallogradas, e de tantas promessas quebrantadas, o partido que o elevou ao mando, impacientou-se, e exigio que se pronunciasse com clareza arvorando a bandeira do abolicionismo.

Diversos modos adoptou esse partido de manifestar seu descontentamento, e suas intenções hostis, que produziram effeito. Em primeiro logar M.r Greeley, redactor do periodico "Tribune" de Nova York, dirigio a M.r Lincoln uma carta quasi ameaçadora, que o Presidente julgou merecer as honras de uma resposta evasiva (retalho do Times de Nova York de 25 de Agosto, letra B). Mais tarde uma especie de club jacobino que existe em Nova York, com o titulo de Commissão para a direcção da guerra, teve a idea de levantar um corpo de exercito independente para ser commandado pelo General Fremont, idea que o Governo combatteo (retalhos do Herald de 7 e 12 de Setembro, letra C e D). Os Governadores de Pennsylvania, Ohio e Virginia Occidental, dirigiram aos mais Governadores de Estado um convite para se reunirem em Altoona no dia 24 do corrente, afim de deliberarem sobre o estado do paiz e a direcção da guerra, o que causou desconfiança e zêlos no Gabinete.

Ao mesmo tempo a imprensa republicana atacava o Presidente com a virulencia de que V. Ex.a achará amostras nos inclusos retalhos (letras E e F) do Independent de 10 de Julho, e do Sunday Mercury de 21 do corrente, exigindo até a sua deposição.

Entretanto as eleições se aproximavam; e na posição dubia em que se mantinha M.r Lincoln, não lhe era possivel influir nellas. Resolveo por tanto realisar a difficil escolha, e decidio-se por fim por seus antigos amigos, talvez com a esperança de

que os adversarios pelo temor de compro-
mettel a causa da União, se callassem e o
continuassem a tolerar.

Dizem que a medida está resolvida ha
algum tempo, esperando-se só para pro-
mulgal-a uma occasião azada que o Go-
verno encontrou na recente intitulada
victoria de Sharpsburg ou Antietam.

É portanto a famosa proclamação
de 22 de Setembro apenas uma manobra
de politica de partidos. Assim se dão ás vezes,
por motivos de interesse mesquinho, passos
que acarretam as mais tristes e transcenden-
tes consequencias!

Depois que foi ella publicada, não se
falla nos circulos sociaes em outra cousa;
poucos (pois ha na capital poucos abolicionis-
tas) a applaudem; e mesmo os abolicionistas
a applaudem com frieza, pois não a con-
sideram como uma bandeira que arvora
o Presidente, e sim como um instrumento
de que se serve para seus fins; a maior
parte dos homens circumspectos a condem-
nam, inclusivè o redactor do Intelligencer
(vejam-se os retalhos do dito periodico de 23
e 24 do corrente, marcados com as letras A. G);
e todos especulam sobre suas provaveis
consequencias.

Aproveitará ella no Sul á causa da União?
Ha muito pouco quem o espere. Em Richmond,
segundo sou positivamente informado, ha
muito que estão preparados para ella;
o Governo Confederado nella encontrará

os meios de estimular o espirito secessionista;
e Oxalá não provoque ella horriveis represa-
lias, como a proclamação da guerra sem quartel
ou cousa semelhante.

Nos Estados da fronteira onde ainda ha
alguns amigos da União, — Marylandia,
Kentucky e Missouri — ella váe fazer
com que os vacilantes se pronunciem con-
tra o Governo, os unionistas se envergonhem
de uma causa que por este modo ameaça
a segurança das familias, e os secessionistas
ganhem animo e partido.

Nos Estados do Norte e sobre tudo na
Pennsylvania e na parte oriental de Nova York,
ella váe dar encremento e animo ao par-
tido da paz e da separação amigavel, e
dividir os partidarios da União. Si a condu-
cta da Administração até agora, só por ser
vacilante e por não condemnar o aboli-
cionismo, tem consideravelmente au-
gmentado, como é sabido, a importancia
do partido democratico, muito mais deve
augmental-a essa medida violenta, in-
humana e contraria á constituição.

Nas classes commerciaes e industriaes,
ella não poderá deixar de ser encarada como
acarretando a destruição da agricultura
no sul, e a ruina do commercio e das fa-
bricas do Norte, que da dita agricultura
dependem.

O General Mc Clellan tem-se mani-
festamente pronunciado contra toda idea

de introduzir na presente luta o elemento abolicionista. Aspirante á Presidencia na eleição futura, ligado ao partido democratico, e sonhando com o apoio dos Estados hoje rebellados, elle renegará do seu passado, e minará suas aspirações, si continuar sem protesto a defender com sua espada uma causa identificada com o abolicionismo violento. Em qualquer outro paiz um General na sua posição daria demissão; nos Estados Unidos a susceptibilidade dos homens não se manifesta por esse modo. Comtudo não sabemos ainda o que fará, e espera-se com curiosidade conhecer sua opinião sobre a proclamação de 22 de Setembro.

Produzirá a medida de Mr. Lincoln na Europa bem, ou mal, á causa da União. É a questão que está em bôca de todos os agentes diplomaticos, e que é geralmente resolvida em um sentido contrario ao interesse federal. No principio da revolução ainda o seu effeito poderia ser favoravel ao Norte, obrando sobre imaginações desinteressadas; mas hoje, com a experiencia de perto de dous annos, com os males soffridos, com as illusões desvanecidas e com o orgulho offendido pelas declamações da imprensa americana e pelos actos e escriptos do Governo federal, tem esfriado muito o enthusiasmo da Europa pela liberdade dos negros. Não tendo a medida o encanto da novidade, terá analysada praticamente. Os jornaes abolicionistas da Inglaterra, os declamadores de Exeter Hall, os membros do Parlamento que dependem para a reeleição de constituintes fanaticos, a applaudirão sem duvida, e pelo peso que elles não deixam de ter na balança politica, o Governo inglez terá necessidade de se não precipitar em fundar-se nella para favorecer o Sul. Mas os homens reflectidos e desapaixonados da Europa contemplarão os horrores a que a medida dará logar, e se arrepiarão; e os fabricantes e obreiros que com a mera paralisação na cultura do algodão tantos prejuizos teem soffrido, não poderão deixar de assustar-se com a idea de uma insurreição que converterá os campos da Louisiana e das Carolinas, em um deserto. — A Europa, si eu não me engano muito, é anti-escravocrata, mas não é abolicionista violenta. Os inglezes desejam ver todos os escravos do mundo emancipados, e trabalharão para isso; mas preferem os meios conciliadores que elles mesmos empregaram nas suas colonias. No continente da Europa não se conhece a questão e as tendencias não se inclinam para a abolição; mas, si, como é natural, chegado o momento de obrar, o publico for esclarecido sobre a influencia que uma emancipação abrupta e violenta exercerá na industria européa, e sobre os horrores a que exporá o interior das familias na America, eu penso que o publico sensato

da Europa não sympathisará com a medida de Mr. Lincoln, que em ultima analyse equivale a armar os negros do Sul para que aproveitando-se das facilidades que lhes presta a sua condição domestica, o ajudem a conquistar os habitantes brancos dos Estados insurgentes.

Tanto é assim — tanto é a proclamação de 22 de Setembro considerada mais como um instrumento do que como uma bandeira — que os abolicionistas puros não estão satisfeitos com ella. Alguns aqui a qualificam de timida; e como V. Ex.ª verá pelos inclusos retalhos do Intelligencer e do Herald de hontem e de hoje (letras G e H) parece que ella apenas servirá para provocar novas exigencias da parte dos abolicionistas que já reclamam a demissão do Gabinete Seward, e a substituição dos Generaes moderados por outros do seu partido.

No Brasil, como em Cuba, deve a proclamação de Mr. Lincoln produzir a má vontade que naturalmente sente o homem que vê séria, ainda que indirectamente, ameaçado o repouso do seu paiz, e a segurança do seu lar domestico.

Passando de seus effeitos provaveis para a sua natureza, penso poder qualifical-a como contraria aos principios mais obvios da jurisprudencia, e aos sentimentos mais naturaes da humanidade.

Ao mesmo tempo ella prova a impotencia em que se sente o Governo federal de debellar a revolução: é sua ultima carta no jôgo cruento em que está empenhado. Prova tambem superabundantemente o quanto é geral a opinião dos póvos do Sul a favor da separação; pois o lançar mão contra elles de uma arma de que os inglezes não se serviram durante a guerra de independencia, é reconhecer que o espirito de independencia é actualmente nos Estados do Sul pelo menos tam forte e unanime como o era nas colonias britannicas no seculo passado.

Os principios geraes da jurisprudencia não a autorisam. Nos paizes onde os codigos são mais rigorosos, a rebellião é castigada com a applicação da pena de morte aos seus principaes chefes; mas nunca com a guerra de raças, com o massacre e com o exterminio dos póvos rebellados.

Em fim é medida que, acompanhada, como é, do annuncio do desterro, não satisfará os proprios negros, nem nelles produzirá todo o effeito que se espera.

Serva-se V. Ex.ª notar que Mr. Lincoln allude ainda á colonisação de negros em paizes estrangeiros; mas escarmentado com as difficuldades que lhe tem posto o Snr. Molina, Ministro de Costa Rica, ao projecto de mandal-os para o Chiriqui, protesta que não levará seu plano ávante sem o consentimento dos Governos deste continente existentes no territorio para onde destinar as colonias. Acrescentarei que o Sr. Molina não tem con-

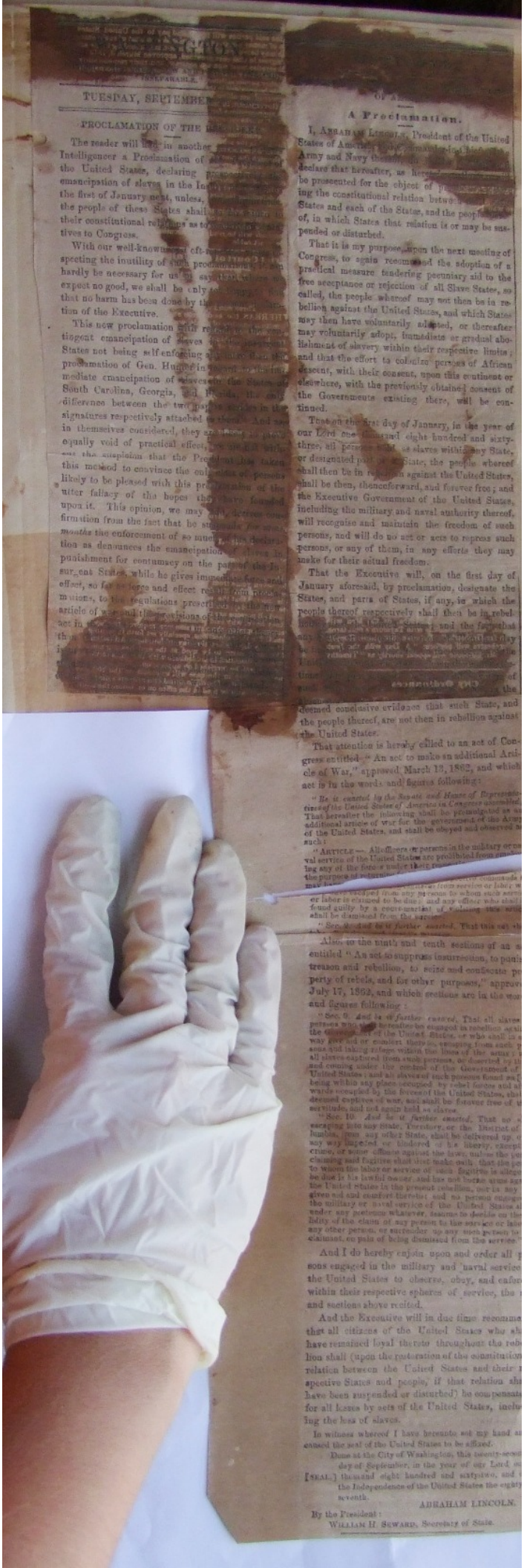
França neste protesto.

Ao terminar este já demasiadamente extenso officio, rogarei a V.Ex.ª se sirva chamar a si o Reservadissimo que a um de seus antecessores dirigi em 19 de Dezembro de 1860. Resto de dous annos e tem desde então passado sem que eu veja motivo por que altere o juizo que então formei desta revolução no tocante á influencia que ella devia ter sobre o nosso paiz. Ainda hoje penso que o que mais nos convinha, era a continuação da União como ella existia em 1859 com os elementos de discordia interior que paralisavam seus planos de ambição e a engrandecião. Mas a esperança de se restaurar essa união morreo quando o Congresso da Paz reunido em Washington em principios de 1861, se dispersou sem nada conseguir. Hoje não só nos fica a escolha entre uma guerra prolongada qual temos presenciado, e que devia acabar, como estamos vendo, pela emancipação violenta; e a separação amigavel feita, si se conseguisse ou si ainda por aforturnado acaso se conseguir, nos dará ao menos tempo para adoptar as medidas de policia e de contemporisação com o espirito do seculo, que nossos interesses e nossa segurança exigem; a abolição absoluta que está inaugurada pela proclamação de Mr. Lincoln, si por desgraça se realisar — si não fôr atalhada pela mediação europêa — nos deixará sem mais alliados naturaes na America que as ilhas hespanholas de Cuba e Porto Rico, exportos a dentro todo o peso da pressão abolicionista da Europa e dos Estados unidos, que obrará sem mais limites que os precarios que lhe impoem os sentimentos de humanidade e o interesse commercial e industrial.

Oxalá possam realisar-se as esperanças do redactor do Intelligencer, de que a proclamação de Mr. Lincoln seja, como foi a do General Hunter, letra morta.

Digne-se V.Ex.ª acceitar os reiterados protestos do meu profundo respeito e alta consideração.

M. J. Maria Lisboa



[illegible]NGTON.

INSEPARABLE.

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER [illegible]

PROCLAMATION OF THE [illegible]

The reader will [illegible] in another [illegible] Intelligencer a Proclamation of [illegible] the United States, declaring [illegible] emancipation of slaves in the In[illegible] the first of January next, unless, [illegible] the people of these States shall [illegible] their constitutional relations as to [illegible] tives to Congress.

With our well-known [illegible] oft-[illegible] specting the inutility of such proclamations [illegible] hardly be necessary for us [illegible] say that [illegible] expect no good, we shall be only [illegible] that no harm has been done by th[illegible] tion of the Executive.

This new proclamation [illegible] tingent emancipation of slaves [illegible] States not being self-enforcing [illegible] proclamation of Gen. Hunter in [illegible] mediate emancipation of slaves [illegible] South Carolina, Georgia, and Florida, the only difference between the two [illegible] signatures respectively attached [illegible] in themselves considered, they [illegible] equally void of practical effect, [illegible] the suspicion that the President has taken this method to convince the only [illegible] of persons likely to be pleased with this pro[illegible] of the utter fallacy of the hopes they have founded upon it. This opinion, we may [illegible] firmation from the fact that he [illegible] months the enforcement of so much [illegible] tion as denounces the emancipation [illegible] punishment for contumacy on the part of the Insurgent States, while he gives immediate force and effect, so far as force and effect [illegible] mations, to the regulations prescri[illegible] article of war and the provisions of [illegible] act in [illegible]

[illegible]

A Proclamation.

I, ABRAHAM LINCOLN, President of the United States of America, [illegible] Army and Navy [illegible] declare that hereafter, as here[illegible] be prosecuted for the object of [illegible] ing the constitutional relation betwe[illegible] States and each of the States, and the people [illegible] of, in which States that relation is or may be suspended or disturbed.

That it is my purpose, upon the next meeting of Congress, to again recommend the adoption of a practical measure tendering pecuniary aid to the free acceptance or rejection of all Slave States, so called, the people whereof may not then be in rebellion against the United States, and which States may then have voluntarily adopted, or thereafter may voluntarily adopt, immediate or gradual abolishment of slavery within their respective limits; and that the effort to colonize persons of African descent, with their consent, upon this continent or elsewhere, with the previously obtained consent of the Governments existing there, will be continued.

That on the first day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, all persons [illegible] as slaves within any State, or designated part of a State, the people whereof shall then be in rebellion against the United States, shall be then, thenceforward, and forever free; and the Executive Government of the United States, including the military and naval authority thereof, will recognise and maintain the freedom of such persons, and will do no act or acts to repress such persons, or any of them, in any efforts they may make for their actual freedom.

That the Executive will, on the first day of January aforesaid, by proclamation, designate the States, and parts of States, if any, in which the people thereof respectively shall then be in rebel[illegible] and the fact that [illegible] deemed conclusive evidence that such State, and the people thereof, are not then in rebellion against the United States.

That attention is hereby called to an act of Congress entitled "An act to make an additional Article of War," approved March 13, 1862, and which act is in the words and figures following:

"*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That hereafter the following shall be promulgated as an additional article of war for the government of the Army of the United States, and shall be obeyed and observed as such:

"ARTICLE — All officers or persons in the military or naval service of the United States are prohibited from [illegible] ing any of the forces under their [illegible] the purpose of returning [illegible] may [illegible] from service or labor [illegible] or labor is claimed to be due; and any officer who shall [illegible] found guilty by a court-martial of violating this article shall be dismissed from the service.

"Sec. 9. *And be it further enacted,* That this act [illegible]

Also, to the ninth and tenth sections of an a[illegible] entitled "An act to suppress insurrection, to punis[illegible] treason and rebellion, to seize and confiscate property of rebels, and for other purposes," approved July 17, 1862, and which sections are in the words and figures following:

"Sec. 9. *And be it further enacted,* That all slaves [illegible] persons who shall hereafter be engaged in rebellion against the Government of the United States, or who shall in any way give aid or comfort thereto, escaping from such persons and taking refuge within the lines of the army; and all slaves captured from such persons, or deserted by them and coming under the control of the Government of the United States; and all slaves of such persons found on [illegible] being within any place occupied by rebel forces and afterwards occupied by the forces of the United States, shall be deemed captives of war, and shall be forever free of their servitude, and not again held as slaves.

"Sec. 10. *And be it further enacted,* That no [illegible] escaping into any State, Territory, or the District of Columbia, from any other State, shall be delivered up, or in any way impeded or hindered of his liberty, except for crime, or some offence against the laws, unless the person claiming said fugitive shall first make oath that the person to whom the labor or service of such fugitive is alleged to be due is his lawful owner, and has not borne arms against the United States in the present rebellion, nor in any way given aid and comfort thereto; and no person engaged in the military or naval service of the United States shall, under any pretence whatever, assume to decide on the validity of the claim of any person to the service or labor of any other person, or surrender up any such person to the claimant, on pain of being dismissed from the service."

And I do hereby enjoin upon and order all persons engaged in the military and naval services of the United States to observe, obey, and enforce within their respective spheres of service, the [illegible] and sections above recited.

And the Executive will in due time recommend that all citizens of the United States who shall have remained loyal thereto throughout the rebellion shall (upon the restoration of the constitutional relation between the United States and their respective States and people, if that relation shall have been suspended or disturbed) be compensated for all losses by acts of the United States, including the loss of slaves.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the City of Washington, this twenty-second day of September, in the year of our Lord one [SEAL.] thousand eight hundred and sixty-two, and of the Independence of the United States the eighty-seventh.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

By the President:

WILLIAM H. SEWARD, Secretary of State.

Letra B
Tiras de 25 de grosso

Letra C e D
Flandes 7 e 12 de 765

Personal Liberty. Letter to Horace Greeley.—The editor of the *Tribune* having addressed a prayer to President Lincoln in the name of "twenty millions of people," New York was not considered very modest in the assumption, for it was a bold assumption to claim to represent the views of so vast a constituency. With characteristic modesty and good breeding, Mr. LINCOLN did not question the sublime sufficiency of his correspondent, but answered Mr. GREELEY in a letter as brief and public as the epistle of the latter was long and diffuse.

Mr. GREELEY's plaint was that the Executive did not and not enforce the laws of the country, and not carry on the war effectively—and did not proclaim enough, and do enough, or say about the negro. The latter was the refrain of the whole prayer of the twenty millions—all its theme.

The President's letter, though short, could not possibly be more explicit. It shows why the Union [illegible] constitution as [illegible] self-evident—and [illegible] interests among them [illegible] authority of the National [illegible] only be restored by the [illegible] Slavery he will not hesitate to destroy it. To this, all loyal men everywhere will say, Amen. Perhaps, Mr. GREELEY himself.

The chief difference between Mr. LINCOLN and Mr. GREELEY seems to be this: that the former is President and was sworn on his own conscience, and must be governed by his own sense of oath, honor and duty, as to the time and manner of his actions. On the other

THE UNION AND SLAVERY.

LETTER FROM THE PRESIDENT TO HORACE GREELEY.

EXECUTIVE MANSION,
WASHINGTON, Aug. 22, 1862.

Hon. Horace Greeley:

DEAR SIR: I have just read yours of the 19th, addressed to myself through the New-York Tribune. If there be in it any statements or assumptions of fact which I may know to be erroneous, I do not now and here controvert them. If there be in it any inferences which I may believe to be falsely drawn, I do not now and here argue against them. If there be perceptible in it an impatient and dictatorial tone, I waive it in deference to an old friend, whose heart I have always supposed to be right.

As to the policy I "seem to be pursuing," as you say, I have not meant to leave any one in doubt.

I would save the Union. I would save it the shortest way under the Constitution. The sooner the national authority can be restored the nearer the Union will be "the Union as it was." If there be those who would not save the Union unless they could at the same time save Slavery, I do not agree with them. If there be those who would not save the Union unless they could at the same time *destroy* Slavery, I do not agree with them. My paramount object in this struggle *is* to save the Union, and is not either to save or destroy Slavery. If I could save the Union without freeing *any* slave, I would do it, and if I could save it by freeing all the slaves, I would do it, and if I could save it by freeing some and leaving others alone, I would also do that. What I do about Slavery and the colored race, I do because I believe it helps to save this Union, and what I forbear, I forbear because I do *not* believe it would help to save the Union. I shall do *less* whenever I shall believe what I am doing hurts the cause, and I shall do *more* whenever I shall believe doing more will help the cause. I shall try to correct errors when shown to be errors; and I shall adopt new views so fast as they shall appear to be true views. I have here stated my purpose according to my view of *official* duty, and I intend no modification of my oft-expressed *personal* wish that all men, everywhere, could be free. Yours,

A. LINCOLN.

DAY, SEPTEMBER 12, 18

The National War Committee—Further Developments of Its Designs.

In another column we publish a correspondence between the National War Committee and August Belmont & Co., which gives a full insight into the character of that organization, which was appointed as a committee at a war meeting in this city to aid the government in enlisting recruits for the war, but which has taken the liberty to play a part of its own very different from the intention of the meeting.

We have often heard of humbugs going up like a rocket and coming down like a stick; but never was the simile so aptly appropriate as in the case of the National War Committee. This self-constituted body, emulating the impudence and audacity of the Jacobin club of the French Revolution, calling itself national, has presumed to set on foot a military organization distinct from that either of the federal or State government, and that, too, in a time of civil war. Is it not on the very face of it revolutionary?

The fact of so many of its members withdrawing from it is a clear proof of its disloyalty. They joined it in good faith, as intending to aid the government in the work of enlistments, and when they found it was perverted to a very different purpose they cut loose from the concern, as highly dangerous. Among those who have withdrawn are M. H. Grinnell, [illegible] Taylor, C. Vanderbilt, Adrian Iselin, Moses Taylor, Judge Pierrepont. The resolution adopted by the committee was well calculated to produce alarm. It ran as follows:—

Resolved, That General Fremont and General Mitchel be each requested, if the government will consent, to organize in this State, without delay, a corps of fifty thousand men, and that application for such consent be made to the general government, and, *if it refuse*, then to the State government.

It is worthy of note that this resolution does not state the object of the raising of the proposed corps, and we can only guess the purpose from the fact of the committee nominating the commander beforehand. General Fremont, as might be expected, accepts the offer "with great pleasure." The government, however, was not so stupid as to agree to the inauguration of a revolutionary movement against its own authority, and that the committee had the audacity to ask the Secretary of War to do so only shows how largely they calculated upon his want of penetration. The proposition was an insult to the understanding of Mr. Stanton, which he does but sufficiently resent when he says:—

To authorize military officers of high rank to raise and organize army corps would be prejudicial to military discipline. The department, therefore, cannot consent that any major general shall organize a separate corps.

But there is an intimation in the resolution that Governor Morgan will next be applied to. No doubt the application has already been made to him and to the New England Governors. We should like to see their answers, and whether they have administered such a rebuke to this Jacobin club as it has richly merited.

The letter of Belmont & Co. has tested its designs. The letter requires the subscription of $1,000 to be returned unless the money be applied in accordance with the resolution under which the committee were appointed. The committee are distinctly charged, moreover, with "entering upon proceedings incompatible with the purpose of their appointment." The money is returned without explanation, which is a tacit admission of the charge, and the sum of $1,000 is equally divided by Belmont & Co. between the Irish Brigade and the Corcoran Legion. The return of the money, under the circumstances, is tantamount to a refusal to apply it "toward the fund for encouraging enlistments under the recent call of the government." We think the Secretary of War is called upon to break up a club that, to say the least, is of doubtful loyalty—a club which has already called upon all "residents of this city who are willing to join such a corps to communicate their names and residences to some member of the committee." Will the government permit such proceedings as these to go forward while the country is laboring in the throes of civil war, and so many men have been incarcerated whose alleged offences are not to be compared with the highhanded measures of "the National War Committee?"

NOTICES.

☞ All communications for the Commercial Department of The Independent should be addressed to "Commercial Editor N. Y. Independent;" that Department being under the exclusive charge of a separate Responsible Editor.

☞ No notice can be taken of anonymous communications. Whatever is intended for insertion must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer; not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

☞ We do not hold ourselves responsible for any views or opinions expressed in the communications of our Correspondents.

☞ Manuscripts sent to The Independent cannot be returned.

The Independent.

NEW YORK, JULY 10, 1862.

THE COUNTRY'S NEED.

Our people have suffered the Administration in Washington to go almost as they would, without criticism or responsibility. This has been a mistaken kindness. The people are just as much the source of proper influence in the administration of government as they are the source of those powers by which governments exist at all.

Nor is it even right or safe to allow any body of men, in Administration, to do as they think best. They are to be watched, their policy discussed, their mistakes exposed, and their selfishness and imbecility rebuked. The almost universal silence of newspapers and popular assemblies upon Government policy, for fear that the Government might be embarrassed, has damaged the Administration. It is meant for kindness, but it is cruelty. De Tocqueville said, "that all governments "would be just as rascally as the people would let "them be." Power is not any safer in the hands of the men now holding the reins at Washington, than in any other equal number of honest men. Power corrupts. It burns like fire.

It is time that the dangerous silence of this country were broken, and that papers and popular assemblies spoke out, spoke often, and spoke effectually. To be sure, there is danger of faction, and of embarrassing the Government. But we must take the risk. Silence breeds worse dangers than discussion. Corrupt men like to burrow and plot when it is deemed unwise to debate matters.

In the first place, we have a right to demand of the Government the announcion of a clear *Policy*; or, if they have none, we have a right to know *that*, in order that one may be supplied to them by the people. To be sure, we are to put down rebellion; to maintain the Constitution and the laws; to bring back the states to their allegiance. These are good words. But what meat is in them? Every child knows that to end this war, involves other questions than merely those of military strategy.

The most serious political questions, the most new and vital civil policies, are as much concerned in the ending of the war as is the sword. Every nation on the globe knows—but our own—that the gist of this war is Slavery. This is the pivot on which the whole history turns. A clear, bold, frank announcition of Government policy on that subject will go far toward settling the public mind. The Administration have seemed to shrink from the question. If Mr. Lincoln wishes the country to settle it, let him say so. If, however, it be taken for granted that it is the business of the Administration and of Congress to mark out the line of policy, let that be said. And then, let it be also done.

The Government seems to us to be in the position of men who don't know what to do, and are afraid that the people will find it out. There seems to us to be a disposition in Washington to settle this great question of the Right of a People to their whole country, not on principles but on policy; and not upon a high policy, but upon a narrow and mean one.

We are pained to say that the men in Washington have been considering what they will do after the war is over, rather than in bringing the war to a close.

It has been the fashion to shut up every paper that criticises these things, with the declaration—What do you know about war? *We take the ground that the method and conduct of the war* are just as much within the province of the intelligent public as any other national interest. A people that are competent to form their own laws, to shape their courts, to discuss their domestic and foreign policy—who debate tariff, finance, state rights, and every intricate principle of government—are competent to discuss war. It is too late for any profession to make its functions a mystery too deep for the common people, and to be handled only by professional experts.

This is the common people's war. They furnish the men, the money, and the enthusiasm of patriotism. They can understand war. They *ought to* understand it. It is treason to their right to assume the contrary. Are six lawyers in a cabinet any better fit to discuss military procedure than as many honest men of equal intelligence out of the cabinet? What has Mr. Lincoln's education done for *him*, more than ours for us, to fit him to judge of military affairs?

It is said that the cry "On to Richmond" brought the country to the verge of ruin, and shows what mischief may be done by meddling!

No. It was not the cry, but the silence which followed it, that did the mischief. That march should have been resumed in less than three months. Last October and November were better for the ending of this war than any months since. The people urged the Government forward. They demanded an immediate conflict. They were right.

What if for want of good officers they were at first defeated? They should have tried it again, and soon. Our forces were not disciplined? It was the same with our enemies. When both sides are alike militia, they will win who shew most energy and dash.

And now, another horrible disaster has befallen our army before Richmond; and it appears that again the Administration, with the whole resources of the nation in their hands, have neglected their duty. The Administration have *meddled*, but not wrought. We are for ever outnumbered. To-day we are told that we have more men than we can use; to-morrow, the Governors are roused by importunate telegrams to send the whole state militia to save the Capital; as soon as the men begin to pour in, back comes another message, that they are not wanted;—and yet, at that very time, one army lies before Richmond, outnumbered nearly two to one; another, guided by the genius of that true military soul, Fremont—an army inferior to Jackson's—unfed, shoeless, ragged, and, after four months of beseeching, still without adequate transportation; another, hanging in suspense before Fredericksburg, too weak to go forward, too strong is lie useless. At this crisis—with our armies broken up and frittered away, and our Government making brigadier-generals by the score, of men without skill, and superseding the generals who had shown resources and energy, because they feared their political future—at this time, came the thunderstroke upon McClellan. An avalanche fell upon his right wing. Rolled up and driven back for seven days, that heroic army, invincible in retreat, fought with grandeur of courage, and only by such an exhibition of heroic spirit in officers, and pluck in men, as was never known on this continent, was it saved from utter destruction.—Did the Government frankly say to this nation, We are defeated? To this hour it has not truly told the people. It held back the news for days.—Now, at last, the truth honestly told, when such information compelled it to say something, still is even to this hour, permitting McClellan's retreat to be represented as a piece of skillful generalship, and not for the labor of two months, the heroic valor of tens of thousands of men poisoned in the swamps of the Chickahominy, the loss of probably more than ten thousand active fellows as ever lifted a hand to defend their country,—McClellan, who was four miles from Richmond, finds himself twenty-five miles from the city, wagons burned, ammunition trains blown up, parks of artillery captured, no intrenchments, and with an army so small that it is not pretended that he can reach Richmond! The public are infatuated. The papers that regaled us two weeks ago with visions of a Fourth of July in Richmond, are now asking us to rejoice and acclaim—not at victory—but that we have just saved the army! McClellan is safe!—and Richmond too!

The Government, upon this disaster, procures the Governors of the states to ask it to call for 300,000 more men. Why did not the President take the responsibility—plainly confess our disaster—say that we were within a hand-breadth of ruin—throw himself on the people? No. The people pay taxes—give their sons and brothers—but that is all. We are sick and weary of this conduct. We have a sacred cause, a noble army, good officers, and a heroic common people. But we are like to be ruined by an Administration that will not tell the truth; that spends precious time in playing at President-making; that is cutting and shuffling the cards for the next great political campaign!

Unless good men awake—unless the accursed silence is broken that has fallen on the people—unless the Government is held sternly to its responsibility to the people—we shall dally through the summer, make brigadier-generals until autumn, build huge intrenchments, but fight no battles till they are forced upon us, and then we shall be called upon to celebrate our defeats or retreats as masterly victories!

Letter F.

Sunday Mercury de 21 de 7bre

How Mr. Lincoln Can Save his Country.

The great Republic topples to its fall. The noblest, wisest, freest, most prosperous nation the sun ever shone upon, lies prone and ghastly at the feet of its enemies—its vast energies wasted, its strength overcome, its mighty heart broken.

Why is this? Has it been untrue to its traditions of freedom? No. Has undue prosperity distroyed the vigor of the race? No. Have its people failed in public spirit—in their offerings of blood and treasures? Again, No. How comes it, then, that this youngest-born of the nations, full-blooded, prosperous, free, abounding in all the elements of strength and greatness, is stricken to the earth—a prey to contending factions, its armies defeated, its cities threatened, and its Capitol beleaguered by a weak but insolent foe?

There is but one answer: This shame—this woe has come upon us because Abraham Lincoln is our President—our ruler.

Before his advent to power we were one nation, and though without navies or armies, acknowledged to be the greatest power on earth. Now we have ships by the hundred, and an army that counts its million of men, yet no nation in the wide world is so poor as to do us reverence.

Is there no remedy? Must the nation die?

Yes, there is a balm in Gilead—the Great Republic may be saved.

[illegible] present position three months longer the days of the Republic are numbered, and [illegible] will come again, unless we are saved from it by military dictator.

Yet Mr. Lincoln is not a bad or a vicious man. On the contrary, he is well-meaning, kind hearted, and, as the world goes, honest. His deficiency is mental, not moral—he wants head, not heart. There is not a beggar on the streets—not a slave on the plantations, that would not make a better ruler of this nation than he. He is no judge of men, has no comprehension of public affairs, and not only has no administrative ability himself, but is too feeble-minded to be controlled by the superior men about him. Hence comes the weakness, the vacillation, the infirmity of purpose that marks the conduct of public affairs. In this, his very kindness of heart is against him, and his countrymen may well exclaim:

"Curse on his virtues—they've undone his country."

Let us have no more subterfuges. A change in the Cabinet will do no good. It is the head of the nation that is feeble, not its hands or limbs.

Let Mr. Lincoln then listen to the voice of his fellow-citizens. They are willing to peril their treasure and their lives for their beloved country, and surely he can afford to give up his office, with all its wretched honors, that the good old Union, with its precious memories and hopes, may live through all the generations yet to come.

Abraham Lincoln, if you would pay proper respect for your high office—resign.

If you love your country—resign.

If you would speedily end this bloody and terrible war—resign.

If you would see the Union speedily restored—resign.

If you would secure respect while living, and to your memory when dead—resign.

We have done our duty. Let others, if they please, berate Cabinets or generals—it is our solemn conviction that the source of all our woes is the fact that Abraham Lincoln sits in the White House as the ruler of this nation.

Letra C
Publicación de 24 de Set.

WASHINGTON.

"LIBERTY AND UNION, NOW AND FOREVER, ONE AND INSEPARABLE."

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 24, 1862.

The Next Move.

It will be remembered by all, that when the President [illegible] with the Representatives from the Border States, just on the eve of the adjournment of Congress at the late session, held the following language:

"I am pressed with a difficulty not yet mentioned—one which threatens danger from those who would be my warmest friends. I mean those who would shrink from nothing to [illegible] Union. I hear [illegible] the Union in the most unreasonable terms, and I see the powerful [illegible] freed and employed in the most [illegible] and I expect the pressure in this direction will come more heavily than ever before. And if I do not [illegible] good and wise counsels, may not [illegible] some of you, by [illegible] by conceding what I now ask you can relieve me, and much more, can relieve the country in this important point."

At that date, it will be seen, the President referred with pathos to the "difficulty" of the position in which he was placed by the "pressure" of those whose dissatisfaction he had incurred by repudiating Gen. Hunter's proclamation. And this pressure, he feelingly added, "is still upon the exertions of men whose support, he thought, the country could not afford to lose," he implored the Border State Representatives to come to his aid, and "relieve him, and, much more, *relieve the country*, on this important point."

Mr. Lincoln thus emphatically signified his opinion of the policy which he was "pressed" to adopt. It was a policy from which he would fain have relieved the country.

We all know how true it was that the "pressure" made upon him in this direction continued, and how it increased in vehemence. It may be said perhaps to have reached its culmination when, chafed by the harsh impeachments of Mr. Greeley, he thought proper to address to that gentleman a letter in expostulation.

Now that the President has finally entered upon the path from which he seemed so long to turn away, it is proper to appraise our readers of the next step which he is expected to take by those whom he seeks to conciliate; for the President must be too intelligent to suppose that the "new policy" he has inaugurated in the conduct of the war will of itself give any satisfaction to the men who have disturbed his repose by their persistent clamors.

If we would know the estimation in which the President is held by the class to whose wishes he has finally yielded, we have need only to refer to that representative organ of their opinions, the New York Independent, edited by the Rev. Henry W. Beecher, and to which Mr. Greeley and Mr. Wendell Phillips are regular contributors. In the number of that paper for the 11th instant Mr. Beecher held the following language in his "editorial leader:"

"We have no doubt whatever that Mr. Lincoln means well, and tasks himself to do well for the country. But he is no natural leader. He cannot carry the Government by great exigency. We are being worked on every side by an inferior foe. How comes that? Good materials make poor armies, and poor materials make good ones. A bad army with skilful managers is gaining ground daily against a good army with well wishers and patient clamorers to manage it! How comes this? Blame him? Does any man believe Mr. Lincoln less than honest? But affairs are too mighty for him. He wishes, he almost resolves, he turns back. He inaugurates a policy. Like every [illegible] he [illegible] His advisers clash. His Generals quarrel. He is half crazed with pressures on the one side and counter pressures on the other, and another worse. He is threatened by radicals, and threatened by conservatives. What shall he do? So he does nothing. He leaves his Generals to their own course till some weakness or some folly runs against his power, when he resorts to the final expedient to stay the trouble. The drug that quiets one trouble raises another. The man is good: it is the President that is overtasked.

"But there is a country as well as a President. There is a cause as well as an administration. Every prudent man foresees the utter exhaustion of the country if we have one more such year as the last. Let me have the same Cabinet, *the same floating expedients, the same stationary Generals. It is a notorious fact that the Generals who control the military affairs of the army are pro-slavery in their hearts and sympathies.* One drop of poison is a match for the health of a whole ladyful of good blood.

"The South is jubilant. It is the North that desponds. They have leaders who know how to control difficulties to coerce unity among heterogeneous materials. There is will in the chair at Richmond. There is will in the saddle beyond the Potomac. Oh, that slavery was as nicely served as liberty is!

"Reckonful determine, Washington resolves. Richmond is infallible, Washington vacillates. Richmond knows what it wants to do, Washington wishes that it knew. Richmond loves slavery and hates liberty; Washington is somewhat partial to liberty, and rather dislikes slavery. Rebellion is wise and astral. Government is foolish."

The "new policy" has now been exorted. The President, "threatened by radicals and threatened by Border State men," according to the Independent, has finally taken sides with the former. But the "radicals" distinctly apprize him in advance that a "new policy" is not sufficient to appease their demands. They want new leaders in the Cabinet and in the field as well. Hence the prospect of a new "pressure." Let not the President suppose that he can make his peace with both parties by retaining conservative advisers and generals to work out the radical policy he has just inaugurated. On this point we may commend him to the following hint of a representative man of the party whose politico-military programme he has espoused. We allude to Wendell Phillips, who, in the same number of the Independent, writes under his signature as follows:

"Radical men ask of the President an emancipation policy—a proclamation declaring all slaves free now. On what law would such a proclamation be if Halleck and McClellan in the field, and Blair and Seward in the Cabinet, are left to govern it? It would not be worth the paper it stands on. We have plenty of good men now, but no one executes them—as Mr. Greeley has shown in his terrible letter to the President. The confiscation law and all the action of Congress in that direction, nine, as yet, sunshine, because the President omits to put them in force.

"In all Parliaments and Congresses a minority proposes and all yield to be shaped by its friends. In all Governments a new policy is to be tried in front by its friends. This is the feature of good sense and the usage of all Governments. When our Government accepted the plan of the Monitor, they employed Ericsson, its inventor, to build it. When the British people demanded the Reform Bill, the King called to office Lord Grey, the life-long champion of that change. If the President shows a genius in command, and Halleck, McClellan, and Buell sunshine, under the cross of executing the measure, it will be a failure. Let us provide beforehand against such a disaster. Let it be understood now that our claim of the Government is to [illegible] Slavery [illegible] forty that your constitutions policy has [illegible] and that we demand a proclamation of Freedom, Justice, and then we demand a proclamation of Freedom, Justice, and then we demand a proclamation of Freedom, Justice, and then

Ltr. H
Hendrick de 24 à 25 d. 1865

President Lincoln's Great Proclamation.

[Note—Nor is it New Century.]

The most important and significant proclamation which President Lincoln has yet issued on the slavery question is the overlasting topic of the day. It comes down over late victories and defeats in the field, and our impending battles for it, marks a new epoch in the war—the enforcement of the Confiscation law, and the probable institution of the President's emancipation of slavery in our rebellious States. We accept this proclamation, however, not as that of an honest conscientious opponent African slavery, but as a peace offering to our loyal border slave States, and as placed wantonly to our revolted States, in order to save their local institutions by their speedy restoration to the Union.

The sixty days' notice of the Confiscation act having expired, President Lincoln commences the enforcement of the law against the persons and property of rebels and traitors, and sends the accession to declare that on the first day of January next "all persons held as slaves within any State, or any designated part of a State, the people whereof shall then be in rebellion against the United States, shall be, thenceforward and forever free." But the proclamation further declares that any State which on the day named, shall, by a majority of the qualified voters thereof, be represented in the Congress of the United States, shall not be considered in a state of rebellion.

Thus the sixty days' notice was answered by a sound rap at the door of the rebellious presidency of the war, and the sixty days' presence of the conditions of the 1st of January, and the restoration of the Union substantially at least. And why not? We have already supplied and demonstrated the great fact that an army of [illegible] within the next sixty days we may expect to end every vestige of rebel authority not only from Virginia, but from North Carolina; and within sixty days, too, we may not only put an end to rebel resistance in loyal Kentucky and disloyal Tennessee, but in Arkansas, Louisiana, and Florida. Thus within ninety days we may have at least six of our rebellious slave States represented in Congress; and thus the other five, from the utter hopelessness of their cause, and the special danger impending over them, may be reduced to a saving capitulation.

All this can be accomplished before the expiration of the present year, through an earnest, systematic and harmonious prosecution of the war. But to secure this end we must have perfect harmony between the President, his Cabinet and our generals in the field. It is to the absence of this harmony that we may justly attribute all our military disasters and failures. The discordant elements of the present Cabinet, through their deplorable political intrigues and machinations, have broken to pieces our greatest military enterprises, have three times put our national capital in danger of capture and destruction by the enemy—twice at Manassas and once at the very gates of Richmond—and in every possible way have embarrassed the President and our generals highest in his confidence and in the army.

A new Cabinet is therefore needed, upon the basis of this new war proclamation, in order to secure that "happy accord" between the President, the Cabinet and the army essential to the suppression of this rebellion in a three months' campaign. We know that Mr. Seward, after having, as Secretary of State, achieved a reputation for patriotism, ability and sagacious statesmanship unsurpassed in the history of his country, is ready, and even desirous, to resign the duties of his office into other hands. We know, too, that of all the members of the Cabinet Mr. Seward, in the largest degree, has commanded and holds the confidence, respect and esteem of the President. But on this very account Mr. Seward is the man of all men to undertake the great object of a reconstruction of the Cabinet. The first Cabinet of General Jackson, chosen upon the principle of party compensations to different sections and States, soon proved to be as discordant as to be insupportable. Martin Van Buren, Secretary of State, and the special favorite of Old Hickory, understood the difficulty, and applied the remedy in his resignation. His example necessarily involved the resignation of all his colleagues, and thus the way was cleared for a consistent and united Cabinet upon the practical policy of the administration.

In like manner Mr. Seward's resignation at this time would be followed by the same desirable result. Nor is it improbable that, in view of the importance of so pushing forward this war as to recover our rebellious States within the ninety odd days of grace allowed them, the next great event at Washington may be a new Cabinet, equal to the exalted aims and wishes of the President in behalf of the Union and the constitution, the demands of our loyal people and the exigencies of the day.

[illegible] which states that [illegible] has been, to secure our rebellious States to the Union, the restoration of the federal constitution. His proclamation does not change the original object of the war—the restoration of the Union—but it adds a crusade for the extirpation of African slavery, and the establishment of a new Union under a new and anti-slavery constitution. The "integrity of the Union" is still his controlling idea and object.

In the three months' grace allowed to the people of our revolted States to restore the Union and the protection of their domestic institutions, or the alternative of the threatened destruction of these institutions, it is clear that the President desires to save them. He knows that the abolition of slavery in our cotton States involves a war of extermination, and he desires to avoid it. He sees that if this war is much further prolonged it may lead to inextinguishable concession, and his aim is to shorten it. His great object is not the abolition of Southern slavery by his bayonet, but the timely restoration of our revolted States to the Union. [illegible] Union [illegible] States [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

Rº em 24 de Bro de 1862.

1ª Secção
Nº 20

Legação Imperial do Brasil nos Estados-Unidos
Washington em 25 de Setembro de 1862.

Rez.

Illmo e Exmo Snr

1º Tenho a honra de elevar ao conhecimento de V. Exª uma 2ª proclamação de Mr. Lincoln, datada de 24 do corrente e impressa no incluso retalho do Intelligencer de hontem. Por ella se declara que durante a rebellião não só os rebeldes e insurgentes, mas todos os que se tornarem culpados de manobras deleaes, serão sujeitos a lei marcial e julgados por commissões militares.

É inutil accrescentar uma palavra de commentario sobre uma medida, onde não fallando em sua incompatibilidade com a lei fundamental do paiz, sobresahem um arbitrio dado a authoridade militar e um vago na definição do crime, que ministrarão ao Poder Executivo da União um poder immenso. Dizem que com ella pensa Mr. Seward afastar das urnas nas proximas eleições os adversarios do seo partido.

2º Remetto tambem junto um impresso que contem o parecer de uma Commissão da Camara de Representantes e projecto de Bill, relativos a questão de emancipação e colonisação de negros na America do Sul. Rezar.

A S. Exª o Snr Conselheiro de Estado
Marquez de Abrantes

&c.

de extenso, ouso recommendal-o á attenção de V. Exª,
não tanto pelo valor de sua argumentação que é
frequentemente debil, recheada de preoccupações
de facil refutação, como por indicar as opiniões do
partido dominante, a respeito do Filibusterismo, as
quaes parecem differir das de seos contrarios somente
na forma. A discrepação é que nelle se acha do
Territorio de Chiriqui e Venezuela, é interessante.

1º = 3º Terminarei referindo-me aos retalhos juntos
do = Mercurio dos Estados-Unidos =, do = Herald = e do = Times =
de hoje que se referem a marcha da Junta de Governadores
reunidos em Altoona (Pennsylvania) e que está trasladada
para esta cidade. É tido por cousa certa que a maioria
dos ditos Governadores, como era de esperar pois são do
partido Republicano = approvou a Proclamação do Presidente
de 22 de Setembro.

Digne-se V. Exª acceitar os reiterados
protestos do meo profundo respeito e alta consideração.

Miguel Maria Lisboa

P.S.

Posso ainda remetter a V. Exª o exemplar junto do
Intelligencer de hoje com um interessante artigo
com o titulo de Resposta do Presidente aos emancipadores
de Chicago, onde é manifesta a pouca fé que o pro-
prio Mr. Lincoln tem na sua proclamação de 22 de Se-
tembro, a qual elle mesmo compara com a Bulla do Papa
contra o Cometa. Como apenar disso a expedição, brin-
cando assim com fogo, é cousa estranha.

Intelligencer du 25 de 7bre 1862

A Proclamation.

WHEREAS it has become necessary to call into service not only Volunteers but also portions of the Militia of the States by draft, in order to suppress the insurrection existing in the United States, and disloyal persons are not adequately restrained by the ordinary processes of law from hindering this measure and from giving aid and comfort in various ways to the insurrection:

Now, therefore, be it ordered—

First. That during the existing insurrection, and as a necessary measure for suppressing the same, all rebels and insurgents, their aiders and abettors, within the United States, and all persons discouraging volunteer enlistments, resisting militia drafts, or guilty of any disloyal practice, affording aid and comfort to the rebels against the authority of the United States, shall be subject to martial law, and liable to trial and punishment by courts martial or military commission.

Second. That the writ of habeas corpus is suspended in respect to all persons arrested, or who are now, or hereafter during the rebellion shall be imprisoned in any fort, camp, arsenal, military prison, or other place of confinement by any military authority, or by the sentence of any court martial or military commission.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the city of Washington, this twenty-[illegible] day of September, in the year of our Lord [illegible] [L. S.] thousand eight hundred and sixty-two, and of the independence of the United States the eighty-seventh.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

By the President:

WILLIAM H. SEWARD, [illegible]

New-York, 92, Walker street. 34e Année. — No 2

PRIX DE L'ABONNEMENT.

Edition Quotidienne.

Par an..... 36 00
Par Semestre..... 18 00
Par Trimestre..... 9 00

Edition Hebdomadaire.

Par an..... 24 00

Semaine Littéraire.

Par an, Semaine Littéraire..... 16 00
Par an, Semaine Littéraire et Hebdomadaire..... 40 00
Par an, Semaine Littéraire et Courrier..... 72 00

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COURRIER

ORGANE DES POPU[illegible]

PAR LAZ[illegible]

LE RÉGIME DE LA LOI MARTIALE.

La nouvelle proclamation, par laquelle le Président décrète la mise en vigueur de la loi martiale et la suspension de l'*habeas corpus*, n'est pas aussi inattendue que celle relative à l'émancipation des noirs. Nous savions depuis plus d'un mois — et nous l'avions annoncé à l'époque — que cette mesure était arrêtée en principe à Washington et qu'elle devait être lancée au moment du tirage au sort. Sa promulgation aujourd'hui prouve que le gouvernement se décide d'une manière définitive à appliquer la conscription, à laquelle (sauf de rares exceptions locales) il avait paru renoncer depuis le commencement de ce mois.

Le rigoureux régime de la loi militaire, pour lequel le pays, doit se tenir constamment comme principalement destiné à frapper d'une prompte et sommaire répression les velléités de résistance qui pourraient se produire contre le tirage au sort. Le préambule même de la proclamation le laisse suffisamment entendre. Mais il est à regretter qu'elle n'ait pas défini d'une manière plus expresse les actes et les personnes susceptibles de tomber sous son atteinte.

Le langage employé par le Président donne en effet à la mesure qu'il décrète une latitude indéterminée, de nature à amener de fâcheuses erreurs, des rigueurs inutiles sinon même injustes, et surtout de fréquents abus de pouvoir. Que « les rebelles et insurgés, leurs aides et complices, » soient placés sous le contrôle exclusif de l'autorité militaire; que les « personnes qui résisteront à la conscription » soient saisies sans autre forme de procès — rien de mieux. Ici la définition est claire et catégorique. Mais elle cesse de l'être, lorsque la proclamation parle de ceux « qui décourageront les enrôlements ou se rendront coupables de manœuvres déloyales, donnant aide et comfort aux rebelles. »

Ce sont là des généralités dangereuses, car elles laissent place à toutes les interprétations que peuvent suggérer l'excès de zèle, la passion ou le mauvais vouloir. Tel fait qui serait inoffensif aux yeux du gouvernement, pourra ne pas l'être aux yeux d'un des mille agents subalternes que la proclamation érige en autorité suprême, et exposer conséquemment son auteur à des vexations imméritées. Eclairer un étranger sur le droit qu'il a de refuser le service militaire, peut être considéré comme un acte tendant à décourager les enrôlements. Divulguer les misères de toutes sortes que font subir au soldat les malversations ou les fautes administratives, peut être interprété dans le même sens. Critiquer certaines mesures ou commenter les opérations de guerre au détriment du prestige de tels ou tels généraux, peut exposer le commentateur à se voir accusé de manœuvres déloyales, et nulle circonstances impossibles à prévoir risquent de devenir prétextes à l'imputation élastique de « prêter aide et comfort aux rebelles. »

L'inconvénient que nous signalons est d'autant plus grand et peut entraîner des conséquences d'autant plus fâcheuses, que la population entière est livrée sans réclamation ni recours possible, au bon plaisir du premier officier venu. La proclamation dit en effet formellement que toute intervention de la justice civile demeure interdite, du moment où une personne se trouvera arrêtée « par une autorité militaire *quelconque*. » C'est étendre au-delà des bases de la nécessité, de l'équité et de la prudence le cercle des fonctionnaires auxquels on donne le droit de disposer sans contrôle de la liberté des citoyens.

En dehors de cette observation, qui appelle croyons-nous la sérieuse attention du gouvernement, nous n'avons rien à dire de la proclamation en elle-même. Elle est dans la logique de la situation et sinon dans le droit absolu, du moins, dans le droit nouveau du Pouvoir Exécutif. Elle a même un mérite à nos yeux: c'est de proclamer franchement un état de choses qui, dans une certain limite, tout au moins, existait en fait depuis longtemps déjà.

NOUVELLES DU JOUR.

KENTUCKY.

On considère désormais Louisville comme hors de danger; Buell y est arrivé avec quelques divisions, et le général Nelson a déjà permis qu'on reprit les affaires. En même temps la circulation est rétablie, et les citoyens qui s'étaient enrôlés sont exemptés du service militaire. On présume que *Bragg* est à Bardstown: on ne sait s'il attendra *Kirby Smith* et *Humphrey Marshall*, ou s'il battra en retraite.

Après un engagement dans lequel on a pris des hommes et des vivres aux confédérés, un détachement fédéral a occupé Mumfordsville.

A Cincinnati, on ne croit pas que le général Morgan ait évacué Cumberland Gap. Le télégraphe réexpédie la phrase sacramentelle, « qu'il a toujours des vivres pour deux mois et qu'il peut tenir tous ses ennemis en échec. »

ARMÉE DU POTOMAC.

Il n'y a pas d'apparence, suivant l'*Express*, que McClellan traverse le Potomac d'ici à quelques jours. L'armée du Nord s'étend toujours de Williamsport à Harper's Ferry, et celle de *Lee* occupe un terrain égal en étendue sur la rive droite du Potomac. Le général sécessionniste a son quartier-général à Falling Waters, et beaucoup de personnes expriment l'opinion que c'est de lui que viendra le premier mouvement agressif. Il est douteux que *Lee* ait renoncé à ses premiers projets, et des gens bien au courant de la situation pensent qu'il ne restera pas longtemps inactif.

Le correspondant washingtonien du *Times* envisage en ces termes le résultat de la campagne dans le Maryland:

« La récente bataille du Maryland est le sujet principal des conversations ici. Il est clair que l'armée du Sud a réussi à échapper, et l'opinion publique a une tendance à revoquer en doute les avantages assurés par le succès de Sharpsburg. On rend toute justice à la bravoure des soldats, encore que l'on commence à sentir la perte de Harper's Ferry tout autant qu'une désastreuse et humiliante défaite. La balance des avantages reste

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— Vendredi 26 Septembre 1862.

ES ÉTATS-UNIS

ONS FRANCO-AMÉRICAINES.

Propriétaire-Editeur.

[illegible]mi, qui a emporté tout [illegible] plus de 10,000 fusils et [illegible]. Ces pertes ont ajouté à [illegible] la poudrière et dans la [illegible]. Elles doivent se monter [illegible] 10,000 fusils et de 100 [illegible]quoi équiper complètement [illegible]ée aussi nombreuse que [illegible]atter en Virginie. »

[illegible]Richmond annonce que [illegible] s'est emparé des salines [illegible]awha. Cette prise est [illegible]précidable pour les con[illegible]dés. Il n'a jamais [illegible]ndante.

LES GOUVERNEURS.

Les gouverneurs à [illegible]roeun. Deux points y [illegible]. « La nécessité de dé[illegible]ion immédiate de Mc[illegible]portunité de donner [illegible] pleine et entière à la [illegible] Président.

[illegible]verneur du Massachu[illegible]nt plus d'une heure en [illegible]gramme. La passion, et [illegible] inspiré son discours. A [illegible]itution de McClellan est [illegible]té; il n'emploierait pas [illegible] Davis ou Robert Toombs [illegible]s violents que contre le [illegible]Laurel Hill. Qui mettrez-[illegible]? a-t-on demandé à M. [illegible]ont, a répondu le gouver[illegible]. Il a révélé ensuite que [illegible]ré pour toutes les éven[illegible]on état-major tout prêt et [illegible]ées demain en campagne. [illegible]-prague, du Rhode Island, [illegible]ut l'avis de son collègue [illegible]s, dont il est le fidèle sa[illegible]

[illegible]verneur de l'Ohio, s'est [illegible]une opinion contraire. Il [illegible]ence d'estimer peu judi[illegible] qu'on ferait de M. Pre[illegible]brillants succès dans le [illegible]hemandoah ont laissé une [illegible]sion de défiance dans son [illegible]ort de croire que, quand [illegible]l faut mettre le meilleur [illegible]e général possible à la [illegible]et non un brouillon ambi[illegible]a eu l'audace d'avancer, [illegible]le de M. Andrew, que, si [illegible] proposé était adopté, le [illegible]t en masse pour le répu[illegible]

[illegible] à peine fini de parler, [illegible]gouverneur de la Penn[illegible]pour le soutenir. Lui et [illegible]verneur du Maryland, [illegible]sans McClellan, la Penn[illegible]ravable. Mais qu'importe [illegible]Il est possible que Mc[illegible]utile, mais aujourd'hui [illegible]ment qu'il faut briser, [illegible]solitionistes n'en peuvent [illegible]aise. M. Fremont remplit [illegible]leur objet. Il est vrai [illegible]les fonds publics, il est [illegible]atif dans toutes ses ren[illegible]cements, il est vrai qu'il [illegible]ères princières et dédai[illegible]ennent peu au fils d'une [illegible]a vrai qu'il met sa vanité [illegible]sses du bien public, mais [illegible]Uic devient en lui un ambitieux qui aura besoin de se laisser mener, et ils le prôneront; ils espèrent en faire, selon le Brutus, au moins le Sylla de la république, Sylla au petit pied dont ils seront les ministres inspirateurs.

« Malgré tous les efforts des gouverneurs fanatiques, qui avaient récemment ébauché leurs plans à Providence, la majorité a décidé de ne pas demander à M. Lincoln la destitution de McClellan; mais on s'est accordé à approuver la proclamation présidentielle. M. Bradford a été chargé de porter au Président les vœux des gouverneurs pour « une conduite plus vigoureuse de la guerre et l'appel des réserves. »

Il est à croire que MM. Andrew, Sprague, Washburne et Cie feront des efforts personnels auprès du Président pour obtenir le rappel de McClellan, qui a la confiance de l'armée et du pays, et non la leur. Dans la voie où l'on entre, il n'a peut-être pas un rival à lui opposer. Mais, entre [illegible] Tod, Curtin et Bradford, ils seront [illegible] entendus. Il semble que leurs discours, qui n'auront sans doute pas d'effet, doivent simplement être une consolation pour le peuple des maux que font la passion et la force. Ils donnent l'idée de la justice, comme on a des portraits des personnes célèbres qu'on ne peut voir.

Du reste, la convention doit se réunir de nouveau à Washington, ce qui est une preuve que la fraction ultra des gouverneurs ne se tient pas pour battue par l'opposition de MM. Tod, Bradford et Curtin.

Plusieurs gouverneurs manquaient à la convention d'Altoona, entre autres M. Morgan, de New-York, qui a déclaré cette entrevue impolitique; comme il a envoyé proportionnellement plus de troupes que ses collègues des autres Etats, il n'a pas de leçons à recevoir d'eux, et il leur donne implicitement le conseil de servir le pays en l'imitant, au lieu de chercher à aigrir les esprits.

NOUVELLES GÉNÉRALES.

La convention républicaine de l'Etat de New-York a terminé ses travaux en une seule séance. Elle a choisi pour candidat au poste de gouverneur le général James S. Wadsworth, et à celui de lieutenant-gouverneur M. Lyman Tremaine, d'Albany. Elle a voté ensuite diverses résolutions approuvant la loi de confiscation, la proclamation du Président, la belle conduite de l'armée, etc., etc. Voilà pour la politique. Au point de vue de la phraséologie pittoresque et déclamatoire nous remarquons la résolution suivante:

« *Résolu* que notre jeune et libre république doit être orgueilleuse d'avoir pour ses soutiens les sauvages de l'Ouest, les rebelles du Sud, leurs soutiens et leurs défenseurs au Nord, et les despotes de l'Europe. »

Une compagnie pennsylvanienne a été prise tout entière par les confédérés sur la rive virginienne du Potomac.

— Nous recevons la lettre suivante, qui relève spirituellement une de ces révélations à grand effet qu'affectionne la presse new-yorkaise:

New-York, 24 septembre 1862.

Monsieur le rédacteur,

Permettez-moi d'appeler votre attention sur *une grande découverte*.

Times de 26 de 62

Herald de 26 de 62

The Governors' Meeting at Albany.

The meeting of Governors at Albany, for the purpose of consulting on the measures to be adopted for the defence of the country, has excited in some quarters the most violent condemnation. Charges of secret conspiracy to overthrow the National Government have been freely uttered by the sensational Press, while the most moderate view of the Press at large has been that measures unpalatable to the Administration were there to be rolled into pellets and forced down its reluctant throat. There was no ground, however, for any such apprehensions. That the meeting was probably ill-advised, and in all respects unfortunate, can hardly be doubted. There was too striking a resemblance between it and similar gatherings of State Right Governors in the South just before the rebellion broke out; and, indeed, the substance as well as the form of the thing smacked unpleasantly of that violent Anti-National creed which has set this hapless people by the ears. It must also occur to the most casual thinker that one of the blessings of our Constitution is that it furnishes the President with authentic advisers in the shape of a Senate and House of Representatives, who could be called to the council board at once if the emergency required it, and whose regular annual meeting is at worst only a few weeks off. For these reasons, it might seem safe to omit, at this moment, any irregular and officious tenders of advice.

But, with these exceptions, the gathering of the Governors was not utterly unpardonable. They have done or resolved nothing revolutionary, and, if they had, they would simply have exceeded their commissions, thereby becoming responsible in no pleasant wise to their constituents, and approaching the National Executive with no popular weight to balance their individual opinions. It is Mr. Andrews, or Seymour, or Washburne who speaks, the Governor is no Governor out of his State, or beyond the warrant of his office, without the support of the people who passed him in. To discuss the action these gentlemen took, or proposed to take, is not the business or the moment. It is enough to know that the whole affair was absurd, imprudent and reprehensible, but that it is also quite invisible.

a plot had been set on foot by the radicals of the North to abolish the Union, the constitution and negro slavery together, without regard to the legal, moral or social obligations in the way, or any disastrous consequences to the right cause from the execution of their desperate programme. Even the President himself, if he should continue to stand in their path must be swept away, and with him all the guarantees of law and public order.

That a revolutionary conspiracy has been organized for some time past at the North, under the denomination of the Republican party, is now placed beyond a doubt. Its Parisian agents are the lineal descendants of the rebel Roundheads in England who kept that country for forty years in one bloody and civil war. This treasonable conspiracy began in New England; but it has its ramifications in New York and various other Northern States, and some of its ruling politicians are to be always found at the national capital.

The first intimation we had of the existence of this secret organization was in the proclamation of Governor Andrew, of Massachusetts, in the early part of January last, when he refused to send the quota of troops required of his State by the President, unless they were employed for the purpose of abolishing slavery. Governor Andrew would not obey the call of the President in any other way. In other words, Governor Andrew would deliberately let the government of the United States be overthrown by the rebels at the South, unless he was commanded to submit to the dictation of the Boston Roundheads and proceed to make the abolition of slavery a military necessity. If successful, were to be the end and aim of the Boston Roundheads, and here was the key-note struck throughout the whole country from which it could not recover, in such a conspiracy.

The next evidence [illegible]

[illegible] army of forty thousand men to the [illegible] under the command of General Prentiss, [illegible] Governor of the New York State militia, [illegible] for that purpose, and also to [illegible] several other thousand [illegible] of [illegible] and revolutionary [illegible] the [illegible] of the radical Governors of Illinois, [illegible] a similar evidence as to the existence of a [illegible] conspiracy. Their object was [illegible] to prolong the war in order to make terms for themselves or their friends by secession, and at the same time to prevent the final establishment of the United States under color of law, permanent control of the Northern section by a fanatical faction which would compel all men to adopt their standard of morality and religion, like the tyrant Procrustes, who, if his victims were too long or too short for his bed, in order to reduce them to the dimensions of the bed on which he tortured them, or if they were too short, stretched them to the requisite length.

Upon one frivolous pretence or another the troops raised in several of the Northern States have not been sent forward by those Governors to Washington. In a single State ten thousand are said to be detained. The fact of the troops having been held back on this particular plea, when their presence in the field might have rendered the great battle of Manassas [illegible] plainly decisive in preventing the [illegible] rebel army [illegible]. Virginia, is very significant when coupled with another fact developed at Albany, that the radicals proposed to call upon the President to remove General McClellan from the command of the army of the Potomac, at the very last stage he had won the most brilliant victory of the war, and were only defeated in their attempt to carry this proposition by the threat of Governor Tod, of Ohio, that the people would rise en masse against them, and by the conservative course of Governor Curtin, of Pennsylvania, who supported General McClellan, and again by the rebuke of Governor Morgan, of New York, who declared [illegible] the Convention assembled that the loyal and patriotic men [illegible] the government was to send if men, as he did, New York having contributed more troops in proportion to its population than any other State, under the last two calls. The conspirators showed their teeth but, with the resolute bearing of the great States of New York, Pennsylvania and Ohio against the radicals of the New England States, what could they do? The population of the State of New York alone far exceeds their combined population.

Governor Morgan is right. There was no necessity for any convention. The President is made by the constitution Commander-in-Chief of the Army and Navy, and it is his duty [illegible] officers or others and to dismiss [illegible] unnecessary, expressly [illegible] Article I, section 9, declares that "no [illegible] shall, without the consent of Congress, [illegible] any agreement or compact with [illegible] and had the President sent a division of General McClellan's army to disperse the illegal gathering at the point of the bayonet, and sent the whole batch to the rightabout, he would not have transcended his duty. But the President circumvented them in another way. He took the rebel out of their sails by issuing his proclamation one day in advance of its coming. Had he not done so they would have demanded immediate and unconditional emancipation, just as they demanded the dismissal of McClellan, and the appointment of Hooker. The President in his proclamation [illegible] Had under the Pro[illegible] secession [illegible] published yesterday [illegible] radical Governors are all liable to be seized and sent to our Northern [illegible] as encouraging [illegible] rebellion, and [illegible] with [illegible] to the rebels [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER.

AN INTERESTING REPORT.

ANSWER OF PRESIDENT LINCOLN TO THE CHICAGO EMANCIPATIONISTS.

It has been previously announced in our columns that a formal Deputation from Chicago, representing the Christians of that city, waited upon President Lincoln on the 13th instant to press upon him the duty of issuing a proclamation of emancipation. The result of that interview was permitted to transpire at the time, but its details are now authentically communicated to the public in the shape of an Official Report, read at a meeting convened in Chicago on Saturday last to receive an account of the Deputation's conference with the President. The meeting in which the report was read was convened under the following call:

The committee appointed at the previous meetings in connexion with the memorial to the President on the subject of emancipation would invite the religious community, as before, to meet at Bryan Hall, Saturday evening, September 20th, at half-past seven o'clock, to hear the report of the delegation, (Rev. Messrs. Patton and Dempster,) who have just returned from an interview with the President. Let all who wish to know the views of the President attend.

GRANT GOODRICH, MARK SKINNER, WM. W. PATTON, J. M. WILSON, S. B. GOOKINS, T. M. EDDY, GEO. F. TIFFANY, NATHANIEL COLVER, WM. W. EVERTS, Committee.

At the appointed time and place a large audience was gathered.

Judge L. B. OTIS was appointed Chairman of the meeting, and prayer was offered by the Rev. Dr. BARTLETT.

At the conclusion of the prayer the Chairman announced that the committee were ready to make their report.

Rev. WM. W. PATTON then advanced and read to the audience the subjoined report of the committee's appeal to the President, and of his objections to their arguments in favor of the utterance of a proclamation of emancipation.

We copy the Report from the Chicago Tribune of Tuesday, the 23d instant.

EMANCIPATION MEMORIAL.—REPORT OF THE DELEGATION TO PRESIDENT LINCOLN.

The undersigned, appointed (with two other gentlemen who were unable to act) to present to President Lincoln the memorial in favor of national emancipation adopted by the public meeting of Christians of all denominations held in Bryan Hall, Chicago, on Sabbath evening, September 7th, 1862, would respectfully report:

We reached the city of Washington on Thursday morning, September 11th, but were delayed two days before arrangements could be made for a suitable interview with the President, which was at last accomplished through the kind services of Hon. Gideon Welles, Secretary of the Navy.

The President received us courteously, and gave the widest opportunity to discharge the duty assigned. He listened with fixed attention while the memorial was read by the chairman of the delegation, who added a few words to express the deep interest felt in the President by the religious community, as manifested in the many prayers offered in his behalf from the day of his election to the present hour, and to explain the pressure of feeling that caused those prayers to be followed by a memorial expressive of their solemn convictions of national duty and necessity. He observed that in doing this the memorialists believe that they discharge their solemn obligations as Christian citizens, which is all they seek, having no desire to dictate to their Chief Magistrate, who has his own responsibility to God, the nation, and the world. The time of presenting the memorial might seem inauspicious, in view of recent disasters, which make the authority of the Government in the Slave States less extensive and influential than before. But the memorialists believe these disasters to be tokens of Divine displeasure, calling for new and advanced action by the President in behalf of the country—such as would indicate national repentance for the sin of oppression; and he must see that if success in our military affairs were supposed to render such action unnecessary, it would be difficult to prevent the feeling, and perhaps the conviction, that the cause of the disasters was not sufficiently grievous to demand a remedy.

The delegation presented, [illegible] large lines, a memorial of similar import, drawn in German and signed by a number of our German citizens, [illegible] placed in their hands on leaving Boston.

After a moment's silence the President [illegible] as we waited upon him as a public necessity, as a [illegible] from a large body of the people, to learn his views [illegible] grave political and moral subject which is profoundly [illegible] tating the nation, we suppose the reply belongs as [illegible] ly to those whom we represented as to ourselves. [illegible] give it, therefore, with some degree of fullness, assuring [illegible] in substance, and often in the very words which fell [illegible] his lips. The President made his observations deliberately [illegible] and with well chosen language, speaking in an earnest and often solemn manner, as one impressed with the weight of the theme, yet at times making a characteristically shrewd remark with a pleasant air. He commenced by saying:

"The subject presented in the memorial is one upon which I have thought much for weeks past, and I may even say for months. I am approached with the most opposite opinions and advice, and that by religious men who are equally certain that they represent the Divine will. I am sure that either the one or the other class is mistaken in that belief, and perhaps in some respects both. I hope it will not be irreverent for me to say that if it is probable that God would reveal his will to others, on a point so connected with my duty, it might be supposed he would reveal it directly to me; for, unless I am more deceived in myself than I often am, it is my earnest desire to know the will of Providence in this matter. And *if I can learn what it is I will do it!* These are not, however, the days of miracles, and I suppose it will be granted that I am not to expect a direct revelation. I must study the plain physical facts of the case, ascertain what is possible and learn what appears to be wise and right. The subject is difficult, and good men do not agree. For instance, the other day four gentlemen of standing and intelligence (naming one or two of the number) from New York called as a delegation, on business connected with the war; but, before leaving, two of them earnestly beset me to proclaim general emancipation, upon which the other two at once attacked them? You know, also, that the last session of Congress had a decided majority of anti-slavery men, yet they could not unite on this policy. And the same is true of the religious people. Why, the rebel soldiers are praying with a great deal more earnestness, I fear, than our own troops, and expecting God to favor their side; for one of our soldiers, who had been taken prisoner, told Senator Wilson, a few days since, that he met with nothing so discouraging as the evident sincerity of those he was among in their prayers. But we will talk over the merits of the case.

"What *good* would a proclamation of emancipation from me do, especially as we are now situated? I do not want to issue a document that the whole world will see must necessarily be inoperative, like the Pope's bull against the comet! Would *my word* free the slaves, when I cannot even enforce the Constitution in the rebel States? Is there a single court, or magistrate, or individual that would be influenced by it there? And what reason is there to think it would have any greater effect upon the slaves than the late law of Congress, which I approved, and which offers protection and freedom to the slaves of rebel masters who come within our lines? Yet I cannot learn that that law has caused a single slave to come over to us. And suppose they could be induced by a proclamation of freedom from me to throw themselves upon us, *what should we do with them?* How can we feed and care for such a multitude? Gen. Butler wrote me a few days since that he was issuing more rations to the slaves who have rushed to him than to all the white troops under his command. They *eat*, and that is all, though it is true Gen. Butler is feeding the whites also by the thousand; for it nearly amounts to a famine there. If, now, the pressure of the war should call off our forces from New Orleans to defend some other point, what is to prevent the masters from reducing the blacks to slavery again; for I am told that whenever the rebels take any black prisoners, free or slave, they immediately auction them off! They did so with those they took from a boat that was aground in the Tennessee river a few days ago. And then *I am very ungenerously attacked for it!* For instance, when, after the late battles at [illegible] and near Buff Run, an expedition went out from Washington under a flag of truce to bury the dead and bring in the wounded, and the rebels seized the blacks who were along to help and sent them into slavery, Horace Greeley said in his paper that the Government would probably do nothing about it. What *could* I do? [Here your delegation suggested that this was a gross outrage on a flag of truce, which covers and protects all over which it waves, and that whatever he could do if *white* men had been similarly detained he could do in this case.]

"Now, then, tell me, if you please, what possible result of good would follow the issuing of such a proclamation as you desire? Understand, I raise no objections against it on legal or constitutional grounds; for, as commander-in-chief of the army and navy, in time of war, I suppose I have a right to take any measure which may best subdue the enemy. Nor do I urge objections of a moral nature, in view of possible consequences of insurrection and [illegible] scere at the South. I view the matter as a practical

[illegible] upon according to the advantages [illegible] vantages, I may refer to the suppression of the re[illegible]

Thus invited, your delegation very willingly made reply to the following effect; it being understood that a portion of the remarks were intermingled by the way of conversation with those of the President just given.

We observed (nothing new the President's ideas in order) that good men indeed differed in their opinions on this subject; nevertheless *the truth was somewhere*, and it was a matter of solemn moment for him to ascertain it; that we had not been so wanting in respect, alike to ourselves and to him, as to come a thousand miles to bring merely *our opinions* to be set over against the *opinion* of other parties; that the memorial contained facts, principles, and arguments which appealed to the intelligence of the President and to his faith in Divine Providence; that he could not deny that the Bible denounced oppression as one of the highest of crimes, and threatened Divine judgments against nations that practice it; that our country had been exceedingly guilty in this respect, both at the North and South; that our just punishment has come by a slaveholder's rebellion; that the virus of secession is found wherever the virus of slavery extends, and no farther; so that there is the amplest reason for expecting to avert Divine judgments by putting away the sin, and for hoping to remedy the national troubles by striking at their cause.

We observed, further, that we freely admitted the probability, and even the certainty, that God would reveal the path of duty to the President as well as to others, provided he sought to learn it in the appointed way; but, as according to his own remark, Providence wrought by means and not miraculously, it might be, God would use the suggestions and arguments of other minds to secure that result. We felt the deepest personal interest in the matter as of national concern, and would fain aid the thoughts of our President by communicating the convictions of the Christian community from which we came, with the ground upon which they were based.

That it was true he could not now enforce the Constitution at the South; but we could see in that fact no reason whatever for not proclaiming emancipation, but rather the contrary. The two appealed to different classes: the latter would aid, and in truth was necessary to re-establish the former; and the two could be made operative together as fast as our armies fought their way southward; while we had yet to hear that he proposed to abandon the Constitution because of the present difficulty of enforcing it.

As to the inability of Congress to agree on this policy at the late session, it was quite possible, in view of subsequent events, there might be more unanimity at another meeting. The members have met their constituents and learned of marvellous conversions to the wisdom of emancipation, especially since late reverses have awakened thought as to the extreme peril of the nation, and made bad men as well as good men realize that we have to deal with God in this matter. Men of the most opposite previous views were now uniting in calling for this measure.

That to proclaim emancipation would secure the sympathy of Europe and the whole civilized world, which now saw no other reason for the strife than national pride and ambition, an unwillingness to abridge our domain and power. No other step would be so potent to prevent foreign intervention.

Furthermore, it would send a thrill through the entire North, bring every patriotic heart, giving the people a glorious principle for which to suffer and to fight, and assuring them that the work was to be so thoroughly done as to leave our country free forever from danger and disgrace in this quarter.

We added, that when the proclamation should become widely known (as the law of Congress has *not* been) it would withdraw the slaves from the rebels, leaving them without laborers, and giving us *both laborers and soldiers*. That the difficulty experienced by Gen. Butler and other Generals arose from the fact that *half-way measures could never avail*. It is the inherent vice of half-way measures that they create as many difficulties as they remove. It is folly merely to receive and feed the slaves. They should be welcomed and fed, and then, according to Paul's doctrine, that they who eat must work, be made to labor and to fight for their liberty and ours. With such a policy the blacks would be no incumbrance and their rations no waste. In this respect we should follow the ancient maxim, and learn of the enemy. What the rebels most fear is what we should be most prompt to do; and what they most fear is evident from the hot haste with which, on the first day of the present session of the Rebel Congress, bills were introduced threatening terrible vengeance if we used the blacks in the war.

The President rejoined from time to time in about the terms:

"I admit that slavery is the root of the rebellion, or at least its *sine qua non*. The ambition of politicians may have instigated them to act, but they would have been impotent without slavery as their instrument. I will also concede that emancipation would help us in Europe, and convince them that we are incited by something more than ambition. I grant further that it would help *somewhat* at the North, though not so much, I fear, as you and those you represent imagine. Still, some additional strength would be added in that way to the war. And then unquestionably it would weaken the rebels by drawing off their laborers, which is of great importance. But I am not sure we could do much with the blacks. If we were to arm them, I fear that in a few weeks the arms would be in the hands of the rebels; and instead thus far we have

not had arms enough to supply our white troops. I am [illegible] question another thing, though it does not [illegible] commend: There are fifty thousand bayonets in the [illegible] ranks from the Border Slave States. It would be a [illegible] thing matter if, in consequence of a proclamation such as [illegible] you desire, they should go over to the rebels. I do not think they all would—not so many indeed as a year ago, or as six months ago—not so many to-day as yesterday. Every day increases their Union feeling. They are also getting their pride enlisted, and want to beat the rebels. Let me say one thing more: I think you should admit [illegible] we already have an important practical principle to rally and [illegible] people in the fact that constitutional government is [illegible] sake. This is a fundamental idea, going down about as deep as any thing."

We answered that, being fresh from the people, we were naturally more hopeful than himself as to the necessity and probable effect of such a proclamation. The value of constitutional government is indeed a grand idea for which to contend; but the people know that *nothing else has put* constitutional government *in danger but slavery*; that the toleration of that aristocratic and despotic element among our free institutions was the inconsistency that had nearly wrought our ruin and caused free government to appear a failure before the world, and therefore the people demand emancipation to preserve and perpetuate constitutional government. Our idea would thus be found to go deeper than this, and to be armed with corresponding power. ("Yes," interrupted Mr. Lincoln, "that is the true ground of our difficulties.") That a proclamation of general emancipation, "giving Liberty and Union" as the national watchword, would rouse the people and rally them to his support beyond any thing yet witnessed—appealing alike to conscience, sentiment, and hope. He must remember, too, that present manifestations are no index of what would then take place. If the leader will but utter a trumpet call the nation will respond with patriotic ardor. No one can tell the power of the right word from the right man to develop the latent fire and enthusiasm of the masses. ("I know it," exclaimed Mr. Lincoln.) That good sense must of course be exercised in drilling, arming, and using black as well as white troops to make them efficient; and that in a scarcity of arms it was at least worthy of inquiry whether it were not wise to place a portion of them in the hands of those nearest to the seat of the rebellion and able to strike the deadliest blow.

That in case of a proclamation of emancipation we had no fear of serious injury from the desertion of Border State troops. The danger was greatly diminished, as the President had admitted. But let the desertions be what they might, the increased spirit of the North would replace them two to one. One State alone, if necessary, would compensate the loss, were the whole 50,000 to join the enemy. The struggle has gone too far, and cost too much treasure and blood, to allow of a partial settlement. Let the line be drawn at the same time between freedom and slavery, and between loyalty and treason. The sooner we know who are our enemies the better.

In bringing our interview to a close, after an hour of earnest and frank discussion, of which the foregoing is a specimen, Mr. Lincoln remarked: "Do not misunderstand me, because I have mentioned these objections. They indicate the difficulties that have thus far prevented my action in some such way as you desire. I have not decided against a proclamation of liberty to the slaves, but hold the matter under advisement. And I can assure you that the subject is on my mind, by day and night, more than any other. Whatever shall appear to be God's will I will do. I trust that, in the freedom with which I have canvassed your views, I have not in any respect injured your feelings."

We assured him that he had not, and expressed our hope that in honest endeavors to express and defend our convictions we had not been wanting in due respect for our Chief Magistrate. Bidding him farewell, we commended him to the gracious guidance of God, having faith that if the memorial and our added interview had thrown into the trembling scales but a single grain of truth that might aid in the preponderance of justice and humanity, our mission would not prove to be in vain.

WM. W. PATTON,
JOHN DEMPSTER.

CHICAGO, (ILL.) SEPT. 21, 1862.

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sep 9

R. em 4 de Dez.º de 1862.

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Nº 21

Legação Imperial do Brasil nos Estados Unidos
Washington em 6 de Outubro de 1862.

Ao

Rj

Illmº e Exmº Snr.

§1 Nada de importante ou decisivo tem occorrido nas margens do Potomac superior depois de meu ultimo relatorio: os Confederados sob as ordens do General Lee, e os federaes sob as de M.Clellan, occupam, aquelles a margem direita do rio, estes a esquerda, vigiando-se e desafiando-se reciprocamente.

O Presidente fez uma prolongada visita aos Campos de batalha de Antietam e South Mountain, e recolheu-se hontem á capital.

No Kentucky tambem marcham os successos lentamente: os Confederados occupam a Frankfort e a Lexington, e ameaçam a Louisville.

Nessa cidade deo-se um escandalo que bem indica o gráo de desmoralisação que tem produzido a revolução americana. Dous Generaes federaes tiveram uma disputa entre si, um delles (o General Nelson) insultou a outro (o General Jefferson C. Davis), e este matou com um tiro de pistola ao primeiro que era seu superior!

De outro escandalo se teem tambem occupado os jornaes, mas esse é contestado. A recente captura

Ao Illmº e Exmº Snr. Marquez de Abrantes

de Harper's Ferry, por Jackson que alli fez mais de
trezentos prisioneiros, e tomou 80 canhões, e grande copia
de viveres e munições, é attribuida á traição do feroz
Miles, o qual não se póde justificar porque quando
já estava rendida a praça foi morto por uma bala
que se suppõe ter sido federal.

§ 2 Tenho a honra de remetter juntos dous
retalhos do World de 3 do corrente que teem interesse
na situação actual. O primeiro, marcado com a letra
A, contem a representação dirigida ao Presidente
pelos Governadores de Estados reunidos em Altoona,
e o segundo (letra B) contem um artigo editorial daquelle
jornal, que representa as ideas do partido democratico,
e parece confirmar o conceito de que esse partido não
está longe de inclinar-se para um arranjo amigavel
com o Sul, e que si não se pronuncia já abertamente,
é porque não crê chegado o momento. O periodico World,
successor do Courier and Enquirer com que ganhou
nome e posição Mr Webb, está hoje debaixo da direcção
de Mr Fernando Wood, ex-Mayor de Nova York, e um
dos principaes directores do partido democratico naquella
cidade. As duas fracções daquelle partido, conhecidas
pelo distinctivo de Tammany Hall e Mozart Hall
estão hoje reunidas e trabalhando de accôrdo.

§ 3 Remetto mais dous retalhos, um do mesmo
World de 3 do corrente, outro do Sunday Chronicle
de hontem que confirmam o que previ em officio anterior
sobre os effeitos da proclamação de 22 de Setembro.
Transcrevo o primeiro (letra C) um artigo do Times de
Londres, de 19 de Setembro, no qual a medida de
abolição é antecipadamente estigmatisada em termos
energicos; dá o segundo (letra D) a noticia de que no
Congresso Confederado foi ja feita uma proposta de
responder-se áquella proclamação com as medidas
de represalia que o Presidente julgar necessarias para
assegurar a sua retirada, ou impedir a sua execução.
Essas medidas são arrorar a bandeira negra, e
sujeitar os prisioneiros de guerra a serem passados
pelas armas. Si a tal extremo chegarem as cousas,
esperemos ao menos que dahi surja uma mediação
europea justificada pelos sentimentos de humanidade,
que venha produzir nos Estados Unidos o mesmo
effeito que nas guerras civis de Hespanha produzio
a mediação de Inglaterra.

Digne-se V. Ex.ª aceitar os reiterados
protestos do meu profundo respeito e alta consideração.

Miguel Maria Lisboa



A

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, October 2.

ADDRESS OF THE GOVERNORS TO THE PRESIDENT.

The following is a copy of the address to the President of the United States adopted at a meeting of the governors of the loyal [illegible] held to take measures for the more active support of the government, at Altoona, Pennsylvania, on the 24th day of September, 1862:

After nearly one year and a half spent in contest with an armed and gigantic rebellion against the national government of the United States, the duty and purpose of the loyal states and people constitute, and must always remain, as they were at its origin, namely: to restore and perpetuate the authority of this government, and the life of the nation, no matter what consequences are involved in our fidelity. Nevertheless this work of restoring the republic, preserving the institutions of democratic liberty and justifying the hopes and toils of our fathers, shall not fail to be performed, and we pledge without hesitation to the President of the United States the most loyal and cordial support hereafter, as heretofore, in the exercise of the [illegible] powers of his great office. We recognize in the commander-in-chief of the army and navy of the United States, the army and navy of the United States, the army and and constitutional head, whose rightful authority and power, as well as the constitutional powers of Congress must be vigorously and religiously guarded and preserved, as the condition on which alone our form of government, and the constitutional rights and liberties of the people thereunder can be saved from the wreck of states or from the gulf of despotism. In submission to the laws which may have been or which may be duly enacted, and to the lawful orders of the President, acted, and to the lawful orders of the President, co-operating always in our own spheres in the national government, we mean to continue in the most vigorous exercise of all our lawful and proper powers, contending against treason, rebellion, and the public enemies, and whether in public life or in the private station and portion of the arms of the Union shall perish upon its conquer, until final victory shall plant its standard, or the rebel foe shall plead unconditional submission, for the rebel foe shall plead unconditional submission, for the conviction distinct, rightful, and unconditional submission, for the conviction that an army of reserve ought until the war shall end to be kept constantly at home, and regularly armed, equipped and trained for service. We especially urge the necessity of for emergencies, we especially urge the necessity of to call for such a force [illegible] to meet any service of such [illegible] the quota of [illegible] to the requisitions already made for volunteers and for militia. We believe that this would be a measure of mature prudence, while it would greatly promote the military education of the people. We call with [illegible] and encouraged hope the practical [illegible] and encouraged on the part of all per-

SOUTHERN NEWS

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2ª Idencial

Washington em 6 de Outubro de 1862

Illmo Exmo Snr. Marquez

Não será difficil a V. Exª o julgar da pena que me causa o ter de dirigir-lhe o officio reservadissimo que com esta váe, principalmente por ter elle referencia a uma pessôa que aqui se me apresentou recommendado por amigos a quem tanto respeito, como V. Exª e o Snr. Visconde de Maranguápe. Mas V. Exª é antigo homem de Estado, e é chefe de familia; e eu appello com confiança pára os seus sentimentos, certo de que me fará justiça. Não querendo crear embaraços a V. Exª, não reclamo providencia alguma, e só sim que se digne approvar o expediente que adoptei

Eu não sei ainda quando a revolução me permittirá aproveitar minha licença; mas é provavel que antes disso tenha resposta de V. Exª a meu officio de hoje, e acrescentarei

Illmo Exmo Sr. Marquez de Abrantes
&c &c &c

com algum detalhe as discussões que entre nós teem havido em consequencia de acumular aquelle Secretario o emprego de correspondente regular e assalariado, de um jornal dessa Côrte

Logo que aqui chegou o Sr. Alencar —

Illmo Exmo Snr. Marquez de Abrantes
&c &c &c

1ª

apenas que si o Snr Alencar aquitiver de ficar como Encarregado de Negocios Interino, mais que nunca me parece que convem que abra mão do seu emprego de Correspondente do Jornal, para evitar o risco de offender a excessiva susceptibilidade de Mr Seward onde excitar o prurito de chercher querelle de Mr Webb.

Permitta V. Ex.ª que eu lhe reitere os protestos do profundo acatamento com que tenho a honra de ser

De V. Ex.ª

respeitador, amº e Cr.º m.to obg.do

M. M. Lisbôa

P. S. Para que V. Ex.ª possa, si o preferir, tomar a respeito do meu officio alguma providencia extra official conciliatoria, disporei que lhe seja entregue um mão, para que delle faça o uso que quiser.

afiguras a sua retirada, e impedir o seu reconhecimento.
Estas medidas são arrojar a bandeira negra, e
sujeitar os prisioneiros de guerra a serem passados
pelas armas. Se a tal extremo chegarem as cousas!
esperemos ao menos que dahi surja uma mediação
europea justificada pelos sentimentos de humanidade
que tenha produzido nos Estados Unidos o mesmo
effeito que nas guerras civis de Hespanha produzio
a mediação de Inglaterra.

Digne-se V. Ex.ª aceitar as reiteradas
protestos do mais profundo respeito e alta consideração.

M. Guedes Maria Lisboa

A

...S FROM WASHINGTON

WASHINGTON, October 3.

...NCE OF THE GOVERNORS TO THE PRESIDENT.

The following is a copy of the address to the President of the United States adopted at a meeting of the governors of the loyal States, held to take measures for the more active support of the government, at Altoona, Pennsylvania, on the 26th day of September, 1863:

After nearly one year and a half spent in contest with an armed and gigantic rebellion against the national government, of the United States, the duty and the purpose of the loyal states and people continue, and must always remain, as they were at its origin, namely: to restore and perpetuate the authority of this government, and the life of the nation, no matter what consequences are involved in our fidelity. Nevertheless this work of restoring the republic, preserving the institutions of democratic liberty and justifying the hopes and toils of our fathers, shall not fail to be performed, and we pledge without hesitation to the President support hereafter, as heretofore, to the exercise of his great office. We recognize in the commander-in-chief, magistrate of the nation, army and navy of the United States, the civil and constitutional head, whose rights and powers as well as the constitutional powers of Congress must be vigorously and religiously guarded and preserved, as the conditions on which alone our form of government, and the constitutional rights and liberties of the people themselves can be saved from the wreck of misrule or from the gulf of despotism. In submission to the laws which may have been or which may be duly enacted, and to the lawful orders of the President, co-operating always in our own spheres in the national government, we mean to continue in the most vigorous exercise of all our lawful and proper powers, contending against treason, rebellion, and the public enemies, and whether in public life or in the private station supporting the arms of the Union until its cause shall conquer, until final victory shall perch upon its standard, or the rebel foe shall yield a truthful, faithful, and unconditional submission, and impressed in the conviction that an army of reserve ought until the war shall end to be kept constantly on foot, to be raised, armed, equipped and trained at home, and ready for emergencies, we respectfully ask the President to call for such a force of volunteers for one year's service of not less than one hundred thousand in the aggregate, the quota of each state to be raised after it shall have filled its quota of the requisitions already made for volunteers and for militia. We believe that this would be a measure of military prudence, while it would greatly promote the military education of the people. We hail with heartfelt gratitude and encouraged hope the proclamations of the President, issued on the 22d day of September, declaring emancipated from their bondage all persons held to service or labor as slaves in rebel states where rebellion shall last until the first day of January ensuing. The right of any person to retain authority to compel any portion of the subjects of the national government to rebel against it or to maintain its enemies, implies in those who allowed the possession of such authority the right to retain themselves, and therefore the right to establish martial law or military government in a state or territory in rebellion implies the right and the duty of the government to liberate the minds of all men living therein by appropriate proclamations and assurances of protection, in order that all who are capable intellectually and morally of loyalty and obedience, may not be forced into treason, as the willing tool of rebellious traitors. To have continued to maintain the most efficient cause, support, and ministry of the rebellion, would have been, in our judgment, unjust to the loyal people, whose blood, treasure and lives are made a willing sacrifice on the altar of patriotism, would have descended against the wife who is compelled to surrender her husband against the parent who is to surrender his child to the hardships of the camp and the perils of battles, and in favor of rebel masters being permitted to retain their slaves. It would have been a final decision alike against humanity, justice, the rights and dignity of the government, and against a sound and wise national policy. The decision of the President to strike at the root of the rebellion will lend new vigor to the efforts and new life and hope to the hearts of the people. Cordially tendering to the President our respectful assurances of personal and official confidence, we trust and believe that the policy now inaugurated will be rewarded with success, will give speedy and triumphant victories over our enemies, and secure to this nation and this people the blessing and favor of Almighty God. We believe that the blood of the heroes who have already fallen, and those who may yet give up their lives to their country, will not have been shed in vain. The splendid valor of our soldiers, their patient endurance, their manly patriotism, and their devotion to duty, demand from us and from all their country, and from the world, the most profound gratitude, and the pledge of our continued confidence and support. A just regard for those brave men, who have contributed to place in the field, and for the importance of the address which may lawfully pertain to be heretofore, has called us into friendly conference. And now presenting to our chief magistrate this testimonial of our fellowship, we devote ourselves to our country's service, and we will surround the President in our constant support, trusting that the fidelity and zeal of the loyal states and people will always assure him that he will be constantly sustained in pursuing with vigor this war for the preservation of the national life and the hopes of humanity.

(Signed) A. G. CURTIN,
SOLOMON A. ANDREW,
RICHARD YATES,
ISRAEL WASHBURNE, Jr.,
EDWARD SALOMON,
SAMUEL J. KIRKWOOD,
O. P. MORTON,
(by D. G. Rose, his representative,)
WM. SPRAGUE,
F. H. PIERPONT,
DAVID TOD,
J. S. PERRY,
AUSTIN BLAIR.

THE LOYAL GOVERNORS.

The *Star* of this evening states that the governors lately here are understood to have virtually assumed the right not only to assign troops, but in more than one instance the generals in way of insisting vehemently that one should have this command and another that command, and that others should be removed from their command. The address of the governors to the President, is said to have been written by Governor Andrew, of Massachusetts.

B

...E WORLD, NEW-YORK.

...retrieve its losses. Persons who desire like the newspaper may order the novel with a certainty of getting the worth of their money.

"OUR PROFOUNDEST PERIL."

We do not, in every particular, indorse the following extract from an editorial article published about a month ago in the *Tribune*, but we cannot controvert the correctness of its fundamental conception. Invaluable as is the Union, mere territorial magnitude is not its chief advantage. Russia may rival in extent of territory, but though that great empire should exist for a thousand years her example will contribute nothing to the political amelioration of mankind. If the thirteen states which originally formed the Union had never received any accession [illegible] given promise that they would exist for a thousand years as a beacon of liberty, a protest against despotism, and a demonstration of the fitness of man for self-government, the Union would not have failed to be one of the most fruitful and beneficent facts in the history of the human race. Free institutions are the main advantage; great territorial extent is important chiefly as a guarantee against interference with the experiment from abroad, and against the despotic tendencies consequent on the necessity of keeping up large military establishments for defense against hostile neighbors on this continent. The things to be most jealously guarded are the constitutional safeguards of liberty. A great consolidated despotism is what our forefathers never bargained for, and what their sons, if true to their principles, will never accept. If the arbitrary acts so justly reprobated in the following extract were as unnecessary as the *Tribune* regards them, the day of reckoning which it predicts will no doubt come. The people will then be of opinion that acts so contrary to the spirit of our institutions were wholly inexcusable, except in cases where their necessity was so manifest that no candid man could dispute it.

But even dismemberment, through the triumph of the confederate traitors, is not our chief peril. That the confederate traitors, failing to secure independence, or consenting to submit to a reconstruction of the Union on the old or on some new basis, should scorn such a reward, as too little for their ambition, and happily adorn such read, as too little for their ambition, and happily adorn such read, as too little for their ambition, and happily adorn such read

LATE SOUTHERN NEWS.

THE PROPOSED RETALIATORY MEASURES.

Richmond papers to Saturday last, the 4th instant, received by the Baltimore American, contain three several propositions which have been reported to the Confederate Senate, by its Committee on the Judiciary, as measures of retaliation against the armies and loyal people of the United States on account of the late emancipation proclamation of the President. These propositions were submitted to the Senate on Wednesday, the 1st instant, and will most probably be considered in secret session, which is the usual way of transacting business in the Confederate Congress. We insert below the different propositions, omitting the long preambles which are prefixed to two of them.

The bill of the majority was presented by Mr. SEMMES, who said it was concurred in by the members of the committee generally. The bill of the minority was presented by Mr. PHELAN. The third bill was submitted by Mr. HILL, a member of the committee, who stated that "he considered the proclamation of the President of the United States as a mere *brutum fulmen*, of no practical effect, and he doubted whether it was necessary to notice it at all." Mr. CLARK, who offered the fourth bill, does not appear to have been a member of the committee. The act of Congress referred to in the first of these bills is the act under which the President's proclamation was issued.

THE BILL OF THE MAJORITY.

1. That on and after the 1st day of January, 1863, all commissioned and non-commissioned officers of the enemy, except as hereinafter mentioned, when captured, shall be imprisoned at hard labor, or otherwise put at hard labor, until the termination of the war, or until the repeal of the act of the Congress of the United States hereinbefore recited, and until otherwise determined by the President.

2. Every white person who shall act as a commissioned or non-commissioned officer, commanding negroes or mulattoes against the Confederate States, or who shall arm, organize, train, or prepare negroes or mulattoes for military service, or aid them in any military enterprise against the Confederate States, shall, if captured, suffer death.

3. Every commissioned or non-commissioned officer of the enemy who shall incite slaves to rebellion or pretend to give them freedom under the aforementioned act of Congress and proclamation, by abducting them or causing them to be abducted, or inducing them to abscond, shall, if captured, suffer death.

4. That every person charged with an offence under this act shall be tried by such military court as the President shall direct, and after conviction the President may commute the punishment or pardon unconditionally or on such terms as he may see it.

5. That the President is hereby authorized to resort to such other retaliatory measures as in his judgment may be best calculated to repress the atrocities of the enemy.

BILL OF THE MINORITY.

That from this day forth all rules of civilized warfare should be disregarded in the future defence of our country and our liberty and our lives, against the fell design now openly avowed by the Government of the United States, to annihilate or enslave us, and that a war of extermination should hence forth be waged against every invader whose hostile foot shall cross the borders of these Confederate States.

BY MR. HILL, A MEMBER OF THE COMMITTEE.

1. That if any person, singly or in organized bodies, shall, under the pretence of waging war, kill or maim, or in anywise injure the person of any unarmed citizen of the Confederate States, or shall destroy or seize or damage the property, or invade the house or domicil, or insult the family of such unarmed citizen, or shall persuade or force any slave to abandon his owner, or shall by word or act counsel or incite to servile insurrection within the limits of the Confederate States—all such persons, if captured by the forces of the Confederate States, shall be treated as criminals and not as prisoners of war, and shall be tried by a military court, and, on conviction, suffer death.

2. That every person proceeding to be a soldier or officer of the United States who shall be captured on the soil of the Confederate States after the 1st day of January, 1863, shall be presumed to have entered the territory of the Confederate States with intent to incite insurrection and shot murder, and, unless satisfactory proof be adduced to the contrary before the military court before which the trial shall be had, shall suffer death. This section shall continue in force until the proclamation issued by Abraham Lincoln, dated at Washington on the 22d of September, 1862, shall be rescinded, and the policy therein announced shall be abandoned, and no longer.

BY A MEMBER OF THE SENATE.

That it is the duty of the Government and people to recognise the Government of the United States, and such of the people therein as adhere to such Government and countenance the brutal policy thereof, in the character in which they have elected to assume—that of a savage, freebooter, and barbarous foe; and that in the future conduct of this war it is the duty of the Government of the Confederate States neither to ask quarter for its soldiers nor extend it to the enemy until an awakened or corrected sense of decency and humanity or the sting of retaliation shall have impelled our enemies to adopt or practice the usages of war which prevail among Christian and civilized nations.

On motion of Mr. SEMMES these propositions were ordered to be printed and made the special for Thursday, the 23d instant. They were then taken up and transferred to the secret calendar.

C.

NEWS FROM EUROPE.

Arrival of the Europa's Mails.

The mails by the steamer Europa, which left Liverpool Sept. 20th, via Queenstown the 21st reached this city last evening. We make the following extracts from our foreign files, which, by the way, contains no later news from America than those received night before last by the Asia.

THE THUNDERER ON AMERICAN AFFAIRS.

As every succeeding week has made it more evident that the northern armies will be unable to subdue the Confederate states, one counsel has been more and more pertinaciously urged on Mr. Lincoln by a desperate faction at the north and their allies on this side of the ocean. As the invasion of the southern territory by an army of 600,000 men, the blockade and attempted destruction of southern harbors, the occupation of southern towns with a rule of singular barbarity and insolence, the ravaging of large districts either by the connivance or under the direct orders of the federal commanders, have all failed to achieve the subjection of the seceding states, it is demanded that the federal government shall raise the negro population of the South against the whites, as a means of turning the tide of war. Having seen every opinion and every prediction of their own falsified, the partisans of this miserable war are compelled to admit that their only hope lies in exciting a servile insurrection which may hamper their enemies by bringing devastation into every southern home.

The slave insurrection which the federals and their European admirers wish to excite would, if successful, be, without a doubt, the ruin, not only of the white population of the South, but of the negroes themselves. Slaughtered and slaughtering, they would wage for months and years a war of extermination with the whites, and all traces of civilization would disappear over great regions of the South; and in places where the negro race is numerous, as in parts of South Carolina, Georgia, and Louisiana, we may conceive it possible that they would extirpate the white population as completely as in St. Domingo. The women and children and the elder men who remain in the cotton districts would either perish or have to flee into the larger towns, where the ruling race might make a stand. But it is only in such thickly slave-filled districts that there would be any chance of a result so completely in accordance with the Northern hopes. In nearly all the States the negroes form a minority of the population, and, though the flower of the white race has gone to the war, there would be enough left at home to take deadly vengeance on the unarmed and unskilful blacks. It is beyond the shadow of a doubt that the first result of any serious attempt at insurrection on the part of the negroes would be the destruction of thousands of the unfortunate creatures at the hands of the whites. In the border states, where the negroes would be most acted upon by northern emissaries, but where they are few in number in comparison with the whites, they would most assuredly be exterminated in every spot where they attempted a rising. For the federals to endeavor to supplement their beaten armies by gangs of plundering negroes would only be to expose their ignorant and deluded allies to the worst of fates. A general revolt of the slaves would end only in their destruction where they are weak, and their return to a state of savagery wherever they won the country for themselves.

But who are the men who advise the commission of this great crime—who would raise up against their own estranged brethren a population whom they believe to be ready to carry on the most horrible of wars? They are the people of the northern states, whose President has told a negro deputation that the African race cannot be permitted even to live intermingled with his own. They are the people of Illinois, who will not permit a man with a drop of colored blood in his veins to enter their state. They are the politicians, who are for deporting whole populations of free negroes to the most pestilential regions about the Isthmus, on the ground that white men feel an unconquerable and invincible antipathy to the mere presence of black men among them. If the federals loved the negro, believed in the negro, or had any intention of helping him, raising him, and making him an equal, or even an humble friend, there might be some excuse for the proposed policy. But it is well known that the hatred and contempt of the North towards the negro race has increased till it has become a kind of lunacy. The federals would raise the negroes against their masters merely as they would let loose wild beasts on those they wished to destroy. In their frenzy they do not look to the future, or ask themselves what is to be the destiny of the country when the slaves are dominant. All they look to is the immediate success; and, provided the Southern army is weakened by having to detach forces to watch the manners of the white families, the desire of the North is accomplished.

Those who employed the Red Indians in former wars have been justly condemned; yet the Indians were levied to fight against an enemy in arms, and not to murder the weak and the aged. If they committed atrocities it was from their own savage nature. But here we have a scheme for subjecting an Anglo-Saxon people to horrors equalled only by those which fell upon the English in India five years ago. The idea of the Republicans is to organize a series of Cawnpores as a legitimate device of warfare. We are happy to believe that in this matter they are reckoning without any real knowledge of the race which they would make their instrument. Enough has appeared to convince observant persons that the negroes are attached to the white race, and that, though individuals may occasionally suffer under the tyranny of a master and resent it, yet as a body they bear no hatred to the whites. The history of the war shows this, and the excessive confidence of the confederates proves that they were aware how much they could trust their negroes. All through the contest these have been working cheerfully, and wherever they have been brought in contact with the federals it has only been to show their good will to the Confederate cause. The negro thinks as much of his state as the white man, and the complete ignorance of their enemy's movements in which the federal commanders have been kept is a proof that the colored people have remained throughout true to their own section of the Union. Indeed, it is difficult to see that any proclamation of a besieged or fugitive President can have greater effect than the inducements given to revolt by such generals as Hunter and Phelps. The occupation of the district of Beaufort, the most thickly populated with slaves in the whole South, has produced no social effect. It is conceded that the negroes have shown on all occasions dislike to the invaders and indifference to their promises. We may trust, then, that President Lincoln will refrain from an act which will be at once a crime and a blunder—an act which will in no way advance the federal cause, while it will deepen and make eternal the hatred between the two republics, and perhaps lead to some frightful retaliation on the multitudes of northern prisoners who have fallen into the hands of the confederates.

D.

LATEST FROM THE SOUTH.

Threats of Retaliation for Lincoln's Proclamation.

In the rebel Senate, on the 20th of September, Mr. Semmes, of Louisiana, submitted the following resolution:

Resolved, by the Congress of the Confederate States, that the proclamation of Abraham Lincoln, President of the United States of America, issued at the city of Washington, in the year 1862, wherein he declares "that on the 1st day of January, in the year of our Lord, 1863, all persons held as slaves in any State or designated parts of a State whereof the people shall be in rebellion against the United States, shall be thenceforth and forever free," is levelled against the citizens of the Confederate States, and as such is a gross violation of the usages of civilized warfare, an outrage on the rights of private property, and an invitation to an atrocious servile war, and therefore should be held up to the execration of mankind and counteracted by such severe retaliatory measures as, in the judgment of the President, may be best calculated to secure its withdrawal or arrest its execution.

After debate it was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

The Richmond *Dispatch* thinks "that the proclamation itself does not in the least alter the character of the war, as it has been an abolition contest from the beginning: the Yankees have stolen and set free all the negroes who were willing to go wherever their soldiers had possession of the country." The Richmond *Enquirer* has a rabid, frothy editorial on the proclamation. [illegible] south." It styles President Lincoln "a savage, and the very ignorance which drives him to his own destruction stimulates him to the darkest excesses." It then compares the scenes to be enacted under the proclamation with the Nat Turner massacre in 1831. The *Enquirer* says:—"It is one of the means which the most odious highwayman should shudder to employ." The article closes:—"The fiend's new programme will, necessarily, destroy all terms between us. The next campaign will be a tremendous one, both for the character and magnitude of the battles. Let our soldiers prepare the whole strength of our people for such a tremendous shock."

Recd. em 12 de Dezbr. 1862 Indice N.º 29.

1ª Secção N. 21. Washington 1862

Resumo das Noticias politicas.

Reservadissimo

Legação Imperial do Brasil nos Estados Unidos
Washington em 6 de Outubro de 1862

Illmo e Exmo Snr

É extremamente penoso para mim o dever em que hoje me encontro, de dar execução ao artigo 90 do Regimento das Legações mandado executar pelo Decreto Imperial de 15 de Maio de 1834; mas a responsabilidade que sobre mim pesa como chefe desta Legação, e o temor de que meu silencio, sanccionando a continuação de um estado de cousas que julgo perigoso, contribua para futuras discussões desagradaveis ao Governo, me obrigam a não guardar por mais tempo o silencio.

Para expôr a V. Exª os motivos porque penso que a circumspecção do Secretario desta Legação não justifica a confiança do Governo, e que por conseguinte não me é possivel; sem compromettimento para mim e perigo para o serviço publico, inicial-o devidamente nos negocios da Legação, peço venia para referir com algum detalhe as discussões que entre nós teem havido em consequencia de acumular aquelle Secretario o emprego de correspondente regular e assalariado, de um jornal dessa Côrte.

Logo que aqui chegou o Sr. Alencar —

Illmo e Exmo Snr Marquez de Abrantes

— na mesma noite — manifestou-me que
vinha tambem encarregado da correspon-
dencia do Jornal do Commercio, e foi acto con-
tinuo declarando que tinha para isso licen=
ça do Snr. Ministro de Negocios Estrangeiros
A' vista desta declaração, e cumprindo-me
dar o exemplo da subordinação, não julguei
que devia logo pôr-lhe difficuldades, e resolvi
esperar, para ver si na pratica não se davam
os inconvenientes que eu antecipava, do du-
plo emprego. Observei-lhe não obstante
que era bem entendido que para a sua
correspondencia não se deveria elle servir
de noticias adqueridas em sua qualidade
de Secretario de Legação. Começou elle por
tanto a escrever para o Jornal sem que eu
jamais soubesse o que escrevia, até que uma
manhan, referindo-se a nota do Sr. Taques
relativa ao Sumter, annexa ao Despacho Reserva-
do No. 1 de 24 de Janeiro passado, desse-me que
ja tinha alludido na sua correspondencia
para o Jornal á dita nota, estranhando
que não se desse no Brasil a taes documen=
tos sufficiente publicidade. Sorprehendendo-
-me esta confissão, manifestei-lhe que
eu não julgava regular que elle se servisse
para o Jornal de uma nota annexa a
despacho reservado, e que o nosso Governo ain-
da então não tinha mandado publicar,
tanto mais quanto que eu estava em mi-
nhas conferencias com Mr. Seward espri-

tando occasião de ver si era possivel conse-
guir que elle retirasse a violenta nota de
Mr. Webb, de que a do Snr. Taques era resposta,
o que seria impossivel depois de publicada
qualquer das duas. O Snr. Alencar recalci=
trou, e não se deo por convencido da justiça
da minha observação; e eu não quiz insistir
por conhecer a sua exagerada susceptibilidade,
e me parecer que era prudente esperar por
novos factos em que fundasse minhas ob=
jecções. Advirto que nunca vi no Jornal a
publicação de que elle me fallou; mas não
é isso estranho, porque, si elle com effeito pra-
ticou aquillo que me disse ter praticado — si
não se arrependeo á vista do que eu lhe expus
—, póde sua correspondencia ter visto a luz
em alguns dos muitos numeros do Jornal
que me faltam na collecção que dessa côrte
me é remettida.

Pouco tempo depois tive conhecimento
de que Mr. Seward se queixara em uma nota
muito azeda de que o Snr. Simão Camacho,
negociante e consul de Venezuela em Nova York,
escrevesse anonymamente para o Diario de la Marina da
Havana, de que é correspondente, dando noticias da guerra civil em
um sentido que mostrava sua hostilidade
para com o Governo Federal. Mr. Seward ame-
açava retirar o Exequatur a Camacho, si elle
não desse explicações satisfactorias; e foi
preciso que o Sr. Barreda, Ministro do Perú,
interviesse no assumpto e desse explicações,
para que o Secretario de Estado que tem por
elle

elle
considerações pessoaes, consentio em re-
tirar sua nota.

Esperando que este precedente lhe
fizesse impressão, ou pelo menos o cohi-
besse e moderasse, communiquei-o ao
Snr Alencar, o que elle me agradeceo.
Não fiz porem commentario algum
por não querer ferir susceptibilidades.

Não se passou muito tempo sem
que outro facto se désse que me pareceo
estranho: o proprio Snr Alencar veio mos-
trar em minha casa um retalho do
Jornal em que descrevendo um jantar
a que fôra convidado pelo Ministro de
Hespanha, fazia figurar a Lord Lyons
dormitando em uma poltrona no
meio de senhoras. Julguei inconveni-
ente que um membro do corpo diplo-
matico que como tal é convidado por
um Ministro estrangeiro, se divirta, de
certo modo ridiculise, ou manipúle a
uma pessôa respeitavel e seria que en-
contra na sociedade onde é acolhido com
benevolencia; mas desejoso de evitar con-
flictos, tive a longanimidade de nada
dizer-lhe então.

Pouco depois li com desgosto duas
novas provas de falta de circumspecção
ou de tacto, que me impellirão a re-
flectir si me era permittido callar-me
por mais tempo. Uma dellas Vra. per-
mittirá que apenas mencione de pas-
sagem e não desenvolva, porque refere-se
a um delicado assumpto da minha fami-
lia, a que prematuramente e sem autori-
sação foi a correspondencia do Jornal uma
allusão que me desgostou e comprometteo.
Outro é o paragrapho da correspondencia
datada de Washington em 23 de Abril que diz:
"O Paraense ainda por cá não surgio; não ha re-
"ceio de que o Sumter lhe tenha embargado a
"passagem, porque o Corsario é nosso amigalhão"

Havendo-me o Snr Alencar pedido licença,
quando eu tive conhecimento depois, para ir
passar algum tempo em New Port, não lhe quiz
tocar no assumpto senão depois da sua volta,
para bem reflectir no passo importante que
ia dar.

Posteriormente ao seu regresso outra pu-
blicação chegou ao meu conhecimento, que
encheo-me a medida da tolerancia. Falla
do paragrapho da correspondencia de 8 de
Julho, publicada no Jornal de 22 de Agosto,
em que de envolta com noticias da guerra
(algumas inexactas outras exageradas) que
si constar a Mr Seward ou a Mr Webb que
partem de um empregado de confiança do
governo, não poderão deixar de causar
estranheza, a linguagem e as sympathias
dos representantes das potencias europeas
em Washington são indicadas como favore-
cendo os insurgentes e precipitando o
proximo reconhecimento da Confede-
ração do Sul. Para dar a Vra uma idéa

do quanto uma tal aseveração partindo de um empregado que como tal tem accesso á sociedade diplomatica, póde, si fôr contecida, dar logar a queixas e protestos, devo accrescentar que entre os agentes diplomaticos europeos ha seis que não teem sympathia alguma pelo sul, e são: o Barão de Gerolt, de Prussia; o S. Bertinatti, da Italia; o Snr. Hulsemann, de Austria; e os Snrs. Schleiden e Rösing, de Bremen; e o Snr. Barreda, do Perú. Varios outros, como Lord Lyons, M. de Limburg, o Conde Piper, e o Consul de Rassloff, são homens circumspectos e reservados, que não manifestam suas opiniões politicas; de maneira que os representantes de potencias europeas que se póde dizer que sympathisam com o Sul, são 4 ou 5 os quaes teem bom cuidado de fallar e de obrar de modo, que a administração não tenha motivos ostensivos de queixa. O como todos elles, e principalmente os nominalmente mencionados, acabam o testemunho publico de um seu collega que os qualifica de favorecedores do Sul, é facil imaginar-se.

No dia 29 de setembro passado, devendo eu ausentar-me por alguns dias para a Nova York, pedi ao Snr. Alencar que subisse ao meu gabinete, e, sentados ambos nós, fiz-lhe a seguinte manifestação.

Recordei-lhe o que me havia communicado logo á sua chegada sobre a correspondencia do Jornal do Commercio; e pedi-lhe que me explicasse que especie de licença era a que tinha do Ministro de Negocios Estrangeiros — si era absoluta ou relativa — si o Ministro lhe tinha dito que podia acumular os dous empregos, ou simplesmente que si o Chefe da Legação não se oppuzesse á acumulação, elle não se oppoz tambem. Concluindo que eu precisava saber isso, porque si a licença era dependente do meu modo de ver a questão, eu queria, para ser franco com elle e para que nos entendessemos claramente, declarar-lhe que a experiencia de mais de dez mezes me convencia de que o emprego de correspondente regular e remunerado, de um jornal não era, nas actuaes circumstancias politicas dos Estados Unidos, compativel com o de Secretario de Legação; que si pelo contrario a licença era absoluta, eu queria reflectir sobre os meios de acautelar-me contra os inconvenientes que della podiam resultar.

Em vez de receber esta advertencia com docilidade, e de corresponder á moderação com que no fundo e na forma lh'a fiz, o Secretario da Legação mostrou-se extremamente offendido com ella, — e extremamente queixar em termos e multiplicou suas queixas em termos cujo alcance nem sempre comprehendi, nos quaes sobresahiam as seguintes phrases: que eu não tinha direito de submettel-o a um interrogatorio; que o que eu acabava de dizer equivalia a accusal-o de poucadade

circumspecção, o que era offender o seu amor proprio; que eu não tinha o direito de servir-me officialmente de uma informação que elle me havia dado em confiança; e que finalmente a licença que elle tinha, posto que verbal, não era dependente da minha confirmação, e que elle havia de continuar a ser correspondente do Jornal do Commercio ainda que o Ministro dos Negocios Estrangeiros lh'o prohibisse explicitamente, e mesmo então ainda lhe restava o recurso de dar a sua demissão.

Penalisado e admirado de um proceder tam pouco previsto por mim, tratei de moderal-o dizendo que eu não esperava que elle tomasse tanto a mal a minha manifestação que era feita com benevolencia, accrescentei que eu não obrava por capricho, e sim por que via inconvenientes nas allusões que elle fazia, a incidentes de uma sociedade na qual era recebido com confiança como secretario da Legação; citei como fundamento do meu modo de pensar, o ter o Jornal publicado a benevolencia de Lord Lyons na reunião do Ministro de Hespanha, e a allusão que prematuramente e com desgosto e compromettimento para mim, fizera o mesmo Jornal do que se passara em uma reunião em minha propria casa. Pedi-lhe por fim que não me désse uma resposta immediatamente; que reflectisse sobre o que eu acabava de dizer-lhe, e a meu regresso de Nova York, dentro de 4 ou 5 dias, me respondesse.

Não tive porem a fortuna de que o Sr Alencar se convencesse com minhas razões, nem de que aceitasse o tempo que lhe propús para que me respondesse com calma e reflexão. Replicou no mesmo sentido em que me fallára antes; manteve que elle tinha o direito de usar, como quisesse, da sua industria particular, e que o que observava nos circulos sociaes, era do dominio do publico; disse-me que si o meu objecto era que elle me promettesse nunca mais escrever sobre o que se passava na minha casa, isso elle não podia explicitamente prometter, não tendo outra satisfação a dar-me senão que a de que não escrevera com intenção de desgostar-me, e que a publicação a que eu me referia, não ha-via relação com a minha familia.

Respondi-lhe que quanto á intenção premeditada de me offender, eu nunca me persuadira de que a houvesse; e quanto á explicação do artigo, eu não a aceitava por ser evidentemente uma evasiva; e recapitulei o que havia dito nos termos seguintes: que como regra geral eu não julgava compativeis os empregos de secretario de Legação e de correspondente regular e remunerado, de um Jornal; que podia haver excepções, como a de um paiz pequeno onde não houvesse corpo diplomatico numeroso,

ou a de um paiz muito grande onde o
Corpo diplomatico passa desapercebido
no torbilhão da sociedade; que nesse
caso excepcionaes era mister que
o correspondente do Jornal se esforçasse
(o Snr Alencar não se esforça por isso)
por encobrir a origem de seus artigos;
que minha opinião era de que nas actu-
aes circumstancias politicas dos Estados
Unidos os dous empregos eram incom-
pativeis; e que, si elle continuasse a acu-
mular-os, como acabava de annunciar,
eu me veria no caso de tomar medidas
para prevenir ou minorar os inconve-
nientes que temia.

A estas observações o Snr Alencar rei-
terou o que havia antes dito; repetio que
eu não tinha o direito de interrogal-o, nem
elle o dever de me responder cousa algu-
ma, pois eu não sabia officialmente
si elle era ou não o correspondente do
Jornal; e levantando-se proferio estas
palavras: "Eu sou o Secretario desta Lega-
ção; V. Ex.ª é o Chefe; entre nós não ha ou-
tras relações." Depois disto retirou-se, e
eu parti para Nova York.

Penso portanto que o actual Secretario
desta Legação está no caso previsto pelo
artigo 90 do Regimento das Legações; e
cumprindo o dito artigo na parte que
me toca, dou do occorrido conta a
V. Ex.ª para que se digne providenciar como
convier. —

Por este modo cumpro como que devo
com relação ao serviço publico. Pelo que
toca á responsabilidade que sobre mim
pesa como pae de familia, era meu animo
abster-me de receber companhia em mi-
nha casa com a frequencia com que antes
recebia, até que se effectuasse a viagem que
minha familia premeditou fazer ao Brasil,
a fim de evitar novos desgostos como o que
soffri; a iniciativa porem que o Snr Alencar
tomou, cortando elle de seu motu proprio
relações particulares comigo sem mais pro-
vocação que o ter-lhe eu manifestado meu
modo de ver em um assumpto connexo
com o serviço publico, me dispensa
desse sacrificio. Quanto á Secretaria da
Legação penso que, para pôr a coberto mi-
nha responsabilidade, acho-me no caso
de não iniciar o Secretario nos negocios
confidenciaes della, quando não convier
que trasbordem estes pela imprensa, a-
inda que indirectamente.

O objecto deste officio é portanto unica-
mente rogar a V. Ex.ª se sirva approvar este
expediente por mim com repugnancia
adoptado para evitar os inconvenientes do
serviço.

Digne-se V. Ex.ª aceitar os reiterados
protestos do meu profundo respeito e alta
consideração.

Miguel Maria Lisboa

13-62
12

4ª Secção nº 4
1862-1863

Legação Imperial do Brazil nos Estados Unidos
Washington em 6 de Outubro de 1862.

Illmo e Exmo Snr.

3 numeros do
[illegible] Publishers
[illegible] Car forma
[illegible]

§º 1º. Em cumprimento das Ordens vigentes tenho a honra de participar a V. Exª que saquei letra contra a Legação Imperial em Londres pela quantia de £ 576.. 11.. 3. importancia de meos vencimentos e despezas da Legação pelo 2º quartel do corrente anno financeiro de 1862 a 1863.

O Secretario e Addido á Legação, assim como o Consul Geral em Nova York, participaram-me tambem que haviam sacado, o 1º por £ 140. 12. 6, o segundo por £ 84.. 7.. 6. e o terceiro por £ 70.. 6.. 3.

§º 2º. Saquei igualmente sobre a mesma Legação de Londres pela quantia de £ 1.. 6.. que ao cambio corrente de 135c por 4ᵇ e 6ᵈ correspondem a 8 dollars, importancia do que paguei ao Consul Geral pela assignatura por um anno que se vencerá em Setembro de 1863. do =Courrier des Etats Unis= que de Nova-York é remettido para esse Ministerio.

§º 3º. Aproveito a occasião de Officiar por esta Secção, a fim de remetter a V. Exª mais tres numeros

A S. Exª o Snr Conselheiro de Estado Marquez de Abrantes
tr. tr.

(os de Julho, Setembro, e Outubro) do periodico = American Publishers' Circular =

Digne-se V. Exª aceitar os reiterados protestos do meu profundo respeito e alta consideração.

Miguel Maria Lisboa

Indice.

4ª Secção – Nº 4. Anno financeiro de 1862-63. Washington.

§º 1º – Participação dos saques do 2º quartel do anno financeiro de 1862-63 dos empregados desta Legação e do Consul Geral

§º 2º Idem do saque de £ 1.6. para pagamento da assignatura do Correio dos Estados Unidos

§º 3. Remessa dos numeros 321, 325 e 326 do American Publishers' Circular

1862-63 = Artº 4 § 2º
Ldº em 4 de Dezbrº de 1862

Vencimentos

2º qel	Ao Enviado Miguel Mar.ª Lisboa	£ 562,, 10,, 0, =	5:000$000
"	Ao Secretº Leonel M. de Almeida . . .	" 140,, 12,, 6, =	1:250$000
"	Ao Addº, B. F. Torreão de Barros	" 84,, 7,, 6, =	750$000
	Ao Consul Gl, L. H. Ferrª de Aguiar	" 56,, 5,, 0, =	500$000

Expediente

2º qel	da Legação	" 14,, 1,, 3, =	125$000
"	do Consulado	" 14,, 1,, 3, =	125$000
			7:750$000

1862-1863
4ª Secção
Entrado em 4 de Dezbrº f 12/v

Secção Central
Nº 20

Legação Imperial do Brasil nos Estados Unidos
Washington em 18 de Outubro de 1862.

Recebido —

Illmº. e Exmº Snr.

Ao levar ao conhecimento de S. Exª. a inclusa copia de um officio que me dirigio o General Herran, Enviado Extraordinario e Ministro Plenipotenciario da Confederação Granadina nos Estados Unidos, devo accrescentar que o dito General é o unico agente diplomatico daquella Confederação que o Governo Federal reconhece.

Remetto tambem junta para satisfazer ao pedido do banqueiro Riggs que ha tantos annos presta serviços á esta Legação, uma carta que a S. Exª. dirige o Conde Debanne, sollicitando um emprego no Egipto, a fim de que S. Exª. se sirva tomal-a na consideração que merecer.

Não tenho a menor idea de quem seja o Conde Debanne, e só sei, por mi o haver assegurado Mr Riggs, que é recommendado pelo Interprete da Legação americana em Constantinopla.

Digne-se S. Exª. aceitar os reiterados protestos do meu profundo respeito e alta consideração.

Illmº e Exmº Snr Marquez de Abrantes &c &c &c

Miguel Maria Lisboa

Copias annexas ao officio da Secção Central Nº 20 de 1862
da Legação Imperial nos Estados Unidos.

1

Nº 1

Legacion Granadina en los Estados Unidos.
Nueva-York, Junio 24 de 1862.

Tengo el honor de dirigir á V.E. rogandole se sirva presentarla a la consideracion de ese ilustrado Gobierno una copia auténtica de la protesta que he hecho contra el poder dictatorial que el General Tomas C. de Mosquera ejerce en una parte de la Confederacion Granadina.

Esta dictadura es bajo cierto aspecto una Calamidad puramente doméstica; pero el vasto plan que el General Mosquera ha concebido y aun promulgado oficialmente y puesto en ejecucion hasta donde le ha sido posible, haciendo uso del accidental poder de hecho que tiene en sus manos, es de trascendencia á otras naciones, y me tomo la libertad de llamar la atencion de V.E. á dos peculiaridades de dicho plan:

1ª El sistema de absorcion de los Estados vecinos, no solo con irrespeto de sus Gobiernos sino con directa lesion de su soberania y bienestar, iniciado ya en la práctica bajo el pretesto de "Reinstalar la Republica de Columbia".

2ª La propaganda de principios y doctrinas disolventes que tienden al desquiciamento de las sociedades en que le dé acogida algun partido político. Si dicha propaganda fuese sostenida por individuos particulares en su calidad de tales, estarian, dentro de ciertos límites, en su derecho, y no seria amenazante; pero establecida tomando el nombre de una nacion y por un hombre que nada respetará mientras esté apoyado por la fuerza bruta, toma otro carácter.

El pueblo Granadino no tiene

parte en semejante plan, ni es responsable de él: es obra de un caudillo revolucionario, sin autoridad alguna para obrar á nombre de la Nacion, como que no posee otros poderes que los que él mismo ha pretendido conferirse.

El llamado Gobierno de Columbia es un sordador monstruo que lucha por instituirse amalgamando las exageraciones mas reprobadas de sistemas políticos ó sociales contrapuestos é irreconciliables; ès el rígido despotismo de un solo hombre que tiene por bandera la anarquía; y no presenta ninguno de los caracteres y tendencias de un Gobierno culto. El pueblo á cuyo nombre dice que obra, está contra él; no le abona el derecho bajo ningun respecto; y los hechos con que pretende hacerse valedero ante las naciones estrangeras, — desde la extension é importancia del territorio que domina; el prestigio moral y militar, y el virtual abandono de los légitimos derechos de sus contrarios; hasta la posesion del usual asiento del Gobierno, — son mas que contestables. —

En prueba de la marcada reprobacion que la conducta del General Mosquera ha encontrado en los paises estrangeros en donde es debidamente conocida, puedo informar á V. E. que los Gobiernos de los Estados Unidos, Gran Bretaña y Francia, apesar de que casi siempre han reconocido los Gobiernos de hecho establecidos en algunas de nuestras Repúblicas, no han reconocido ni parecen dispuestos á reconocer el titulado Gobierno de los Estados Unidos de Columbia; ni han, desde luego, desconocido al de la Confederacion Granadina.

La honra y el bienestar de las Naciones americanas, y la paz interna y esterior de cada seccion aconsejan, en mi respetuoso concepto, el que sus Gobiernos ejerzan, con doble motivo que los mencionados, la altisancion que les corresponde ejercer respecto de la Dictadura del General Mosquera.

En estos momentos el pueblo granadino se levanta por todas partes para debelar el ejército que le oprime, y sean cuales fueren las alternativas que ocurran y que son naturales en tal contienda, es facil conocer que la Nueva Granada jamas se someterá al réjimen que el General Mosquera trata de imponerle.

Acepte V. E. los sentimientos de distinguida consideracion con que tengo el honor de ser de V. E. muy atento, obediente servidor

(Asignado) P. A. Herran

Al Exmo. Señor Consejero Don Miguel Maria Lisboa, Enviado Extraordinario y Ministro Plenipotenciario de S. M. el Emperador del Brasil cerca del Gobierno de los Estados Unidos de América. &c. &c. &c.

N. 2

Legação Imperial do Brasil nos Estados Unidos

Washington em 18 de Outubro de 1862.

Snr Ministro.

Só hoje recebi a Nota datada de 24 de Junho que V. Exª. me fez a honra de dirigir-me, cobrindo um exemplar impresso do protesto por V. Exª. feito contra o poder assumido pelo General Mosquera na Nova Granada, e acrescentando algumas considerações sobre o estado daquella Republica. Não perderei tempo em fazel-a chegar ao conhecimento do Governo Imperial, e aproveito a occasião para offerecer a V. Exª. os protestos de particular estima e muito distincta consideração com que tenho a honra de ser

Snr. E. muito attencioso e obediente servo.

(Assignado) Miguel Maria Lisboa

A S. E. o Sr General Herran, Enviado

Extraordinario e Ministro Plenipotenciario
da Confederação Granadina nos Estados Unidos

Conforme

Extraordinario e Ministro Plenipotenciario
da Confederação Granadina nos Estados Unidos
&c. &c. &c.

Conforme

M M Lisboa

Excellence

La Majesté Impériale ayant conclu un traité d'amitié, de Commerce et de navigation avec la Sublime Porte en vue d'entretenir des relations diplomatiques et commerciales avec l'Empire Ottoman, j'ose me présenter à V. E. et lui offrir mes humbles services en Egypte où j'ai déjà occupé la position de Consul Général de S. M. Sicilienne Ferdinand II et François II. —

L'Egypte acquérant de jour en jour une importance plus grande au point de vue diplomatique et commercial je ne doute point que le Gouvernement de S. M. I. ne veuille y être représenté.

Mes relations étendues avec ce pays mes connaissances de ses ressources, et la position honorable que j'y occupais sont les titres que je prends la liberté de

A Son Excellence
M.r le Ministre des Affaires Etrangères
de S. M. l'Empereur du Brésil

de présenter pour appuyer la demande de la place de Consul Général de Sa Majesté Impériale.—

L'avenir que promet à ce pays le Canal de Suez destiné à abréger le Chemin des Indes, la nature de ses produits, et l'importance politique que prendra bientôt son gouvernement ne peuvent pas manquer de le désigner à l'attention toute particulière du gouvernement de Sa Majesté Impériale.

Je suis prêt à présenter à V. E. les recommandations officielles nécessaires pour soutenir la demande que je prends la liberté de faire aujourd'hui.—

Mes propres moyens me permettent à offrir à V. E. mes services sans attendre une récompense pécunière de la part du gouvernement de S. M. I.—

Mes services honorifiques me raccomanderont à V. E. et ma place de Consul Général de Sa Majesté Impériale me mettra à même de renouveler mes relations officielles avec S. A. le Vice Roi d'Egypte. Ce sont les seules récompenses que j'ambitionne.

Je suis certain que S. A. le Vice Roi me verra avec plaisir reprendre cette position auprès de lui jusqu'à ce que le Gouvernement de Sa Majesté Impériale voudra se décider de se faire représenter à Constantinople par un Agent diplomatique.—

Je prie V. E. de daigner m'honorer par une réponse et me permettre de justifier cette demande par les appuis nécessaires en pareils cas.

Je m'empresse d'offrir à V. E. l'assurance de tout mon respect et considération la plus distinguée.

Munich 29. juillet 1862.

Comte Michel de Delbane

Veuillez bien m'honorer de une réponse aux soins de la Legation Brazilienne à Washington en Paris.

1ª Secção
N 22

Legação Imperial do Brasil nos Estados Unidos
Washington em 19 de Outubro de 1862.

Illmº e Exmº Snr.

§1 O apparente descanço em que teem permanecido os exercitos que manobram sobre o alto Potomac depois da batalha de Antietam, foi no dia 10 do corrente interrompido por uma das expedições mais atrevidas que se recordão nesta guerra. O General Confederado Stewart, o mesmo que, quando se achava Mc Clellan no Chickahominy, teve o arrojo de com um pequeno troço de cavalleria flanquear-o pela esquerda, percorrer toda a retaguarda do seu numeroso exercito, e recolher-se a Richmond pela direita deste, praticou na Marylandia um movimento semelhante em maior escala. Atravessou o Potomac perto de Hancock, penetrou na Pennsylvania, occupou nella varias cidades onde destruio ou tomou o que poude da propriedade federal e particular, pagando por esta ultima com titulos da divida Confederada; e no fim de 48 horas recolheo-se intacto e bem provisto de roupa e calçado novo, ao territorio da Virginia. O General Mc Clellan logo que foi informado desta incursão, telegraphou ao Governador da Pennsylvania que não escaparia um só dos invasores.

Ao Illmº e Exmº Snr. Marquez de Abrantes &. &. &.

mas tive brevemente a mortificação de saber que nem um só delles foi capturado. Este feito d'armas de que V. Ex.ª achará os pormenores publicados no incluso retalho (letra A) do Courrier des Etats Unis de 13 de Outubro, tem dado logar a commentarios pouco lisongeiros á vigilancia e previsão do General McClellan, e tem animado muito os que sympathisam com o Sul.

É tudo quanto tem transpirado das operações no alto Potomac; consta porem vagamente que os Confederados não estão inactivos, e suppõe-se que com o segredo e audacia que os distingue, premeditam alguma nova manobra que ninguem prevê por que lado se manifestará. Consta que varias divisões do exercito de McClellan passaram já o Potomac, e marcharam pelo valle do Shenandoah, occupando a Charlestown.

No Oeste a situação é um pouco mais favoravel aos federaes do que o era quando dirigia a V. Ex.ª meu ultimo officio. Em Corynthio deu-se uma cruenta batalha que os Confederados confessam os forçou á retirada; e em Louisville e Cincinnatti os temores da entrada dos rebeldes se desvaneciam; mas estes taes quaes successos dos unionistas não tem produzido resultado algum decisivo; o exercito Confederado do General Bragg continúa a manter os federaes em continuada alarma; e a capital do Tennessee, Nashville, estava sitiada pelos Confederados, e sua guarnição e povoação soffrendo os horrores da fome.

§ 2. O assumpto que hoje occupa principalmente a attenção publica, mesmo até certo ponto com preferencia ás noticias do exercito, é á eleição tanto para membros do Congresso, como para funccionarios do Estado, a que se está procedendo ou se vae proceder na Pennsylvania, Ohio, Iowa, Indiana e Nova York. Nos quatro primeiros Estados já começaram, e seu resultado, posto que mais favoravel aos partidos republicanos do que se esperava, manifesta comtudo um grande augmento no numero de votos dos democratas que conseguirão, presume-se, mais 12 ou 15 representantes no Congresso de que tiveram na ultima eleição.

O mais importante porem nesta eleição é o resultado della no Estado de Nova York, onde os partidos trabalham com a maior actividade, e onde o triumpho dos democratas poderá paralysar muito a acção do Governo federal no proseguimento da guerra.

Além dos membros para o Congresso, se procederá alli, em 11 de Novembro proximo, á eleição do Governador do Estado, sendo candidatos pelos republicanos o General Wadsworth, actual Governador militar de Washington, e pelos democratas Mr. Seymour.

O General Wadsworth representa as ideas do Presidente, e tem por bandeira a proclamação de 22 de Setembro. Sem o apoio do Governo, sua eleição teria pouca probabilidade; mas com esse apoio é muito duvidoso o exito da campanha eleitoral. Não era elle o candidato preferido de Mr. Seward que desejara fosse o General Dix, democrata dos que querem a guerra; mas hoje está acceito por todo o partido.

Para dar a V. Ex.ª uma ideia do programma politico dos democratas remetto juntos (letras P. C. e D.) tres discursos proferidos por tres dos seus principaes orgãos; a saber, o proprio candidato Seymour, o Mr. Brooks e Mr. John Van Buren, filho do fallecido ex-Presidente dos Estados Unidos. O primeiro destes discursos vae em forma de folheto;

os outros impressos no "Caucasian" de 11 do corrente e no Daily Gazette de 15. Todos elles atravéz do disfarce proprio das circunstancias trahem suas opiniões pacificas, e bem mostram que si o partido triumphar na eleição, será inaugurada em Nova York uma nova politica que se prestará a um compromisso com o Sul, ou mesmo si tal compromisso for impossivel, a uma separação amigavel. E' notavel e peço venia para recommendar a attenção de V. Exª uma carta escrita pelo General Scott a Mr Seward em 1861, e publicada no discurso de Mr Van Buren, na qual o veterano General propõe ao Presidente 4 meios de terminar a guerra, um dos quaes é dizer aos Estados do Sul: irmans rabugentas, ide-vos em paz. E' tambem notavel a passagem no mesmo discurso que promette sustentar o General M Clellan querelle queira quer não. Este General pronunciou-se por fim sobre a proclamação de 22 de Setembro em termos reservados, por meio de uma ordem do dia pretalho marcado com a letra A, na qual faz profissão de completa obediencia militar, mas ao mesmo tempo apella para a decisão das urnas, como unico meio legal de julgar da politica do Presidente. A interpretação mais natural que esta conducta admitte é que elle sympathisando, como sempre, com o partido democratico, não se quer expôr a perder a posição de alta influencia que hoje occupa, na esperança de poder opportunamente prestar mais valiosos serviços ao partido, do que prestaria com a sua retirada, ou com uma opposição aberta á proclamação, que lhe valeria sem falla a demissão. Isso explica algum tanto enigmatica passagem do discurso de Van Buren que deo origem a esta digressão.

§ 3 Pelo que publica e ja mencionado retalho do Courrier des Etats Unis de 13 do Corrente (letra B) verá V. Exª. a que deploravel estado tem chegado a administração civil na Nova Orleans. O objeto de sorpresa para muitos que Mr Lincoln conserve ainda alli o General Butler!

§ 4. Escrevem de Richmond que o Congresso Confederado, antes de fechar suas sessões autorisára a Jefferson Davis para no 1º de Janeiro de 1863 adoptar as medidas que julgasse convenientes á vista da Proclamação de Emancipação do Presidente Lincoln.

§ 5 Tenho a honra de remetter junta uma copia do Decreto expedido pelo Governo de Nicaragua em 11 de Setembro proximo passado, pondo prudentes restricções á entrada de emigrados no seu territorio. Em outra occasião terei logar de estender-me mais sobre este assumpto.

Digne-se V. Exª. aceitar os reiterados protestos do meu profundo respeito e alta consideração

Miguel Maria Lisboa

Copia annexa ao officio da Legação Imperial nos Estados Unidos 1ª Secção Nº.

Decreto del Gobierno de Nicaragua sobre inmigracion.

Palacio Nacional, — Managua, 11 de Setiembre de 1862.

Señor Ministro

El Presidente de la Republica, a sus habitantes:

Considerando la necesidad de precaver á la república de inconvenientes y peligros que vente de tiempo, y especialmente en las circunstancias actuales puede evenirle de la inmigracion del esterior, sin las precauciones que para semejantes casos observan las naciones civilizadas, en uso de sus facultades extraordinarias en el ramo de policía,

Decreta:

Art. 1º Desde el dia último de noviembre próximo en adelante, los comandantes de puertos y prefectos de las fronteras de Nicaragua, no permitirán la internacion de personas extrangeras no establecidas antes en la república sin que presenten pasaporte de los respectivos Ministros ó Cónsules de ella en los puertos y lugares de su procedencia, en cuyos pasaportes debe espresarse el nombre y apellido de la persona á cuyo favor sean espedidos, su profesion ú oficio y objeto con que vienen y su nacionalidad, la firma del Ministro ó Cónsul y sello de la república.

Art. 2º Los Ministros ó Consules de la república para espedir estos pasaportes, observaran las reglas siguientes: 1ª Los tratados de Nicaragua con algunas naciones y concesiones recíprocas á los respectivos subditos ó ciudadanos; 2ª Que los que la soliciten no sean reos rematados y que si no tienen capital, no sean por otra parte mendigos ó impedidos que vinieran á gravitar sobre la caridad publica, ni sean hombres sin profesion ú oficio, vagos ó mal entretenidos. 3ª Que tampoco sean negros libertos ú otra casta

degradada, mientras no tengan concesion especial por sí ó de cuenta de otros para internarse: 2ª Que en el caso de venir con el designio de colonizar precisamente tengan concesion del gobierno ratificada por las Camaras y de ninguna manera bajo la proteccion de otro gobierno.

Art. 3º Para que este decreto llegue á noticia de todos aquellos á quienes pueda interesar, los ministros de esta República en las Córtes extrangeras á quienes será inmediatamente comunicado lo pondrán en conocimiento de los de las respectivas naciones, y procurarán su publicacion en los principales periódicos, comunicandolo a los Cónsules de la república, y nombrandolos en los puntos donde no los haya y los crean necesarios.

Art 4º Con el mismo objeto será comunicada á los comandantes de nuestros puertos, y perfectos de las fronteras la lista de nuestros Cónsules en el extrangero y de los que sean nuevamente nombrados.

Art 5º Los Centro americanos y los hyspanos americanos solo estarán sujetos para internarse al pasaporte de la autoridad del respectivo puerto ó frontera que le será espedido en la misma forma y bajo las reglas 1ª y 2ª del articulo 20º

Art 6º Sin prejuicio de todo lo antes dispuesto, las personas que se internan en el territorio de la república, eludiéndolo ó engañando sobre su procedencia, nacionalidad, profesion, oficio ú objeto con que vienen, quedarán sujetas a ser a su costa estrañadas ú otros procedimientos á que sus hechos hayan dado lugar; al efecto las autoridades de las fronteras que dieren ó espidan pasaportes, llevaran una lista con expresion de las circunstancias que ellos deben contener; la cual remittirán en primera oportunidad al Ministerio de Gobernacion; y este la hará publicar en el periódico oficial para conocimiento de las autoridades locales.

Art 7º Cuando el tránsito de uno a otro mar esté abierto, nada de lo dispuesto comprenderá á los pasageros, sino á los que vengan a internarse ó residir en la república; y la Compañia no puede dejarlos en nuestro territorio sin aquellas condiciones, sino que debe llevarlos en los propios buques que los hayan traido.

Dado en Managua á 11 Setiembre de 1862.

(Assignado) Tomas Martinez

Y lo comunico a V.E. para su inteligencia y cumplimiento en la parte que á V.E. toca, cabiéndome el honor de suscribirme de V.E. atento servidor.

(Firmado) Pedro Zeledon.

Al Exmo. Señor D. Luis Molina, Ministro Plenipotenciario de Nicaragua &a.

Conforme

Samuel de Alencar

B

SPEECHES

OF

HON. HORATIO SEYMOUR,

AT THE CONVENTIONS

Held at Albany January 31, 1861, and September 10, 1862.

SPEECHES

OF

HON. HORATIO SEYMOUR

At the Conventions held at Albany January 31, 1861, and September 10, 1862.

GOV. SEYMOUR'S SPEECH,

At the Convention held at Albany, January 3., 1861.

Hon Horatio Seymour appeared upon the stand, and was received with loud and long continued applause. He said :

It has been truly said by the President of this Convention that we do not meet for partisan purposes, although we are assembled in pursuance of a call issued by a political organization. There was no other mode by which we could act as a representative body. The people of the State are divided into two great parties, one of which gave at the late Presidential contest more than three hundred and fifty thousand, and the other more than three hundred and ten thousand votes for their respective candidates. We have waited with patient expectation for some effort on the part of the responsible majority to avert the calamities which overhang our country We have hailed with joy every indication of a desire on their part to meet the duties of their position. We have given a cordial approval to every patriotic expression coming from individuals of that party, whether uttered through his Journal by the able Republican leader of the State, by the distinguished Senator at Washington, or by a patriotic and intelligent Member of our Legislature. The hopes excited by those expressions have died away. Our country is on the verge of ruin, and now, in behalf of the great organization we represent and of those who, since the late election, have joined our ranks, we meet to confront the dangers which menace us. I believe in our resolutions we shall utter the sentiments of a vast majority of the people of New York We shall rise above political purposes. We shall indulge in no reproaches—patriotic purposes in the past must be shown by patriotic action now. The acts of this day will throw light upon our motives in what we have done, and will influence our conduct in the future.

As I have been placed upon the committee which is to frame resolutions for your consideration, I wish to state my views of the policy which should guide us and the sentiments we should put forth to the world.

Three score and ten years, the period alloted for the life of man, have rolled away since George Washington was inaugurated first President of the United States, in the city of New York We were then among the feeblest people of the earth. The flag of Great Britain still waved over Oswego with insulting defiance of our national rights, and the treaty recognizing our independence. The powers of the world regarded us with indifference or treated us with contemptuous injustice. So swift has been our progress under the influence of our Union that but yesterday we could defy the world in arms, and none dared to insult our flag. When our Constitution was inaugurated the utmost enthusiasm pervaded our land. Stern warriors who had fought the battles of the Revolution wept for joy. Glad processions of men and women marched with triumphal pride along the streets of our cities—holy men of God prayed in his Temples that the spirit of fraternal love, which had shaped the compromises of the Constitution, might never fade away, and that sectional bigotry, hate and discord might never curse our land. Amid this wild enthusiasm there was no imagination so excited nor piety with faith so strong that it foresaw

the full influence of the event then celebrated. Some yet live to see our numbers increased from four to thirty millions, our territories quadrupled and extended from the Atlantic to the Pacific, our power and progress the wonder of the world. Alas, sir, they also live to see the patriotism and fraternal love, which have wrought out these marvellous results, die out, and the mighty fabric of our government about to crumble and fall, because the virtues which reared and upheld it have departed from our councils.

What spectacle do we present to-day? Already six States have withdrawn from this Confederacy. Revolution has actually begun. The term "secession" divests it of none of its terrors, nor do arguments to prove secession inconsistent with our Constitution stay its progress, or mitigate its evils. All virtue, patriotism and intelligence seem to have fled from our national Capitol; it has been well likened to the conflagration of an asylum for madmen—some look on with idiotic imbecility, some in sullen silence, and some scatter the firebrands which consume the fabric above them, and bring upon all a common destruction. Is there one revolting aspect in this scene which has not its parallel at the Capitol of your country? Do you not see there the senseless imbecility, the garrulous idiocy, the maddened rage displayed with regard to petty personal passions and party purposes, while the glory, the honor and the safety of the country are all forgotten. The same pervading fanaticism has brought evil upon all the institutions of our land. Our churches are torn asunder and desecrated to partisan purposes. The wrongs of our local legislation, the growing burdens of debt and taxation, the gradual destruction of the African in the free States, which is marked by each recurring census, are all due to the neglect of our own duties, caused by the complete absorption of the public mind by a senseless, unreasoning fanaticism. The agitation of the question of slavery has thus far brought greater social, moral and legislative evils upon the people of the free States than it has upon the institutions of those against whom it has been excited. The wisdom of Franklin stamped upon the first coin issued by our government, the wise motto, "mind your business!" The violation of the homely proverb which lies at the foundation of the doctrines of local rights, has, thus far, proved more hurtful to the meddlers in the affairs of others than to those against whom this pragmatic action is directed.

The particular subject of controversy at this moment is the territorial question. When our Constitution was formed, our government embraced an area of 820,680 square miles. Since that time it has been expanded by different acquisitions to the vast extent of 2,936,165 square miles. This expansion was not contemplated by the framers of our Constitution, and Mr. Jefferson declared, at the time of the Louisiana purchase, that it should be made the subject of a Constitutional amendment. This wise suggestion was unheeded, and we have attempted to govern our different acquisitions by principles inferred, from a constitution which did not contemplate such exigencies. It is not surprising, therefore, that the opinions of men and the policy of government have been unsettled and conflicting.

Thus far, the North has had greatly the advantage in the division of these acquisitions and the political power which emanates from the creation of States, made from their limits. Five free and five slave States have been erected from territories gained since the adoption of our Constitution. The free States have the whole of the Pacific coast and the largest of value and extent in the remaining territories, lie north of a line which bounds the region where slavery can be employed, and lies open upon the pathway of European and Northern immigration. Our acquisitions since 1773, have extended the Southern States and Territories to 882,245 square miles, while the North has expanded to 1,204,204 square miles. Assuming that the Northwestern territory belonged to Virginia, and deducting that from the area of the South, it will be found that the South has increased less than fifty per cent, and the north nearly 1100 per cent. in extent, since the Revolution. The South has relinquished to the North 251,671 square miles, constituting the present States of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, and Wisconsin. The North has never relinquished one foot of the original territory, and in the divisions of that which has been acquired, it has succeeded in gaining the largest proportion.

This controversy does not grow out of a claim by either party that the Constitution shall be changed, but with regard to the construction that should be given to that instrument. The South claim that they have a right to take their slaves into all the territories, by virtue of the Constitutional compact, as construed by the Supreme Court, and because slavery originally existed in them, with the exception of those gained from Mexico. They deny that slavery was abolished when they were added to our Union, and they deny the power of Congress to legislate against those rights of property which were recognized in our whole country at the time of the Revolution, and which were upheld by the laws of every State, save one, when the Constitution was formed.

The South does not ask to extend slavery. They say it exists in the Territories. The Republicans assert that slavery shall not be extended. They contend that it does not exist in the Territories, but not content with leaving this question to the decision of the appointed tribunals they demand legislation in the form of provisos or declarations in the nature of that contained in the ordinance regarding the northwest, which assume the existence of slavery in the disputed regions, in the absence of positive prohibitions. They show a distrust in their own constitutional constructions and historical statements, by demanding Congressional interferences and restraints and under the cry of "No Extension!" they are in fact agitating for repeal and restrictions which are of no significance unless slavery has the legal existence which they deny.

Our fathers disposed of the same or similar difficulties, by compromises. Adjustments have been made from time to time in the progress of our government. The condition of our affairs forces upon us the alternative of compromise or civil war. Let us contemplate the latter alternative. We are advised by the conservative States of Virginia and Kentucky that if force is to be used it must be exerted against the united South. It would be an act of folly and madness, in entering upon this contest, to underrate our opponents, and thus subject ourselves to the disgrace of defeat in an inglorious warfare. Let us also see if successful coercion by the North is less revolutionary than successful secession by the South. Shall we prevent revolution by being foremost in overthrowing the principles of our government, and all that makes it valuable to our people, and distinguishes it among the nations of the earth!—Upon whom are we to wage war? Our own countrymen, whose white population is threefold that of the whole country in the time of the Revolution. Their courage has never been questioned in any contest in which we have been engaged. They battled by our side with equal valor in the Revolutionary struggle, in the last war with Great Britain, and in the Mexican conflict. Virginia sent her sons, under the command of Washington, to the relief of beleaguered Boston. Alone, the South defeated the last and most desperate effort of British power to divide our country, at the battle of New Orleans. From the days of Washington till this time, they have furnished their full proportion of Soldiers for the field, of Statesmen for the cabinet, and of wise and patriotic Senators for our legislative halls.

It is only bigotted ignorance that denies the equality of their public men to those of the North. To assume that our brethern in fifteen States lack the capacity to understand, and the ability to protect their own interests, is to assume that our government is a failure, and ought to be overturned. It is to declare that nearly one-half of our people are incapable of self government. They have a vast extent of fertile land producing, not only the cotton, rice and sugar cultivated in the United States, but a great abundance of the cereals and of animal food. The census of 1850 shows that they produce more than one-half of the Indian Corn and of the live stock raised in the United States, and that they also manufactured one-sixth of the cotton cloth, one-quarter of the raw and one-sixth of the wrought iron made in our country. In addition they have a vast abundance of coal, iron, copper and lead, and every element of wealth and strength. They have availed themselves of these advantages to an extent far exceeding what is understood by the people of the North.

I beg those who have been misled by constant and designed misrepresentation to study the statistics of our country, and they will see how grossly they have been deceived. A war upon them would lead to still greater development of their industry in competition with our own, as the late war with Great Britain made the United States her most formidable competitor in manufacturing and in the arts. When we compare our local legislation with theirs, we have reason to blush. The united debts of the Slave States, excepting Virginia and Missouri, are not equal to that of Pennsylvania, and their taxation less than that imposed upon the people of the State of New York; and yet they have an extended and effective system of internal improvement, while they have avoided the ruinous competition growing out of an undue number of railroads, &c.

In what way is this warfare to be conducted? None have been mad enough to propose to muster armies to occupy their territory. Great Britain tried that in the Revolution, when the population of the South was less than 2,000,000. She attempted invasion again in the late war, when their numbers were less than 3,500,000. Nay, more, while she armed Indian savages to carry murder and rapine into the homes of the North, she attempted to excite a servile insurrection in the South. For this we cursed her brutal inhumanity. Her own indignant statesmen expressed their abhorrence on the floor of Parliament; and yet, at this day, those who quote British journals to influence American opinions, have intimated that there might be a gratification of their hate in the burning homes of murdered families of their own countrymen, or by cutting the embankments of the Mississippi and submerging their land.

But some have suggested with complacent air that the South could be easily subjugated by blockading their ports with a few ships of war. Let these gentlemen study the geography of our country. While the Atlantic coast line of the Northern States is 851 miles, that of the South, including the Gulf of Mexico, is 3,076. We have 189 and they have 214 harbors. Great Britain, with her immense fleet, attempted blockade, and failed. But, assuming the success of this measure, who are to be the sufferers? Are we waging war upon the South or upon the North? Upon the Southern planter, or upon the Northern merchant, manufacturer and mechanic? This coasting trade is the chief support of Northern commerce—the prize which Great Britain struggled so long and so persistently to gain. Not only do our ships carry the products of the South, but, at this time, our manufacturers annually consume of their cotton to the amount of more than $40,000,000. In the hands of Northern carriers and artisans, this becomes worth more than $150,000,000. The whole price for the cotton crop received from all the world about $200,000,000 each year, is paid out to the labor and industry of the North. We can inflict great misery upon the South, but could human ingenuity devise a warfare more destructive to all the interests of the Northern States of this Confederacy? But, say our Republican friends, these evils may be averted by our internal channels. If we thus evade the blockade of the South, to what end is all it cost brought on us? Is it an object to disturb the course of

trade, in order to ruin Northern seamen and merchants and cities?

But let us leave these pecuniary considerations for others more weighty with every patriot. Upon what field shall this contest be waged? Upon what spot shall American shed American blood? Where, on this broad continent, shall we find the arena, where every association and memory of the past will not forbid this fratricidal contest? Or, when unnatural war shall have brought upon our people its ruin, and upon our nation its shame, to what ground shall we be brought at last? To that we should have accepted at the outset.

The question is simply this: Shall we have compromise after the war, or compromise without war? Shall we be aided in this settlement by the loss of national honor, the destruction of individual interest, the shedding of blood, and by carrying misery and mourning into the homes of our people? Mr. President, the honor of the North, the parties to the controversy, and the object in dispute, demand a compromise of this difficulty. I say the honor of the North demands a conciliatory policy. When our Constitution was formed there was but one free State. To day there are 19 free and 15 slave States. Then there were but two Senators from the free States; now we have a majority of eight in the Senate, and this will soon be increased. Then there were but eight representatives from the free States; under the census of 1860 we will have the proportion of 151 members to 75. Then our population was about equally divided between the Northern and Southern States (the North 1 968,455, the South 1,961,372;) to-day we number more than 18,000,000, they about 12 000,000.

These results are due not alone to natural causes, but to the policy that favored the commercial interest and immigration from other lands. This policy has ever been upheld loyally by the South, and history tells you by whom it was opposed. Would it not be base and cowardly to withold at this day those courtesies and that consideration which we showed in the days of their comparative strength? Did not one of our distinguished Senators then declare that comity demanded that we should permit them to travel through our State with their slaves, and that, therefore, he was opposed to the repeal of the law which allowed them to remain here for a period of nine months; and did not his colleague, then a member of the House of Representatives, vote against allowing a petition for abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia to be read or referred? Were bills designed to embarrass the exercise of their rights to reclaim fugitives, then found upon the Statute books of the Northern States? By the increase of our population, under the adjustment of the Constitution, the power and control of the destinies of our country, are placed in the hand of the North. Does not every sentiment of patriotism and of honesty demand that we shall exercise this power in a spirit of conciliation and forbearance? And is it not a just cause for alarm to our Southern brethren to find men and journals who stood by them in the past, now becoming their most bitter and unscrupulous assailants, when their political power is weakened?

It grows out of the acquisition of territories not contemplated by the Constitution—one of an expansion of our territory from 820,680 to 2,936 166 square miles. In the progress of our country this has given rise to conflicting views, and our leading statesmen have, at different times, held incontistent opinions. Mr. Calhoun, at one time, decided, while a member of the Cabinet, that Congress had the power of legislating upon territorial questions. At a later day he took the opposite ground. John Quincy Adams, who opposed the admission of Missouri as a slave State in 1836, on the occasion of the admission of Arkansas, used the following language:

"Mr. CHAIRMAN—I cannot consistently with my sense of my obligations as a citizen of the United States, and bound by oath to support their Constitution, *I cannot object to the admission of Arkansas into the Union as a slave State. I cannot propose or agree to make it a condition of her admission that a Convention of her people shall expunge this article from her Constitution.* She is entitled to admission as a slave State as Louisiana and Mississippi, and Alabama and Missouri, have been admitted, by virtue of that article in the treaty for the acquisition of Louisiana, which secures to the inhabitants of the ceded territories all the rights, privileges and immunities of the original citizens of the United States, and stipulates for their admission, conformably to that principle into the Union. Louisiana was purchased as a country wherein slavery was the established law of the land. As Congress have not power in time of peace to abolish slavery in the original States of the Union, they are equally destitute of the power in those parts of the territory ceded by France to the United States, by the name of Louisiana, where slavery existed at the acquisition. Slavery is, in this Union, the subject of internal legislation in the States, and in peace is cognizable by Congress only, as it is tacitly tolerated and protected where it exists by the Constitution of the United States, and as it mingles in their intercourse with other nations. Arkansas, therefore, *comes, and has the right to come* into the Union with her slave and her slave laws. It is written in the bond, and however I may lament that it ever was so written, I must faithfully perform its obligations."

The region acquired by the Louisiana purchase, extending from the Gulf of Mexico to the Canadian line, and, on its Northern limit, reaching from the Mississippi to the Pacific, comprehends most that is valuable and important of the remaining territories. Citizens of the South hold as confidently and as sincerely that they are entitled to carry their slaves into this region, as does the Republican that they have no such right. We have had, heretofore, similar questions of jurisdiction between our own and foreign governments. When Great Britain seized, in the Northeast, a portion of our country, which we held by the sacred

mined by the blood and sufferings of the Revolution, every American believed it was an unjust invasion; but we adjusted the difficulty by a new boundary. Again, when she made a claim on a part of the same Louisiana purchase on the northwest coast, we denied its justice, but yielded up to the jurisdiction of the crown 167 365 square miles of the most valuable part of the Pacific coast, including its finest harbors and greatest commercial facilities. We gave up an area greater than New England, New York, Pennsylvania and New Jersey combined. Shall we yield to a foreign nation and to a system of government condemned by our Constitution, what we will not concede to our own countrymen? Shall we, for the sake of peace, subject vast regions to principles of government antagonistic to our own, and then destroy our Union by refusing a compromise which would give to the South the occupation of a less valuable territory in consideration of their giving up what they believe to be their constitutional right to occupy the whole? Is there any reason why we should be less conciliatory now than we have been heretofore and are there not obvious ones why we should be more so, in view of our relative power? Did the men who now raise the cry of no compromise and no concession, hold that language when we had a controversy with the crown of Great Britain?

Let us look at the objections which are urged to this policy. It is said this question was decided at the late election. Questions of constitutional law are not to be decided by elections; if they were, our Constitution would be worthless, and all its guarantees of the rights of States and of individuals, of rights of conscience and religious liberty, might be annihilated — Neither is it true that the late canvass shows that the popular will is opposed to compromise. Mr. Lincoln was made President by a constitutional vote, and is entitled to our loyal and cheerful support, and he shall have it; but this is not the only result of the late contest.

If two millions of voters declared themselves in favor of the principles put forth by his party, three millions declared themselves opposed to them; if the Republicans triumphed in the choice of the Executive, we triumphed in gaining Congress, which makes the laws he is bound to carry out, without regard to his own views. If all parties will yield to the results of the last election, and the President elect will declare that he will be governed by the will of the people and not by the will of a party, and that he will not exert the influence of his place to defeat measures of compromise peace will be restored to our land. I hold that those who point to the Chicago platform and not to the Constitution, as the guide of his conduct, do him a base wrong. I know that there are some that treat him as a man with manacles upon his hands; who boast that they hold in the Chicago platform a chattel mortgage upon his conscience and his opinion. All honest men declare, if he allows the declarations put forth in the heat of a political contest, to control his actions against his own judgment, he will deserve impeachment and degradation from his high office. I repel, for one, the imputations thus made against Mr. Lincoln, and the claims thus impudently put forth to personal and political liens on his views as most injurious to his honor and his influence. Before the election, it was said by his friends he was the man best fitted to adjust the jarring conflicts of the day. Let him then continue to hold the national and dispassionate position which was then claimed for him. We invoke the Republicans not to charge that he will be a traitor to his country by making a partisan creed, and not the solemn oath of his office, the guide of his conduct.

It is also said that the honor and dignity of our government will not permit measures of compromise at this moment. When the present difficulty was only threatened, we were told, in answer to our appeals for an adjustment, that there was no cause for alarm; that the South could not be driven out of the Union; the time had not come for compromises; now, that six States have withdrawn, we are told it is too late, that the dignity of the government will not permit it to make concessions. The error consists in confounding the action of a few States with the position of the whole South.—We admit that you cannot offer Constitutional compromises to States that declare themselves outside of the pale of the Constitution. But is the attitude of South Carolina to be urged against the appeals of patriotic men in Virginia? Are we to drive the Border States into concert of action with those who defy the power of your government? Are we to give an impulse to revolution by indifference to the appeals of patriotic men and by insulting threats of coercion, and by irritating displays of power? Which cause was helped at the South by the tender of arms by our own State, —that of Union or that of Secession? All know that the future fate of our country depends upon the action of the Border States, and while the beam trembles, New York throws its sword into the scale and inclines it in favor of revolution. This called from the conservative Governor of Virginia, the declaration that "nothing that has occurred in the progress of this controversy has been worse timed and less excusable. If New York desires to preserve the Union a tender of men and money, under the promptings of passion, prejudice and excitement, will not produce this result."

We do not ask concessions for men in open resistence to government, but to those who are struggling for the preservation of our Union. Shall we have no sympathy for those upon whom the whole weight of this contest falls? Can we listen, unmoved, to the entreaties of the Governor of Maryland, of the Senator of Kentucky, or refuse to second the patriotic efforts of Virginia? Can we so entirely forget the past history of our country, that we can stand upon the point of pride against States whose citizens battled with our fathers and poured out with them their blood upon the soil of our State, amid the Highlands of the Hudson, and on the fields of Saratoga? I ask the old men within the sound of my voice, to what

quarter did you look for sympathy during the last war with Great Britain, when New York was assailed upon the shores of Lake and Ontario, and when the disciplined troops, who had successfully fought against Napoleon in the Peninsula, invaded us with co-operating fleets by the channel of Lake Champlain? Was it not to the States of the South? Is it well that States which then refused to allow their militia to pass their own borders to combat a common enemy, should be so prompt to tender them now to battle against our own countrymen?

But it is urged, as a further objection, that at the instance of the South, we once compromised this territorial question, and that it has been untrue to the adjustment, although it was made at its own request, and against the wishes of the North. This misstatement has been most injurious in its influence upon the public mind. The Governor of New York, in his late message, says, this State strenuously opposed the establishment of the compromise line of 1820. In this he is mistaken; it was voted for by every Northern Senator, and the only opposition to this line came from the South. The New York Senators voted against the admission of Missouri, even after the passage of the act establishing the line at 36 degrees 30 minutes. The establishment of this line was a Northern measure—every Northern man voting for it—the whole opposition to it is coming from the South. It is true that after the amendment was engrafted on the bill, many Northern men voted against the act, but that was opposition to the admission of Missouri, and not to the line. The South was compelled to accede to it to secure the admission of Missouri; but it always held it to be an infringement upon its rights. Even when this concession was made to the North, the Senators from this and other Northern States, whose votes engrafted in the bill what is called the compromise line, voted against the act. The South did not even gain by this concession the votes of Northern Senators, except two, one from New Hampshire and one from Rhode Island. Mr. Lincoln admits that this opposition to the admision of Missouri was unjustifiable, and that he was in favor of letting new States come into this Confederacy, with or without Slavery, as they might elect. In offering to take this line, which gives to the North the largest share of the most valuable portion of our territories, it feels that it is meeting us more than half way in its efforts for adjustment.

But it is said that a compromise of this controversy will be a sacrifice of principle to which honest men cannot assent. Then the Constitution itself cannot be supported by honest men, for it is based upon and made up of compromises. It is not proposed to make a new Constitution, or to alter the terms of the existing one, all parties at the North and South alike claim that they only demand their present rights under that instrument; but owing to causes to which I have referred, an antagonism springs up in regard to its construction, and this must be settled by force or by adjustment. Let us take care that we do not mistake passion and prejudice and partizan purposes for principle. The cry of no compromise is false in morals, it is treason to the spirit of the Constitution; it is infidelity in religion, the cross itself is a compromise and is pleaded by many who refuse all charity to their fellow citizens. It is the vital principle of social existence, it unites the family circle; it sustains the church, and upholds nationalities.

But the Republicans complain that having won a victory, we ask them to surrender its fruits. We do not wish them to give up any political advantage. We urge measures which are demanded by the honor and the safety of our Union. Can it be that they are less concerned than we are? Will they admit that they have interests antagonistic to those of the whole commonwealth? Are they making sacrifices, when they do that which is required by the common welfare?

The objects of this Convention are, to assure the conservative men of the South that they have at least the sympathy of 312,000 electors of New York in the contest in which they are engaged, and to keep the Border States in the Union, and thus ultimately restore its integrity. But we have another purpose. This is not the time for the exhibition of party spirit. We propose to bury party differences; we seek to restore the moral power of New York, so that it may now, as in times past, be the theatre upon which the cause of our country shall triumph. To do this we must have unity of action—all must agree to submit to some tribunal. The present difficulties have sprung into existence since the last popular election; they have taken this whole community by surprise, and conflicting views are held with regard to the proper line of action. To secure this union of purpose, for one, I am in favor of making an appeal to the Republicans and to the Legislature of this State, to submit the proposition of Senator Crittenden to the vote of the people of New York; if it is approved, then we will exert ourselves to secure an adjustment upon that basis; if, upon the other hand, it is rejected, then we shall know that the people of this State are opposed to the policy of compromise and conciliation. I do not fear the result. But if it is, unhappily, true that the Republicans represent the people of the State, then are the days of the Republic numbered.—Then the future is dark and uncertain.

We may have not only one but many Confederacies. Before we are involved in the evils and horrors of domestic war, let those upon whom it will bring bankruptcy and ruin, and into whose homes it may carry desolation and death, be allowed to speak in favor of the policy of peace. If the Legislature do not, it will be because they dare not let the popular sentiment be uttered. If the public voice is heard, all will yield to its decisions and we shall be united in action. In the downfall of our nation and amidst its crumbling ruins we will cling to the fortunes of New York. We will stand together and so shape the future that its glory and greatness, and wonderful advantages shall not be sacrificed to rival interests. We will loyally follow its flag through the gloom and perils of the future, and in the saddest hour there will remain a gleam of hope, and we can still hail with pride the motto emblazoned on its shield, EXCELSIOR!

SPEECH OF
Hon. Horatio Seymour,

BEFORE THE DEMOCRATIC STATE CONVENTION, AT ALBANY,

September 10, 1862,

ON RECEIVING THE NOMINATION FOR GOVERNOR.

Mr. President, having uniformly and decidedly expressed my unwillingness to hold any official position at this time, I did not expect my name would be brought before this Convention. The nomination you have made subjects me to great inconvenience, whatever may be the result of this election. I came to this Convention expecting to aid in placing at the head of the ticket the name of one whom I feel to be more fit than myself for that honorable position. But, sir, whatever may be the injury to myself, I cannot refuse a nomination made in a manner that touches my heart and fills me with a still stronger sense of my obligations to this great and patriotic party. In addition to my debt of gratitude to partial friends, I am impelled by the condition of our country, to sacrifice my personal wishes and interests to its good.

Two years have not passed away since a Convention, remarkable for its numbers, patriotism and intelligence, assembled at this place to avert if possible the calamities which afflict our people. In respectful terms, it implored the leaders of the political party which had triumphed at a recent election to submit to the people of this country some measure of conciliation which would save them from civil war. It asked that before we should be involved in the evils and horrors of domestic bloodshed, those upon whom it would bring bankruptcy and ruin, and into whose homes it would carry desolation and death, should be allowed to speak. That prayer for the rights of our people was derided and denounced, and false assurances were given that there was no danger. The storm came upon us with all its fury—and the war so constantly and clearly foretold, desolated our land. It is said no compromises would have satisfied the South. If we had tried them it would not now be a matter of discordant opinion. If these offers had not satisfied the South, they would have gratified loyal men at the North, and would have united us more perfectly.

Animated by devotion to our Constitution and Union our people rallied to the support of Government, and one year since shewed an armed strength that astonished the world. We again appealed to those who wielded this mighty material power, to use it for the restoration of the Union and to uphold the Constitution, and were told that he who clamored for his Constitutional rights was a traitor!

Congress assembled. Inexperienced in the conduct of public affairs, drunk with power, it began its course of agitation, outrage and wrong. The defeat of our arms at Manassas, for a time filled it with terror. Under this influence it adopted the resolution of Mr. Crittenden, declaring,

"That the present deplorable Civil War has been forced upon the country by the Disunionists of the Southern States, now in arms against the Constitutional Government, and in arms around the Capital; That in this National emergency Congress banishing all feelings of mere passion or resentment, will recollect only its duty to the whole Country; That this war is not waged, on their part, in any spirit of oppression or for any purpose of conquest or subjugation, or purpose of overthrowing or interfering with the rights or established institutions of those States, but to defend and maintain the supremacy of the Constitution and to preserve the Union, with all the dignity, equality and rights of the several States unimpaired, and that as soon as these objects are accomplished the war ought to cease."

Again the people rallied around the flag of the Union. But no sooner were their fears allayed than they began anew the factious intrigues—the violent discussions and the unconstitutional legislation which ever brings defeat and disgrace upon Nations. In vain were they warned of the consequences of their follies. In vain did the President implore forbearance and moderation. No act was omitted which would give energy to the Secessionists, or which would humiliate and mortify the loyal men of the South. Every topic calculated to divide and distract the North was dragged into embittered debates. Proclamations of emancipation were urged upon the President, which could only confiscate the property of loyal citizens at the South; for none others could be reached by the power of the government. The confiscation act had already forfeited the legal rights of all who were engaged in or who aided and upheld the rebellion. These were excited to desperate energy by laws which made their lives, their fortunes, the safety of their families and homes depend upon the success of their schemes.—From the Dragon's teeth, sown broadcast by Congress, have sprung the armies which have driven back our forces, and which now beleaguers the Capital of our Country. The acts of the National Legislature have given pleasure to the Abolitionists, victories to the Secessionists. But while treason rejoices and triumphs, defeat and disgrace have been brought upon the Flag of our Country and the defenders of our Constitution. Every man who visited Washington six months ago could see and feel we were upon the verge of disaster. Discord, jealousy, envy and strife pervaded its atmosphere.

I went to the camp of our soldiers. Amid the hardships of an exhausting campaign—amid sufferings from exposure and want—amid those languishing upon beds of sickness, or those struck down by the casualities of war, I heard and saw only devotion to our Constitution, and love for our Country's Flag. Each

eye brightened as it looked upon the National Standard with its glorious emblazonry of Stars and Stripes. From this scene of patriotic devotion I went into our National Capitol. I traversed its Mosaic pavements; I gazed upon its walls of polished marble; I saw upon its ceilings all that wealth, lavishly poured out, could do to make them suggestive of our country's greatness and its wonderful wealth of varied productions. Art had exhausted itself in painting and sculpture to make every aspect suggestive of high and noble thought and purpose. Full of the associations which cluster about this vast Temple which should be dedicated to patriotism and truth; I entered its Legislative Hall; their gilded walls and gorgeous furniture did not contrast more strongly with the crude scenes of martial life than did the glistening putrescence and thin lacquer of Congressional virtue contrast with the sterling loyalty and noble self-sacrifice of our country's defenders. I listened to debates full of bitterness and strife.

I saw in the camp a heartfelt homage to our national flag—a stern defiance of those who dared to touch its sacred fold with hostile hands. I heard in the Capitol threats of mutilation of its emblazonry—by striking down the life of States. He who would read our National standard by dividing our Union is a Traitor. He who would put out one glittering Star from its azure field, is a Traitor too.

THE PRESENT CONDITION OF OUR COUNTRY.

Let us now confront the facts of our condition, and they shall be stated in the language of those who brought this administration into power, and who now are politically opposed to the members of this Convention. After the expenditure of nearly one thousand millions of dollars, and the sacrifice of more than one hundred thousand Northern lives in the language of the *Evening Post*:

"What has been the result? Our armies of the West, the noble victors of Fort Donelson and Shiloh, are scattered to-day so far as their wholesale, while the traitors were sent to disperse in a hundred miles in their rear, threatening the cities of Tennessee and Kentucky, and even advancing toward one of the principal commercial cities of the Free States. There is no tender-ness, no unity of command, apparently no plan or concert of action in the entire region we have undertaken to hold and defend. At the same time, our army of the East, numbering sixteen thousand troops, fully armed and equipped and admirably disciplined, after investing the stronghold of the enemy, has been driven back to its original position on the Potomac, decimated in numbers and incapacitated to make a single vigorous movement in advance.

And it adds:—

"Now it is useless to shut our eyes to the fact that this is a solemn, ingloomed, humiliating and awful.

The *Evening Journal*, the accredited organ of the Secretary of State, now admits the truths uttered in this Hall when we assembled here in February, 1861; truths then derided and denounced as absurd and treasonable. It says:

"The War has been a stern schoolmaster to the People of the United States. We have learned the folly of underrating our enemies. We have learned that they are equally brave, equally hardy, equally quick witted, equally armed with martial qualities—were ours vastly superior because our city is eminent in their sympathies, whereas their chief city is the centre of our commerce, and the stronghold of our financial power. We have learned that they are not to be conquered by a single campaign, or by a single victory, or by a single defeat. We have learned that they are not to be overawed by the display of our power, or by the threat of its use. We have learned that they are not to be starved out by the blockade of their ports, or by the destruction of their commerce. We have learned that they are not to be overwhelmed by the capture of their cities, or by the occupation of their territory. We have learned that they are not to be crushed by the defeat of their armies, or by the capture of their capital. We have learned that they are not to be subdued by the conquest of their country, or by the occupation of their soil. We have learned that they are not to be conquered by the destruction of their property, or by the seizure of their goods. We have learned that they are not to be conquered by the destruction of their lives, or by the slaughter of their people. We have learned that they are not to be conquered by the destruction of their institutions, or by the overthrow of their government. We have learned that they are not to be conquered by the destruction of their religion, or by the suppression of their worship. We have learned that they are not to be conquered by the destruction of their morals, or by the corruption of their manners. We have learned that they are not to be conquered by the destruction of their literature, or by the suppression of their press. We have learned that they are not to be conquered by the destruction of their arts, or by the suppression of their sciences. We have learned that they are not to be conquered by the destruction of their commerce, or by the suppression of their trade. We have learned that they are not to be conquered by the destruction of their agriculture, or by the suppression of their manufactures. We have learned that they are not to be conquered by the destruction of their mines, or by the suppression of their fisheries. We have learned that they are not to be conquered by the destruction of their forests, or by the suppression of their navigation. We have learned that they are not to be conquered by the destruction of their roads, or by the suppression of their canals. We have learned that they are not to be conquered by the destruction of their railroads, or by the suppression of their telegraphs. We have learned that they are not to be conquered by the destruction of their banks, or by the suppression of their currency. We have learned that they are not to be conquered by the destruction of their credit, or by the suppression of their debt. We have learned that they are not to be conquered by the destruction of their taxes, or by the suppression of their revenue. We have learned that they are not to be conquered by the destruction of their expenditures, or by the suppression of their economy. We have learned that they are not to be conquered by the destruction of their prosperity, or by the suppression of their adversity. We have learned that they are not to be conquered by the destruction of their happiness, or by the suppression of their misery. We have learned that they are not to be conquered by the destruction of their hope, or by the suppression of their despair. We have learned that they are not to be conquered by the destruction of their faith, or by the suppression of their doubt. We have learned that they are not to be conquered by the destruction of their love, or by the suppression of their hate. We have learned that they are not to be conquered by the destruction of their life, or by the suppression of their death. We have learned that they are not to be conquered by the destruction of their soul, or by the suppression of their spirit. We have learned that they are not to be conquered by the destruction of their God, or by the suppression of their worship. We have learned that they are not to be conquered by the destruction of their heaven, or by the suppression of their hell. We have learned that they are not to be conquered by the destruction of their universe, or by the suppression of their infinity. We have learned that they are not to be conquered by the destruction of their eternity, or by the suppression of their time. We have learned that they are not to be conquered by the destruction of their space, or by the suppression of their matter. We have learned that they are not to be conquered by the destruction of their energy, or by the suppression of their force. We have learned that they are not to be conquered by the destruction of their motion, or by the suppression of their rest. We have learned that they are not to be conquered by the destruction of their change, or by the suppression of their permanence. We have learned that they are not to be conquered by the destruction of their variety, or by the suppression of their uniformity. We have learned that they are not to be conquered by the destruction of their diversity, or by the suppression of their unity. We have learned that they are not to be conquered by the destruction of their multiplicity, or by the suppression of their singularity. We have learned that they are not to be conquered by the destruction of their plurality, or by the suppression of their duality. We have learned that they are not to be conquered by the destruction of their trinity, or by the suppression of their quaternity. We have learned that they are not to be conquered by the destruction of their quinquennium, or by the suppression of their sexennium. We have learned that they are not to be conquered by the destruction of their septennium, or by the suppression of their octennium. We have learned that they are not to be conquered by the destruction of their novennium, or by the suppression of their decennium. We have learned that they are not to be conquered by the destruction of their undecennium, or by the suppression of their duodecennium. We have learned that they are not to be conquered by the destruction of their tredecennium, or by the suppression of their quattuordecennium. 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the limits of rightful jurisdiction. This obedience has not been constrained, but cheerfully rendered, even in support of a party and policy to which we are opposed. We have struggled to sustain not only the letter but the spirit of our laws. We feel that we have set an example of loyalty that will not be lost upon upon those opposed to us. Having done our duty, we now demand our rights, and we shall at this time set in calm and fearless judgment upon the conduct of our rulers. Ours shall not be the language of discord and violence. We deplore the passionate and vindictive assaults of leading Republican journals upon those holding civil or military stations. Above all we protest in behalf of our country's honor and dignity, against their insubordinate and disrespectful language towards the President of these United States. Such language wrecks the authority of Government and tends to anarchy and public disorder.

For another reason, we cannot disband our organization, No other party can save this country. It alone has clearly defined purposes and well settled principles. It has been well said in our Congressional Address, that under its guidance,

From five millions, the population increased to thirty millions. The Revolutionary debt was extinguished.—Two foreign wars were successfully prosecuted, with a moderate outlay and small army and navy, and without the suspension of the habeas corpus; without one infraction of the Constitution; without one usurpation of power; without suppressing a single newspaper; without imprisoning a single editor; without limit to the freedom of the press; or of speech in or out of Congress, but in the midst of the grossest abuse of both; and without the arrest of a single "traitor;" though the Hartford Convention sat during one of the wars, and in the other Senators invited the enemy to "Greet our Volunteers with bloody hands and welcome them to Hospitable Graves"!

During all this time wealth increased, business of all kinds multiplied, prosperity smiled on every side, taxes were low, wages were high, the North and the South furnished a market for each other's products at good prices, public liberty was secure, private rights undisturbed; every man's house was his castle; the Courts were open to all; no passports for travel, no secret police, no spies, no informers, no bastiles; the right to assemble peaceably, the right to petition; freedom of religion, freedom of speech, a free ballot, and a free press; and all this time the Constitution maintained and the Union of the States preserved.

WHY THE REPUBLICAN PARTY CANNOT SAVE THE COUNTRY.

On the other hand, the very character of the Republican organizations, makes it incapable of conducting the affairs of the Government. For a series of years, it has practiced a system of coalitions, with men differing in principle, until it can have no distinctive policy. In such chaotic masses, the violent have most control. They have been educating their followers for years, through the press, not to obey laws which did not accord with their views. How can they demand submission from whole communities, while they contend that individuals may oppose laws opposed to their consciences? They are higher law men. They insist that the contest, in which we are engaged, is an irrepressible one and that therefore the South could not avoid it, unless they were willing at the outset to surrender all that abolitionists demanded. To declare that this contest is irrepressible, declares that our Fathers formed a government, which could not stand. Are such men, the proper guardians of this government? Have not their speeches and acts given strength to the rebellion, and have they not also enabled its leaders to prove to their deluded followers, that the contest was an irrepressible one?

But their leaders have not only asserted that this contest was irrepressible, unless the South would give up what extreme Republican demand, (their local institutions,) but those in power have done much to justify this rebellion in the eyes of the world. The guilt of rebellion is determined by the character of the government against which it is arrayed. The right of revolution, in the language of President Lincoln, is a sacred right when exerted against a bad government.

We charge that this rebellion is most wicked because it is against the best Government that ever existed. It is the excellence of our Government that makes resistance a crime. Rebellion is not necessarily wrong. It may be an act of the highest virtue—it may be one of the deepest depravity. The rebellion of our Fathers is our proudest boast—the rebellion of our Brothers is the humiliation of our Nation is our National disgrace. To resist a bad Government is patriotism—to resist a good one is the greatest guilt. The first is patriotism, the last is treason. Legal tribunals can only regard resistance of laws. as a crime but in the forum of public sentiment the character of the Government will decide if the act is treason or patriotism.

Our Government and its administration are different things; but in the eyes of the civilized world, abuses, weakness or folly in the conduct of affairs go far to justify resistance.—I have read to you the testimony of Messrs. Greely, Weed, Bryant, Raymond and Marble, charging fraud, corruption, outrage and incompetency upon those in power. Those who stand up to testify to the incompetency of these representatives of a discordant party to conduct the affairs of our Government are politically opposed to us. Bear in mind that the embarrassments of President Lincoln grows out of the conflicting views of his political friends, and their habits and principles of insubordination. His hands would be strengthened by a Democratic victory, and if his private prayers are answered we will relieve him from the pressure of philanthropists who thirst for blood, and who call for the extermination of the men, women and children of the South. The brutal and bloody language of partisan editors and political preachers have lost us the sympathy of the civilized world in a contest where all mankind should be upon one side.

Turning to the Legislative Departments of our government, what do we see? In the history of the decline and fall of Nations, there are no more striking displays of madness and folly. The assemblage of Congress throws gloom over the Nation; its continuance in session is most disastrous than defeat upon the battle field. It excites alike alarm and disgust.

The public are disappointed in the results of

the war. This is owing to the differing objects of the people on the one hand, and of the fanatical agitators in and out of Congress on the other. In the army, the Union men of the North and South battle side by side, under one flag, to put down rebellion and uphold the Union and Constitution. In Congress a fanatical majority make war on the Union men of the South and strengthen the hands of Secessionists by words and acts which enable them to keep alive the flames of civil war. What is done on the battle field by the blood and treasure of the people, is undone by Senators. Half of the time is spent in factious measures designed to destroy all confidence in the government at the South, and the rest in annoying our army, in meddling with its operations, embarrassing our generals and in publishing undigested and unfounded scandal. One party is seeking to bring about peace, the other to keep alive hatred and bitterness by interferences. They prove the wisdom of Solomon, when he said: "It is an honor to a man to cease from strife, but every fool will be meddling."

This war cannot be brought to a successful conclusion or our country restored to an honorable peace under the Republican leaders for another reason. Our disasters are mainly due to the fact that they have not dared to tell the truth to the community. A system of misrepresentation had been practiced so long and so successfully that when the war burst upon us they feared to let the people know its full proportions, and they persisted in assuring their friends it was but a passing excitement. They still asserted that the South was unable to maintain and carry on a war. They denounced as a traitor every man who tried to tell the truth and to warn our people of the magnitude of the contest.

Now, my Republican friends, you know that the misapprehensions of the North with regard to the South has drenched the land with blood. Was this ignorance accidental? I appeal to you Republicans, if for years past, through the press and in publications which have been urged upon your attention by the leaders of your party, you have not been taught to despise the power and resources of the South? I appeal to you to say if this teaching has not been a part of the machinery by which power has been gained? I appeal to you to answer if those who tried to teach truths now admittted have not been denounced? I appeal to you if a book, beyond all others, false, bloody and treasonable, was not sent out with the endorsement of all your managers; and is it not true that now, when men blush to own they believed its statements, that its author is honored by an official station? It is now freely confessed by you all, that you have been deceived with respect to the South. Who deceived you? Who, by false teachings, instilled contempt and hate into the minds of our people? Who stained our land with blood? Who caused ruin and distress? All these things are within your own knowledge.—Are their authors the leaders to rescue us from our calamities? They shrink back appalled from the mischief they have wrought, and tell you it is an irrepressible contest. That reason is as good for Jefferson Davis as for them. They attempt to drown reflections by new excitements and new appeals to our passions. Having already, in legislation, gone far beyond the limits at which, by their resolutions, they were pledged to stop, they now ask to adopt measures which they have heretofore denounced as unjust and unconstitutional. For this reason they cannot save our country.

As our national calamities thicken upon us an attempt is made by their authors to avoid their responsibilities by insisting that our failures are due to the fact that their measures are not carried out, although Government has already gone far beyond its pledges. The demands of these men will never cease, simply because they hope to save themselves from condemnation by having unsatisfied demands. At the last Session Congress not only abolished slavery in the District of Columbia, but, to quiet clamorous men, an act of Confiscation and Emancipation was passed, which, in the opinion of leading Republicans, was unconstitutional and unjust. By this act the rebels have no property—not even their own lives—and they own no slaves. But to the astonishment and disgust of those who believe in the policy of statutes and proclamations, these rebels still live and fight and hold their slaves. These measures seem to have reanimated them. They have a careless and reckless way of appropriating their lives and property, which by act of Congress belong to us, in support of their cause.

But these fanatical men have learned that it is necessary to win a victory before they divide the spoil—and what do they now propose? As they cannot take the property of rebels beyond their reach they will take the property of the loyal men of the Border States. The violent men of this party as you know from experience, my conservative Republican friend, in the end have their way. They now demand that the President shall issue a Proclamation of immediate and universal emancipation? Against whom is this to be directed? Not against those in rebellion for they came within the scope of the act of Congress. It can only be applied to those who have been true to our Union and our Flag. They are to be punished for their loyalty. When we consider their sufferings and their cruel wrongs at the hands of the secessionists, their reliance upon our faith, is not this proposal black with ingratitude?

The scheme for an immediate emancipation and general arming of the slaves throughout the South is a proposal for the butchery of women and children, for scenes of lust and rapine; of arson and murder unparalelled in the history of the world. The horrors of the French Revolution would become tame in comparison. Its effect would not be confined to the walls of cities, but there would be a wide spread scene of horror over the vast expanse of great States, involving alike the loyal and seditious. Such malignity and cowardice would

invoke the interference of civilized Europe. History tells of the fires kindled in the name of religion, of atrocities committed under pretexts of order or liberty; but it is now urged that scenes bloodier than the world has yet seen shall be enacted in the name of philanthrophy!

A proclamation of general and armed emancipation at this time, would be a cruel wrong to the African. It is now officially declared in Presidential addresses, which are fortified by Congressional action, that the negro cannot live in the enjoyment of the full privileges of life among the white race. It is now admitted, after our loss of infinite blood and treasure, that the great problem we have to settle is not the slavery, but the negro question. A terrible question, not springing from statutes or usages, but growing out of the unchangeable distinction of race. It is discovered at this late day, in Republican Illinois, that it is right to drive him from its soil. It is discovered by a Republican Congress, after convulsing our country with declarations in favor of his equal rights, and asserting that he was merely the victim of unjust laws, that he should be sent away from our land. The issue is now changed. The South holds that the African is fit to live here as a slave. Our Republican Government denies that he is fit to live here at all.

The Republican party cannot save the country, because through its powerful Press it teaches contempt for the Laws, Constitution and constituted authorities. They are not only destroying the Union, but they are shaking and weakening the whole structures of State as well as of the National Government, by denunciations of every law and of all authority that stand in the way of their passions or their purposes. They have not only carried discord into our churches and legislative halls, but into our armies. Every General who agrees with them upon the subject of Slavery is upheld in every act of insubordination and sustained against the clearest proofs of incompetence, if not of corruption. On the other hand, every Commander who differs from their views upon the single point of Slavery, is denounced, not only for incompetency, but constantly depreciated in every act. No man is allowed to be a Christian; no man is regarded as a Statesman; no man is suffered unmolested to do his duty as a Soldier unless he supports measures which no one dared to urge eighteen months since. They insist that martial law is superior to constitutional law, that the wills of Generals in the field are above all restraints; but they demand for themselves the right to direct and control these Generals. They claim an influence higher than they will allow to the laws of the land. Are these displays of insubordination and violence safe at this time?

The weight of annual taxation will test severely the loyalty of the people of the North. Repudiation of our financial obligations would cause disorder and endless moral evils. Pecuniary rights will never be held more sacred than personal rights. Repudiation of the Constitution involves repudiation of National debts, of its guaranties of rights of property, of person, and of conscience. The moment we show the world that we do not hold the Constitution to be a sacred compact, we not only destroy all sense of security, but we turn away from our shores the vast tide of foreign immigration. It comes here now not because there are not other skies as bright and other lands as productive as ours. It seeks here security for freedom—for rights of conscience—for immunity from tyranical interferences, and from meddling impertinence. The home and fireside rights heretofore enjoyed by the American people—enjoyed under protection of written Constitution, have made us great and prosperous. I entreat you again, touch them not with sacrilegeous hands! We are threatened with the breaking up of our social system, with the overthrow of State and National Governments. If we begin a war upon the compromises of the Constitution we must go through with it. It contains many restraints upon our natural rights. It may be asked by what right do the six small New England States, with a population less than that of New York, have six times its power in the Senate, which has become the controling branch of government? By what natural right do these States with their small united populations and limited territories balance the power of New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Illinois, Indiana and Michigan? The vast debt growing out of this war will give rise to new and angry discussions. It will be held almost exclusively in a few Atlantic States. Look upon the map of the Union and see how small is the territory in which it will be owned. We are to be divided into creditor and debtor States, and the last will have a vast preponderance of power and strength. Unfortunately there is no taxation upon this national debt and its share is thrown off upon other property. It is held where many of the government contracts have been executed, and where in some instances, gross frauds, have been practiced. It is held largely where the Constitution gives a disproportional share of political power. With all these elements of discord, is it wise to assail constitutional law, or bring authority into contempt. Is it safe to encourage the formation of irresponsible committees, made up of impertinent men, who thrust themselves into the conduct of public affairs and try to dictate to legal rulers? or will you tolerate the enrollment of armies which are not constituted or organized by proper authorities? Are such things just towards those who have placed their fortunes in the hands of the government at this crisis?

We implore you do not be deceived again with this Syren song of no danger. There is danger, great and imminent, of the destruction of all government, of safety for life and property, unless the duty of obedience to law and respect for authorities and the honest support of those in the public service both military and civil, are taught and enforced, by all means within our control.

With us there is no excuse for revolutionary action. Our system of government give peaceful remedies for all evils in legislation.

WHAT THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY PROPOSE TO DO.

Mr. President: It will be asked what do we propose to do We mean, with all our powers of mind and person to support the Constitution and uphold the Union; to maintain the laws, to preserve the public faith. We insist upon obedience to laws and respect for Constitutional authority; we will defend the rights of citizens; we mean that rulers and subjects shall respect the laws; we will put down all revolutionary committees; we will resist all unauthorized organizations of armed men; we will spurn officious meddlers who are impudently pushing themselves into the councils of our Government Politically opposed to those in authority, we demand they shall be treated with that respect due to their positions as the representatives of the dignity and honor of the American people. We do not try to save our country by abandoning its government. In these times of trial and danger we cling more closely to the great principles of civil and religious liberty and of personal right; we will man the defences and barriers which the Constitution throws around them; we will revive the courage and strengthen the arms of loyal men by showing them they have a living government about which to rally; we will proclaim amidst the confusion and uproar of civil war, with louder tones and firmer voices the great maxims and principles of civil liberty, order and obedience What has perpetuated the greatness of that nation from which we derive so many of our maxims? Not its victories upon land nor its triumphs upon the seas, but its firm adherence to its traditional policy. The words of Coke, of Camden and Mansfield, have for long periods of time given strength and vitality and honor to its social system, while battles have lost their significance. When England was agitated by the throes of violence—when the person of the King was insulted; when Parliament was besieged by mobs maddened by bigotry; when the life of Lord Mansfield was sought by infuriated fanatics, and his house was burned by incendiary fires, then he uttered those words which checked at once unlawful power and lawless violence. He declared that every citizen was entitled to his rights according to the known procedures of the land. He showed to the world the calm and awful majesty of the law, unshaken amidst convulsions. Self reliant, in its strength and purity, it was driven to no acts which destroy the spirit of law. Violence was rebuked, the heart of the nation was reassured, a sense of security grew up, and the storm was stilled. Listen to his word:

Miserable is the condition of individuals; dangerous is the condition of the State where there is no certain law, or what is the same thing, no certain administration of law by which individuals may be protected and the State made secure.

Thus, too, will we stand calmly up amidst present disasters. We have warned the public that every act of disobedience weakened their claims to protection. We have admonished our rulers that every violation of right destroyed sentiments of loyalty and duty. That obedience and protection were reciprocal obligations. He who withholds his earnest and cheerful support to any legal demand of his Government, invites oppression and assumption on the part of those in authority. The public servant who oversteps his jurisdiction or tramples upon the rights, person, property or procedure of the governed, instigates resistance and revolt.

Under abuse and detraction we have faithfully acted upon these precepts. If our purposes were factious, the elements of disorder are everywhere within our reach. If we were denunciatory of its officials as those who placed them in power, we could make them tremble in their seats of power. We have been obedient, loyal and patient. We shall continue to be so under all circumstances. But let no man mistake this devotion to our country and its Constitution for unworthy fear. We have no greater stake in good order than other men.—Our arms are as strong, our endurance as great, our fortitude as unwavering as that of our political opponents. But we seek the blessings of peace, of law, of order. We ask the public to mark our policy and our position. Opposed to the election of Mr. Lincoln, we have loyally sustained him. Differing from the Administration as to the course and the conduct of the war, we have cheerfully responded to every demand made upon us. To-day we are putting forth our utmost efforts to reinforce our armies in the field. Without conditions or threats we are exerting our energies to strengthen the hands of government and to replace it in the commanding position it held in the eyes of the world before recent disasters. We are pouring out our blood, our treasures, and our men, to rescue it from a position in which it can neither propose peace nor conduct successful war. And this support is freely and generously accorded. We wish to see our Union saved, our laws vindicated, and peace once more restored to our land. We do not claim more virtue or intelligence than we award to our opponents, but we now have the sad and bloody proof that we act upon sounder principles of government. Animated by the motto we have placed upon our banner—"The Union, the Constitution and the Laws"—we go into the political contest confident of the support of a People who cannot be deaf or blind to the teachings of the last two years.

THE FREEDOM OF THE PRESS.

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TWO PROCLAMATIONS.

SPEECH

OF THE

Hon. JAMES BROOKS,

Weekly Caucasian.

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DEMOCRATIC UNION ASSOCIATION.

AT THEIR HEADQUARTERS,

No. 633 Broadway

Representatives of the United States, and last, not least, aye, more powerful than all, the Judiciary of the United States. (Cheers.) President Lincoln is not here to-night. [Applause.] Is he anybody else? he is but a fraction of the government. [Laughter and cheers.] He is not the Executive power. He is no more the government than the Senate or the House of Representatives, and Justice Taney, with his associate Judges, is as much a part of the government as the President himself. [Applause.]

MAN ALLEGIANCE A FOOL IDEA.

These are constitutional facts; this is the written law of the United States; this is the established government of the United States, and the only government to which I, or you, or any Democrat, or any White, have ever sworn allegiance. [Great cheering.] This Border idea of government is twelve or fifteen hundred years old, a product of the feudal ages, the

Democratic Union Association.

AT THEIR HEADQUARTERS,

No. 633 Broadway

SPEECH OF HON. JAMES BROOKS.

Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen:—I am well aware of the responsibility under which any one of us assumes any public speaking in this city at this time. I am well aware, that this audience could hear of nothing, of which we all have not heard and in which we are all versed, to throw any interest upon the proceedings of this night. [Cries of "No, no," and applause.] The President himself is but the mere creature of the Constitution of the United States. He never was elected by the popular will, or by the popular vote of the people of the United States. [A voice—"No, never," and great applause.] No never, never, never! [A number of voices—"Never."]

HE DERIVES HIS PRESIDENCY BY THE POPULAR VOTE.

Of the four millions and two-thirds of a million of votes cast at the last Presidential election, Mr. Lincoln was the friendly of nearly four millions. He was the people's candidate, and a majority of California and Oregon, under the pluralityrule, has received their electoral votes. In New Jersey, glorious New Jersey, (cheers for New Jersey,) the electors receive the vote popular vote of the vote electoral. Thus, in these three northern States the Republicans, a majority of the people, voted against him, while those the Democrats voted for the Rio Grande, in fifteen other States, not a popular, not an electoral vote was given him.

HE DERIVES HIS PRESIDENCY BY EXECUTIVE OR MILITARY APPOINTMENT.

Nevertheless, under our constitutional system he is the Electoral Colleges, of the 303 electoral votes there, though he appeared in minority of nearly a million of votes, he did receive 180 electoral votes, twenty-eight more votes than were necessary to elect him, the President of the United States, under the Constitution. I repeat, that, the President does not represent, and never has represented, the popular will of the people of the United States. [A voice—"Then he is the mere creature of the Constitution."] He is the mere creature of the Constitution of the United States, and our difficulties to him as Executive, are difficulties to him as the Executive, is through and under the Constitution. ("That is it," and cheers.) Our History and these proclamations tell us, that the President acts by advice, and his Cabinet President acts by advice, and his Cabinet President is the government, I show them the people's vote, and I appeal to them, that the President himself could not be President, but as he was elected and upheld by the Constitution of the U. S., and in defiance of the popular vote of the U. S. (Applause.) Still we find, that, that I may not hold him responsible for the measures of the Executive, as through and under the Constitution, or, that this all-absorbing war is the government, and that in enforcing the administration has guilty of crimes in the government, Government is a thing eternal, and springs from God himself as to one of the noblest of our Mr. Lincoln is but a creature of the Constitution for his term of office, and the Cabinet are but creatures of Lincoln. And yet the reverend Beechlyn expedition tells us, that the President and the Cabinet are the government of the U. S. (A voice—"They are pretty nearly played out.") I shall, therefore, as I have a right, discuss freely all the measures of the administration.

HIS CABINET NOT THE REPUBLICAN ABOLITIONIST PARTY—WOOD SCREWS.

I shall speak of the tariff, for example, next what it may. I shall say that the existing tariff was not made for revenue, but in the train for a protection of a few manufacturing men and to no corporations, the most of them are in New England. (Applause.) I will tell you, and I will prove it, that the enthusiasm of which the simple article of the tax-day carpet manufacturing of that species of carpeting being patented, the tariff law of the United States, three thirds or four fifths of the carpeting used in the United States is of that species of carpeting. (A voice—"Is that so?") (A voice—"Ominous of wool carpets.") Yes, that is another of the Lincoln measures.

THE AFRICAN QUESTION.

Now, gentlemen, I am ready to say that if the people of the United States, by the ballot-box, or by the sword, or by the sword, or by the ballot-box, or by the sword, or by the ballot-box, or by the sword, or by the ballot-box

Great Democratic Meeting in New York.

LETTER OF GEN. SCOTT.

Speeches by Horace F. Clark, Horatio Seymour, John Van Buren, and Richard Grossman.

There was an immense gathering of the Democracy of New York last on Monday evening at the Cooper Institute, to ratify the Democratic nominations for State officers. The large hall was densely crowded, and those who were speaking from the platform, several stories above the street, could hardly hear those in the audience. Few hold the places of honor.

"As Proserpine for Pluto's bride."

Just what connection Senator McDougall, who is not even a Democrat, has with the Democracy, to shift their responsibilities upon them, we do not quite understand.

Amid much confusion the meeting was called to order, and Horace F. Clark chosen President, whereupon Mr. Clark made a brief speech, in which he said that—

"The industry and commerce of the country, even as far as they are employed in the operations of war, stand paralyzed. While one of our fleets rides majestically upon the banks of the Potomac, and another guards with honor the Mississippi, and escape to the borders of the Ohio, and the Old Dominion has driven boldly from the tyrants of Richmond."

Pleading that all Conservatives men rallied in the support of Mr. Seymour, he then laid the founds tion for opposition to the Administration:

"In response to Mr. Seymour's inaugural address, as the candidate of the new Democratic republican party in the State, and as the alleged favorite of the Administration of the Federal Government, and of the friends of the peace of the Republic. And it is but fair to remark that the Administration has thrown the election of the Democratic candidates as its peculiar party triumph, and has made it a question of policy. In other States of New York, and the people of the

[illegible] selling departments of the [illegible] Democracy [illegible] by misrepresentation. That the people [illegible] and the parties which obstructed [illegible] the struggle for the preservation of the Union of our fathers. And let this end—should all our efforts, public and private, be directed. [Loud cheers.] Now, we are told—in fact that Chief and Subordinates, with liberty to display them against the enemies in war, however, [illegible] may be the cause. Fearing that these means against the foreign enemy may either lay down the arms, or that they may be conquered by the workers of the republic in honorable warfare, before the period shall arrive when the proclamation of Freedom to the slave shall be effectual—if effectual it can be, Mr. Clark gave way to the election of a large number of Vice Presidents and Secretaries.

Benjamin Ivey presented the following resolutions, which were adopted with applause:

Resolved, That as we declare a vigorous prosecution of the present war, but conservative citizens of this city will continue cheerfully the support already given to it, by contributions of men and treasure, but we will, at the same time, insist on the fulfillment by the present Administration of the solemn pledge almost unanimously given by the Congress of the United States, "that they were in no way moved on their part to any spirit of oppression, or for any purpose of conquering the subjugating with the rights and established institutions, of the States, but to defend and maintain the supremacy of the Constitution, and to preserve the Union with all the dignity, equality and rights of the several States unimpaired, and that as soon as these objects are accomplished the war ought to cease."

Resolved, That the investigations by Congress and the State Legislature have disclosed the existence of fearful and unexampled corruption, and extravagance, that unless these enormous frauds be checked, the whole country must be involved in bankruptcy and dishonor that we would be faithless to the principles of honesty and economy in the administration of public affairs, if we did not expose and denounce these wrongs on the industry of the great mass of the people, and that, in the language of the friends of New Jersey, we solemnly protest against and resident extravagance and dishonest peculation.

Resolved, That we highly approve of and cheerfully indorse the manful opposition against criminal extravagance presented by President Lincoln, in his interview with the "Chicago delegation," to the search of Senator Ivey, satisfied as we are, in the language of the President himself, "that the revenue must be necessarily inoperative" and inexpedient, and that "no possible good can result from the trying of such a proclamation."

Resolved, That, in the language of the resolutions of the executive of La Salle, "the writ of Habeas Corpus is the great bulwark of personal liberty in the citizen," that it is imposed to be set to the harshest application in the name effectual means as well to release himself from the [illegible] by the State to punish, as to punish those who unconstitutionally subvert him, that, in this Republican country, it should at least be effective to protect an American citizen from arrest upon mere suspicion or intimidation, or political pretense, except by the high authority of the land, that we hold that the privilege of the writ of Habeas Corpus can only be suspended by act of Congress, and that the question of the power of the President to suspend it is settled by the Supreme Court [illegible] decision, and the President and cabinet are estopped.

Resolved, That, faithful to our constitutional duties to our views of loyalty to the Union and the Constitution, and equal, now as ever, supporting the strong arm of the Government as the only breast water between the constitutional rights of the people of the United States and the fiery flood of overwhelming force and lawlessness.

Resolved, That in the nomination of Governor and Washington by the respective parties of the State, the issue is clearly and distinctly drawn between those who believe in the Constitution as it is, and those who believe it was, and [illegible] new Union.

Resolved, That we recommend to the electors of this State, who might consider that Albany, by the passage of the resolutions will tend to check extravagance and corruption in public affairs, give new vigor to the prosecution of the present war, and restore the people that the Union and the Constitution in which our fathers made sacrifices still live in all their original vigor.

Mr. Seymour was then conducted upon the platform, and received a storm of plaudits. He commenced with a vindication of himself from the charge of treason, and an attack upon the speakers at the Union Ratification Meeting—Messrs. Noyes, Dodge, Iverson and Forrester. "There was not one man in the opposite party, he said, who dared repeat a speech that he had made one or two years ago. After claiming the support of all conservatives, he proceeded to charge upon the Radical party [illegible] despite toward confederation. He charged also that the Radical policy tended to efface the lines which separate the jurisdiction of the State and National Governments, and limit the action of different departments. Other this head he attacked Congress for the appointment of the Committee on the Conduct of the War, the meeting of the Governors, and the President's Proclamation. Concerning the Governors, he said:

"They affected positions denied to them by their respective State governments, and proposed an agitation people by secret proceedings, and attempted to influence the President of the United States to a movement at variance with the powers of our institutions."

Of the proclamation of the President he said:

"As to its lack of wisdom and efficacy, I cordially indorse the views expressed by him in his interview with the delegation from Chicago. [Laughter and applause.] As to its legality, no man has ever doubted that the slaves of men in rebellion can be rightfully taken from them, with any other kind of property, by virtue of laws; but I do not believe the rights of the property of loyal men, either at the North or south, can be destroyed by a proclamation in peace or war. Can we say that the conduct of a disloyal majority can forfeit the property of a loyal minority, when we hold that a majority of loyal citizens cannot destroy the rights of a single citizen, if he has been guilty of no offense? This was decided by our Courts, when they set aside coercive [illegible] here. Can we safely admit the principle that the crimes of one class can forfeit the property, the rights of [illegible] or the liberties of innocent men? That point must come before the Judiciary. There all will meet upon a level, and President and People alike must [illegible] to its judgment." [Loud applause.]

Mr. Seymour [illegible] against the National War Committee at length, accused Gassius M. Clay of making political speeches when he was paid for fighting, and said:

"Let us here state distinctly to those who revile us—who threaten with [illegible] of freedom of speech—that during the long period the Democratic party held power, it made no such arrests. It will seem regain its ascendancy. No other hope [illegible] [Great applause.] When it is restored to power, no man's person will be arrest without process of law. No man's rights to the writ of liberty will be denied or abridged. Every man's house will be held to be sacred. What we ask the protection from legal tribunals you deny to us, you shall have. You shall follow your vocation of abuse and calumny as unmerely as now. When you invoke from [illegible] to violate our rights, I am proud to say we always felt strong enough in ourselves, and [illegible] to meet the assaults of our opponents, and to repel assault with arguments and reason." [Applause.]

He concluded by denouncing the extravagance of the Government, as leading to inadequate the national credit.

John Van Buren was then introduced. He commenced, after stating that he had entirely recovered from his long mental prostration, by reading a correspondence between himself and Gov. Morgan, in which, after the defeat of the Federal armies before Washington, he offered his services, as "your Capital seemed as likely to be taken as that of the enemy," signifying, however, to receive no pay save his expenses, but with privilege to withdraw in the following contingency:

"If certain influences, and how, I trust, professional, should hereafter unhappily prevail in the administration of our Government, the war will be prosecuted for objects which are unconstitutional, and by means which I look upon as unchristian and inhuman."

He said that he had thought the nomination of Mr. Dix would have been more advisable than that of Mr. Seymour. A leading editor of this city (the *Herald*) had invited Mr. Seymour to withdraw. If General Dix would have taken the position, and Gov. Seymour been so content in that State, he felt authorized to say that Gov. Seymour would have withdrawn. The President of the United States was fully informed before he entered upon this war of the nature of the contest in which he was going to embark. Mr. Van Buren proceeded to say:

"He had information from a source which never could have deceived him in regard to the struggle upon which he was entering. On the 3d of March President Lincoln, about to be sworn into office, found himself in the city of Washington, having reached it in disguise [laughter] surrounded with a Democratic, and wrapped in a blue cloth cloak. On the first time in the history of this country, the President found himself in the city of Washington. [Laughter and applause.] On the 3d day of March, before he took the oath of office, a letter was addressed to him, which I propose to read to you. I ask you to notice, because I have not time to comment to it, the wonderful spirit of prophecy, the extraordinary judgment, as well as supposition of persecution that animates every word and line of this letter."

Mr. Van Buren [illegible] the [illegible] to state that he was the author of the letter. [illegible] Mr. Van Buren [illegible] the letter of Gen. Scott. [illegible] Mr. Van Buren [illegible] the [illegible] Democratic [illegible] Democrats [illegible] Republican leaders, which drew from [illegible] the [illegible] Republican [illegible] Mr. Van Buren that if there would be [illegible] the Presidency of the United States Mr. Wadsworth as Secretary, Hamlin as General McClellan and as a Democratic [illegible] Democrats of the Republican to be [illegible] [illegible] to support General McClellan [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

Ordre du Jour du Général McClellan.

Le commandant en chef de l'armée du Potomac, en communiquant aux soldats la proclamation présidentielle du 22 septembre (relative à l'émancipation), l'a accompagnée de l'ordre du jour suivant, dont l'immense importance n'échappera à aucun de nos lecteurs :

« Quartier Général de l'Armée du Potomac,
» Camp près de Sharpsburg, 7 oct.

» L'attention des officiers et des soldats de l'armée du Potomac est appelée sur l'ordre général n. 139 du département de la guerre du 24 septembre 1862, qui fait connaître à l'armée la proclamation du 22 septembre.

» Une proclamation d'une si grave importance à la nation, communiquée officiellement à l'armée, offre au général commandant une occasion favorable de définir spécialement aux officiers et aux soldats sous ses ordres la nature des rapports que doivent entretenir toutes les personnes au service militaire des Etats-Unis à l'égard des autorités civiles du gouvernement. La constitution confie aux autorités civiles, législatives, judiciaires et exécutives, le pouvoir et le devoir de faire, d'interpréter et d'exécuter les lois fédérales. Les forces armées sont levées et entretenues simplement pour soutenir les autorités civiles, et doivent être tenues vis à-vis d'elles, à tous les égards, dans une stricte subordination. Cette règle fondamentale de notre système politique est essentielle à la sûreté de nos institutions républicaines, et doit être bien comprise et bien observée par chaque soldat. Le principe et les objets pour lesquels les armées seront employées à supprimer la rébellion, doivent être déterminés et proclamés par les autorités civiles, et le chef de l'exécutif, qui est chargé de l'administration des affaires nationales, est la véritable et unique source qui puisse faire connaître aux armées de la nation les vues et les ordres du gouvernement.

» La discussion, par les officiers et les soldats, des mesures publiques décrétées et proclamées par le gouvernement, pour peu qu'elle sorte de l'expression modérée et respectueuse d'une opinion particulière, tend graudement à diminuer et détruire la discipline et l'efficacité des troupes, en substituant l'esprit de faction politique à ce ferme, immuable et ardent esprit qui leur fait soutenir l'autorité du gouvernement, ce qui est le premier devoir du soldat américain. Le remède aux erreurs politiques, s'il y en a de commises, doit'se trouver uniquement dans l'action du peuple au scrutin.

» En appelant ainsi l'attention de cette armée sur les vrais rapports entre les soldats et le gouvernement, le général commandant met simplement en garde contre un mal duquel il a paru à propos, dans tout le cours de notre histoire, de sauver les armées de la république. En agissant ainsi, nul homme d'un esprit droit ne le considérera comme faisant la moindre réflexion sur la loyauté et la bonne conduite qui se sont si glorieusement illustrées sur tant de champs de bataille. En exécutant toutes les mesures de politique publique, cette armée sera naturellement guidée par les mêmes règles de pitié chrétienne qui ont toujours signalé sa conduite envers les gens sans défense.

» Geo. B. McClellan. »

Secção Central
Confidencial

Legação Imperial do Brasil nos Estados Unidos
Washington em 19 de Outubro de 1862

Ill.mo e Ex.mo Snr.

Em officio ostensivo da 1.a Secção, desta data, elevo ao conhecimento de V. Ex.a um Decreto recentemente promulgado em Nicaragua, suggerido pelo Snr. Molina, Ministro daquella Republica e da de Costa Rica, neste paiz, e que tem por fim, como teve a nossa lei de 7 de Novembro de 1831, impedir a emigração de libertos de outros paizes para o territorio centro-americano.

Sendo esse assumpto de interesse para nós, julguei dever seguir e communicar a V. Ex.a o fio das respectivas negociações; e sendo elle, no meu entender, de natureza delicada, e improprio para ser ventilado pela imprensa, peço licença para tratal-o confidencialmente.

Começarei por chamar a attenção de V. Ex.a sobre a inclusa copia (N.o 1) de uma circular dirigida por M.r Seward a certos agentes americanos no exterior em 2 do corrente, na qual veem consignadas as bases sobre que o Governo Federal está disposto a tratar com os Governos situados dentro dos tropicos, e outros que alli

Ill.mo e Ex.mo Sr. Conselheiro de Estado Marquez d'Abrantes

tem colonias ou dependencias, para ondo po-
lhes os negros livres dos Estados Unidos.

O Secretario d'Estado ou seu filho, o Sub-Secreta-
rio, não me tem até o presente tocado neste as-
sumpto; nem mesmo sei si a circular foi expe-
dida tambem a Mr. Webb; mas seja que a
proposta que ella contem, tenha de nos ser feita
officialmente, ou não, parece-me que convinha que
V. Ex.ª a conhecesse com toda a antecipação possivel.
Obtive-a por um favor pessoal, em muita confian-
ça e com encargo de que não soubesse Mr. Seward que
m'a haviam communicado sem seu consentimento.

Remetto tambem (copia N.º 2) uma copia
do protesto que a este Governo dirigio o Sr. Molina
contra a projectada colonisação do territorio do
Chiriqui, o qual confirma tudo o que a V. Ex.ª te-
nho communicado sobre a opposição que ao referido
projecto tem feito o Ministro de Costa Rica. Pela respos-
ta que lhe deo Mr. Seward (copia N.º 3) verá V. Ex.ª
que o Governo Federal parece desistir do seu primi-
tivo plano, e que o protesto do Sr. Molina é aceito
pelo Presidente como uma negativa de consenti-
mento por parte dos tres Estados que aquelle Minis-
tro representa.

Direi de passagem que ainda depois de haver
Mr. Seward asseguado que o Senador Pomeroy
receberia instrucções para não dirigir-se ao terri-
torio de Costa Rica, de Honduras ou de Nicara-
gua, aquelle empresario convocou nesta cidade
de reuniões publicas de libertos e homens de côr
livres, e fez-lhes discursos, que me dizem, não
haver desistido da empresa.

Consta-me que o Sr. Irisarri, Ministro de
Guatemala e Salvador, é igualmente hostil ao
projecto de colonisação de libertos; mas devo ac-
crescentar que o Ministro em Missão Especial
da Nova Granada, o Sr. Hurtado, está longe de
considera-lo pelo mesmo modo, e o encara
com favor apesar de que o Enviado permanente
da Republica Granadina, o General Herran,
tambem ao principio se lhe oppôs. A posição
destes dous empregados é hoje tam precaria, e o Go-
verno que representam, é tam debil neste momen-
to, que não só não pódem elles obrar com energia
e independencia para com o Governo da União,
como mesmo teem uma forte tentação de tenta-
tar com elle para obter o seu apoio moral e
talvez mesmo material, contra o General Mos-
quera. Consta-me que disso se trata.

Será para lamentar-se que a Nova Granada se se-
pare nesta questão da prudente politica da Ame-
rica Central, pois é esta politica das que exige
unanimidade para evitar-se o mal que ameaça
uma vez admittida em qualquer ponto do
territorio povoado dos tropicos a colonisação
de negros livres em grande escala, nos um-
dos fraizes vizinhos estará a abrigo da sua
invasão e contagio.

Por isso sustenta eu que o Governo peruano tem pe-
tambem inclinação de adoptar o projecto de Mr. Seward, com o
fito de povoar a sua fronteira do Amazonas, e logo que regresse
a Washington o Sr. Barreda, procurarei descobrir para commu-
nicar a V. Ex.ª, quaes são suas vistas a esse respeito.

Digne-se V. Ex.ª aceitar os protestos do meu profundo
respeito e alta Consideração

Miguel Maria Lisboa

N.º 1

Copia annexa á Confidencial da Secção Central, de 19 de Outubro de 1862.

Circular. Department of State Washington 2.d October 1862. Sir Many free persons of African derivation, residing within the United States, have made known to the President their desire to emigrate to foreign countries, if they could do so with the consent of the Government, and with guaranties of its guardian care over them while arranging their departure, and pursuing their voyages, choosing their new homes and purchasing lands, or otherwise contracting for their permanent location and settlement abroad, and especially securing them in every event against being hereafter reduced to slavery or bondage It is believed that the number of this class of persons so disposed to emigrate is augmenting and will continue to encrease.

On the other hand some foreign Governments situate within the tropics, and others having colonies or dependencies therein, have intimated to the President a desire to receive such accessions to their population upon conditions favorable to the welfare, property and happiness of the emigrants.

In view of these facts, the President has authorized me to enter into negotiations upon the subject with the Government of .... if it shall be inclined to such a course

It is not within the purpose of this

communication to present a project of a Convention, but simply to state some of the general principles which this Government supposes proper to be recognized in any treaties which may be contracted with reference to the objects which I have presented.

First.— that all emigration of persons of African derivation to take place under the stipulations of the treaty, shall be perfectly free and voluntary on the part of adults, and with the full and expressed consent of parents and guardians for minor children and wards.

Second.— that agents of the Government desiring to receive such emigrants shall be recognized by this Government and authorized to solicit such emigration; but such agents shall be appointed by such Government or with its sanction. Their names with the dates of their appointment and the terms for which they are to continue, shall be made known to this Government, which shall engage to protect them while peacefully and inoffensively pursuing their occupation; but shall have always a right to require the dismissal of any such agent whose conduct or deportment shall be found injurious to the peace, safety or welfare of the United States.

When any Government which shall have entered into the treaty shall have obtained the consent of a colony or party of emigrants, a record of their names, ages, sexes and conditions shall be made up, with their proposed plans of embarkation and destination, duly attested and verified. Such Government shall then cause them, with their personal effects to be received with all convenient despatch on board of seaworthy vessels, which shall afford them healthful and convenient accommodation of space, air, food, water and other necessary for their intended voyages, and shall in all cases suffer no cruelty, inhumanity or unnecessary severity to be practised upon them; and families so emigrating shall not be separated without their consent. Any party of such emigrants who may desire it, may be attended by an agent, being a citizen of the United States, to be selected by them and approved by the Government, who may remain with them during the voyage and after their arrival at their destination, until they shall have been established in their new settlement, but such agent shall be paid by them or by the United States, and he shall be liable to be removed or recalled by this Government and may be replaced upon representation from the other contracting party that his proceedings or conduct are disloyal or offensive to the government receiving such emigrants.

On arriving at the place of debarkation such emigrants shall be furnished with

plain but comfortable dwellings, one for each family, or with comfortable homes in the families of resident inhabitants of the Country, and either with lands to be occupied and owned by themselves, adequate to their support and maintenance, they practicing ordinary industry in cultivating the same, or else with employment on hire, with provision for their wants and compensation adequate to their support and maintenance, clothing and medicine, and an education of the children in the simple rudiments of knowledge; which provisions shall continue for the term of five years, minors and infants being permitted to reside with their parents and guardians, during their minority, unless apprenticed with the consent of their parents and guardians. All such emigrants and their posterity, shall forever remain free, and in no case be reduced to bondage, slavery or involuntary servitude, except for crime, and they shall especially enjoy liberty of conscience, and the right to acquire, hold and transmit property, and all other privileges of freemen, common to inhabitants of the Country in which they reside. It shall be further stipulated that in cases of indigence resulting from infancy, sickness or age, any of such emigrants who shall become paupers shall not therefor be suffered to perish or

Copia anexa á Confidencial de Seccion Central de de Octubre de 1862.

Washington Sbre 19 de 1862.

Señor.

Refiriendome á las entrevistas en que he tenido la honra de manifestar á V.E. y en ausencia al Hon. Subsecretario de Estado las miras de las Republicas de Costa Rica, Nicaragua y Honduras, respecto al proyecto de formar en territorios de la America Central colonias de gente de color exportada de estos Estados, usando de los recursos decretados al efecto por el último Congreso; creo de mi deber y en conformidad con la franqueza y el espíritu amistoso de las repetidas entrevistas á que me refiero, el consignar por escrito, lo que en ellas ha tenido lugar y la inteligencia que han dado por resultado.

Me lisongeo de que V.E. hará justicia á los motivos del esmero con que he procurado evitar una polémica por escrito y distraer en ellas su importante atencion en circunstancias en que probablemente se ocupa de asuntos mas urgentes y trascendentales para su pais. — Escribo la presente á invitacion de Hon. Subsecretario de Estado; y en la confianza de haber promovido una perfecta inteligencia fundada en la buena fé, la equidad y de justicia que la actual Administracion se ha propuesto por norte de su politica, especialmente en las relaciones exteriores tan felizmente confiadas á V.E.

A mediados de Junio ultimo informado
por conductos privados aunque dignos de
fé de que se trataba formalmente de llevar
á efecto la mencionada colonizacion en
territorios de la America Central y especial-
mente en el istmo de Chiriquí, tuve la
honra de manifestar á V. E. que ninguno
de los Gobiernos que represento consentiria
la formacion en su territorio de colonias inde-
pendientes cualesquiera que fuesen su color y
procedencias, ni bajo los auspicios y proteccion
de ningun Gobierno estrangero: que deseaban y
estan dispuestos á promover la inmigracion
de gente laboriosa y capaz de contribuir
al desarrollo y adelantos del pais y de identifi-
carse á los habitantes con exclusiva sujecion
á sus leyes, y se reservan el derecho de reglamen-
tar la materia segun les convenga y el ejercicio
de los demas que les corresponden como
Estados Soberanos y que el proyecto en ques-
tion aun suponiendo que no tendiese á dar
un caracter inadmisible de independencia
á la colonia, no encontraria favor en
Centro America de cuyos territorios parece
disponerse sin noticia ni consentimiento
de los propietarios para importar una plaga
de que los Estados Unidos desean libertarse.
V. E. parecio apreciar la natural actitud de los
Gobiernos que represento, asegurandome que el
de los Estados Unidos no se propone formar
colonias independientes ni enviar colonos
á Centro America, sin obtener previamen-
te el consentimiento del Gobierno respectivo,
y se estendió sobre las ventajas de la
inmigracion y conveniencia de que
los Estados Hispano Americanos protejan
y promuevan la que parece mas apropia-
da y amalgable atendidos su origen y
tradiciones.

En la misma conferencia circunscribi-
endome á la colonizacion de Chiriqui fun-
dada en ciertas concesiones de tierras y minas
hechas el año de 1854 por la Provincia del
mismo nombre en Nueva Granada á Mr.
Ambrose W. Thompson y á otros representados
ahora por el mismo, ó la asociacion llama-
da "Chiriquí improvement Company", tuve
la honra de manifestar á V. E. que dichas
concesiones se refieren á territorios que en la
mayor parte pertenecen incuestionablemente
á Costa Rica, en cuya posesion pacifica
y no inquietada se hallan, y el resto está
comprendido en sus titulos, le pertenece
en derecho y es el objeto de una cuestion
de límites todavia pendiente entre Costa
Rica y Nueva Granada; y por tanto las
mismas concesiones hechas por una au-
toridad extraña de propiedades de
Costa Rica, ó de terrenos litigiosos que
ella reclama con titulos valederos, son
evidentemente nulas y de ningun valor.
Antes habia tenido ocasion de mani-
festar esto mismo al general Cass y al Hon.
Mr. Toucey con motivo del contrato celebrado
por este como Secretario de Marina con el
nominado Mr. Thompson, con todo no que
el último se habia avanzado á vender á los
Estados Unidos derechos menagenables de
soberania, que nunca han podido pertenecer
á persona privada para tratar de las cosas
federales $ 300.000 resolviendo el problema

antiguo, en que años ha está empeñada de hacer oro de lo que nada vale, á lo cual negó el congreso su aprobacion completo conocimiento del asunto. Agregué que la misma Nueva Granada desconoce los pretendidos derechos de Mr. Thompson, habiendo sometido la cuestion á la suprema Corte, cuyo alto tribunal decidió en contra declarando ilegales las referidas concesiones. Esta ilegalidad se evidencia por los mismos títulos á falta de poder bastante en las autoridades provinciales que los emitieron, y tambien hace patente su simple lectura que, si no hubiesen sido nulos desde su origen habrian caducado por el transcurso del tiempo, y la falta de cumplimiento de condiciones esenciales, implícitas y expresas; por ejemplo, el concesionario ha que- dado con insistencia la prohibicion que sus títulos contienen de ceder sus derechos á ningun Gobierno extrangero.

V.E. se sirvió responderme que no habia podido ocuparse á fondo de este asunto, que el general Herran lo habia discutido directamente con el Presidente, exponiendolo de la misma manera que yo, y dejandome impresion favorable á los derechos de Costa Rica; y que daria cuenta, me procuraria una audiencia del Presidente y me daria oportuno aviso.

Esperé en vano este aviso cuya falta he debido atribuir á las muchas y mas urgentes ocupaciones del Gobierno, hasta que durante la audiencia de V.E. conferencié sobre el particular con el Hon. Subsecretario reiterando todo lo expuesto, y agregando que en la America Central dicha empresa es calificada, de agresiva, ilegal y de peor caracter que otras anteriores de la misma especie, que causa una verdadera alarma y habia recibido ordenes de resistirla, que si se llevase á efecto desaparecerian las seguridades que me he esmerado en trasmitir á los Gobiernos que represento de la inauguracion de una nueva política de benevolencia y equidad por la actual Administracion de los Estados Unidos. Impuesto de todo el Hon. Subsecretario me respondió que llamaria la atencion del Presidente hácia el aspecto internacional de la empresa, en que tal vez no se habria fijado bastante, creyendo de buena fé que seria aceptada con gusto por todos los interesados: reiteró que no se llevaria adelante sin obtener su consentimiento ni en desprecio de los derechos que represento y la indicacion de que convendria hablarle con el Presidente con la oferta de solicitar una audiencia y de darme el conveniente aviso. Le manifesté además la disposicion que tenian á protestar solemnemente mis estimables colegas de Guatemala y Nueva Granada, representandole que en mi opinion seria mas conducente á las buenas relaciones el que su Gobierno abandonase la buena voluntad y por respeto á los derechos que se creen amenazados una empresa sujeta á interpretaciones desfavorables y que encuentra legítimas resistencias. y me replicó reiterando la oferta de dar cuenta y de avisarme.

A pocos dias el mismo Señor Subsecretario se sirvió enviarme á llamar para decirme que el Presidente no podia en las circunstancias ocuparse del asunto; pero que yo podia descansar en que no se decidiria sin oirme. Le manifesté la posicion falsa en que me encontraba, habiendo ya protestado por escrito el Ministro de Guatemala y el Salvador, no tan directamente interesado, reiterando mis anteriores instancias y representaciones, y presentadole el panfleto titulado: "Costa Rica and New Grenada — an inquiry into the question of boundaries — By Felipe Molina"; y agradeciendome este me repitió que era imposible en las circunstancias ocuparse del asunto, que por tanto quedaba suspenso y no se determinaria sinó despues de darme ocasion de exponer lo que me pareciese conveniente á los intereses que me están confiados y de considerarlo maduramente: y agregó que mis Gobiernos sabrán sin duda apreciar y aprobarán mi conducta.

El 15 del corriente alarmado por la publicacion en el "Sunday Chronicle" del dia anterior de un anuncio positivo de que el Gobierno habia completado el sabado último los arreglos para un establecimiento de gente de color en Centro América dando al Senador Pomeroy plenos poderes sobre todo el asunto; y que los emigrantes bien provistos de todo lo necesario serian enviados en un vapor de primera classe á principios de Octubre, fui á la Secretaria de Estado, deseoso de hablar á V.E., é informado de que no estaba en el despacho, obtuve una entrevista del Hon. Subsecretario, quien informado del referido aviso, que puse en sus manos, me aseguró: que no era cierto su contenido sinó en cuanto el Presidente habia comisionado al Hon. Senador Pomeroy para ir solo á visitar diversos puntos en las Antillas, Centro y talvez sur America, con el objeto de ver cual sea mas adecuado para la colonia de que se trata y consultar la disposicion de los habitantes; que no se le habian dado poderes para negociar con ningun Gobierno, reduciendose sus facultades á las de un explorador, cuyo deber es examinar é informar sin determinar por si; y que este Gobierno se reserva determinar con vista del informe del Sor. Pomeroy y tratar directamente conmigo ó el Ministro á quien corresponda. Manifesté entonces el deseo de tener esta seguridad por escrito, proponiendo la redaccion de un memorandum, y el Hon. Subsecretario se refirió á la respuesta al Señor Yrisary, de que me habia dado confidencialmente copia, invitandome á que pasase una comunicacion si me parecia conveniente.

Habiendo redactado escrupulosamente esta larga pero verídica relacion del asunto, debo descansar y descanso en la justificacion y buena fé del Gobierno de los Estados Unidos y en las seguridades que V.E. y el Hon. Subsecretario se han servido darme y dejo referidas, llamando la atencion de V.E. hácia el panfleto citado que contiene los titulos de Costa Rica y un mapa de cuyo cotejo con el que marca las pretensiones de Mr. Thompson á

compañando al dictámen de la Comision de
Marina de la Cámara de Representantes
que examinó el contrato Yancey – Thompson
en 1860, se vé que todos los territorios de que
este pretende disponer se hallan dentro de los
límites que reclama Costa Rica y la ma-
yor parte dentro de su jurisdiccion y no dis-
putada posesion; y tambien me tomo la
libertad de llamar su atencion hácia el
dictámen de la memoria de la citada
comision.

Antes de concluir debo manifestar
que tengo á la vista un panfleto titulado
"Information for persons proposing to join
the free colored colony to Central America"
publicado y suscrito por lo que de él aparece
por el Honorable Senador y Comisionado
J. C. Pomeroy, en que se leen los siguientes 45
conceptos." And as an effort is now to be ma-
"de by these people to found a settlement and
" and a country of their own I have consented
" to aid them in the selection of a locality
" and overcoming some of the obstacles inci-
" dent to all pioneer settlements. — I in-
" tend to start in a vessel from the city of
" Washington about the first of October, and
" will take, free of charge, five hundred
" colored persons, more or less, to be compo-
" sed, for the most part, of able bodied men,
" such as mechanics and laborers.
" — We shall settle in Central America,
" in the province we find to be the most
" promising where neither the government
" nor people are unwilling to receive us" —
Mas abajo — "We intend to land at
" Chiriqui, New Granada, and also visit the
" numerous islands, and perhaps the countries
" of Venezuela and Honduras."

Descansando en las referidas seguridades y en la buena fé é integridad del gobierno de los Estados Unidos, y no pudiendo dudar de la autenticidad del citado panfleto, no me queda otra alternativa sino atribuirlo á pesar de la alta posicion del Sor Pomeroy á mala inteligencia de su parte de la naturaleza de su mision y de sus instrucciones, ó de una alucinacion inexplicable que le haga desentenderse de ellas y contraerse embarcandose en una expedicion á todas luces agresiva é ilegal contra la cual consta á VE. se ha protestado desde el principio y en diversas formas á nombre de Costa Rica, Nicaragua, Honduras, Guatemala, Salvador y Nueva Granada.

No es dudoso que todos los Estados Hispano-Americanos mentiendo en su sentido recto y genuino la célebre declaracion del Presidente Monroe en su mensage de 3 de diciembre de 1822, secundarán en esta ocasion la actitud de los mencionados, y defenderán con aquel nombre de Estado, como principio que respeta los derechos é intereses de todos los de este Continente, que el territorio de uno de ellos, por la libre é independiente condicion en que se hallan constituidos, no debe en ningun caso considerarse como desocupado ni sujeto á ser colonizado por ninguna Potencia Estrangera, y que toda

tentativa en sentido contrario será mirada como peligrosa á la paz, seguridad é independencia de los mismos Estados.

Hoy mismo he recibido órdenes terminantes de los Gobiernos que tengo la honra de representar para insistir sobre este punto y protestar como protesto solemnemente, en el lenguage del Ministro de Relaciones Exteriores de Costa Rica, contra las especulaciones y pretensiones sobre el Istmo de Chiriquí de Mr. Ambrose W. Thompson; contra toda tentativa de valerse de ellas para adquirir derechos, que no tiene ni puede ceder, en desprecio de los de soberanía de Costa Rica, para fundar Colonias ni otra empresa alguna; y que las Repúblicas que represento están resueltas á rechazar con todo su poder la formacion en su Territorio de colonias independientes, semi-independientes ó que puedan pretender en lo mas mínimo depender de Gobiernos estrangeros.

Y siguiendo el espíritu de mis instrucciones con aplicacion á la empresa anunciada por el Honorable Senador Pomeroy, tambien protesto solemnemente contra ella en nombre de Costa Rica, Nicaragua y Honduras, denunciándola como agresora, ilegal y atentatoria á su tranquilidad, integridad é independencia y peligrosa á la paz, y buenas relaciones que desean cultivar con los Estados Unidos; y á nombre de tantos y tan grandes intereses como comprometo conmigo V.E. á interponerse, á fin de que se den las órdenes necesarias para impedir la enunciada y cualesquiera otras expediciones semejantes y para hacer caer el plan ilegal que denuncio.

Me lisonjeo de que V.E. tan celoso del buen nombre y justificacion de los Estados Unidos, comprometidos á su pesar en tiempos anteriores, no vacilará en revocar y emitir con la prontitud necesaria las órdenes que solicito; y me complazco en reconocer desde ahora que ellas serán la consecuencia natural de la verdadera política de la actual Administracion, segun ha sido tan hábilmente expuesta por V.E., política de equidad y benevolencia que jamás ha faltado en las relaciones de que está encargado el infrascrito.

Con tales sentimientos tengo la honra de renovar las seguridades de alta consideracion y distinguido aprecio con que me suscribo

de V.E. muy atento servidor.

No. 5

Costa.

Department of State,
Washington, Sept. 24. 1862.

Sir. — Your note of the 19th inst. has been received and submitted to the President.

Congress at its last session, passed laws which authorized the President to aid the colonization of persons of certain classes of African derivation, with their consent in some tropical country, first obtaining the consent of the government of such country to receive such settlements and protect him in all the rights of freemen. The execution of these laws was devolved by the President upon the Honorable Secretary of the Interior. That officer is understood to have recognized the Honorable Mr. Pomeroy as an agent for persons belonging to the specified classes to aid and direct them in the choise of their locations and in establishing their settlements. The general instructions which were given to him by the Secretary of the Interior expressly inhibited Mr. Pomeroy from attempting to make such location and settlement in any country whatever, without first having obtained the consent of the government of such country to protect the proposed settlements of such persons there with all the rights and privileges of freemen.

About the time when these instructions were in course of preparation, His Excellency Senor Antonio José de Irisarri, Minister Plenipotentiary of the Republics of Guatemala and Salvador near the United States, gave notice to this Department that those two States were averse to receiving any such settlements, and for that reason the instructions of the Secretary of the Interior to Mr. Pomeroy were modified. He was informed that the President accepted Mr Irisarri's communication as a definitive declination of the two Governments, which he represented to receive and protect a colony of the class proposed in their respective countries; whereupon Mr. Pomeroy was expressly directed not to proceed with such colony to any part of the territories of either of the said Republics of Guatemala and Salvador.

In your note, which is now under consideration, you protest in behalf of the Republics of Costa Rica, Nicaragua and Honduras against the introduction of any colony of the kind proposed, within the territory of either of those Republics. You also informed this department that a portion of a region called Chiriqui, which is claimed by Mr. Ambrose W. Thompson and which he offers as a site for such a colony, lies unquestionably within the territory of Costa Rica, while an other portion lies within the unquestioned territory of New Granada, and still a third part is in dispute between the governments of Costa Rica and New Granada. and you entered your protest so as to make it cover not only the unquestioned territory of Costa Rica, but also that portion of Chiriqui which is

claimed by Costa Rica.

I have now to inform Your Excellency that the acts of Congress, under which the Colonization in question is proposed to be made do not warrant the attempt to establish such a colony in any country without the previous consent of the government thereof, and that your protest is accepted by the President as a denial of such consent on the part of the three States you so worthily represent, Mr. Pomeroy, will, therefore, be instructed that he is not to proceed with such a colony or to land upon any part of the territories of Costa Rica, or of Honduras or any of the admitted territory of Nicaragua, or even any part of Chiriqui, which is included within the region which, as you represent, has hitherto been, but yet remains in dispute between the government of New Granada and the government of Costa Rica.

I may perhaps, not improperly add that, it is represented by Mr. Thompson to the Secretary of the Interior that the part of Chiriqui, which he proposes as a site for a colony, lies altogether without the admitted territories of Costa Rica and also without the lines which are included by the claims of New Granada, and exclusively within the admitted territory of New Granada. In order that no invasion of the region in question may be made and even no unlawful intrusion within it may be attempted

Mr Pomeroy has now been further instructed, not to land or attempt to establish a colony in New Granada without first having obtained the consent of not only the authorities actualy exercising administration within it, but also the consent of the Republic of New Granada, which is represented at Washington and with which diplomatic relations continue to be maintained.

I avail myself of this occasion to offer to you Sir renewed assurances of my high consideration.

(Signed)

William H. Seward.

To Señor Lucas Molina &c &c

Legação central

N.º 21

Legação Imperial do Brasil nos Estados Unidos

Nova York em 21 de Outubro de 1862

Recebido e
Approvado

Illmo e Exmo Snr.

Acabo de receber a circular que V. Ex.ª foi servido expedir-me em 21 de Agosto passado, annunciando-me a criação de uma folha official nessa Côrte, e dando-me ordens sobre o modo por que deve esta legação cooperar para o bom andamento de tam util empresa.

Tenho até o presente dirigido a esse Ministerio o meu relatorio bimmensal das occorrencias politicas deste paiz; mas como sabia que não era elle destinado a ver a luz publica, minhas apreciações tem sido mais francas e livres do que convem a artigos que tem de apparecer, ainda que na parte não official, em uma folha publicada sob os auspicios do Governo. Tratarei portanto d'ora em diante de modificar convenientemente a redacção do dito relatorio, abstendo-me não só de alludir nelle a qualquer materia reservada, como de ferir as susceptibilidades do Governo e dos habitantes do paiz, as quaes na crise por que passa elle, estão naturalmente excitaveis em extremo.

Algumas vezes incumbirei este trabalho, como V. Ex.ª me ordena, ao addido de 1.ª classe desta Legação,

Illmo e Exmo Snr. Marquez de Abrantes

S. Ex.ª S. Ex.ª S. Ex.ª

debaixo da minha direcção e inspecção; remettel-
o hei a esse Ministerio marcado de modo que se
não possa elle confundir com as noticias que
só são destinadas para conhecimento preço al de
V Exª; e porei todo o cuidado em que seja execu-
tado com a circumspecção que o estado de revo-
lução em que nos achamos, exige.

Darei começo ás ordens de V Exª. transcre-
vendo no incluso artigo, com algumas pruden-
tes modificações, o que já havia escrito a V Exª
em meu relatorio ordinario quando recebi a
circular a que respondo

Digne-se V Exª aceitar o reiterado pro-
testo do meu profundo respeito e alta con-
sideração.

Miguel Maria Lisboa

1ª Secção

Secção Central
Directoria Geral

Legação Imperial do Brasil nos Estados Unidos
Washington em 3 de Novembro de 1862.

Illmº e Exmº Snr.

Accuso a recepção das duas communicações officiaes que V. Exª me fez a honra de dirigir em 31 de Agosto e 6 de Setembro, cobrindo a primeira um exemplar do Decreto de 25 de Agosto, relativo a emolumentos dos Vice Consules do Imperio, e accusando a segunda a remessa de quatro volumes relativos á Exposição Nacional inaugurada nessa Côrte no dia 2 de Dezembro de 1861.

Agradecendo a V. Exª esses volumes, que por ora ainda não chegaram á minhas maõs, aproveito a occasião para reiterar-lhe os protestos de minha particular estima e muito distincta consideração

Illmº e Exmº Snr Consº Joaquim Mª Nascentes de Azambuja

V. V. V.

Miguel Maria Lisboa

1ª Secção
Nº 23.

Legação Imperial do Brazil nos Estados Unidos
Washington em 7 de Novembro de 1861

Illmo e Exmo Snr.

Apenas posso hoje dirigir a V. Exª duas linhas para remetter os inclusos artigos, escritos em execução da Circular da Secção Central de 21 de Agosto ultimo, e destinados a serem publicados na Folha Official. Um — o datado de Washington — é escripto sob minha direcção pelo Addido a esta Legação, o outro — datado de Nova-York — é redigido por mim

Remetto tambem, para conhecimento de V. Exª, dous retalhos de periodicos com materia de interesse; o do Intelligencer de 1º de Novembro contem a carta que recentemente dirigio ao General Scott o ex-Presidente Buchanan defendendo-se das criminações lançadas pelo General contra o ex-Presidente, e o da Gazeta de Baltimore uma representação que a Mª Lucedia apresentaram os libertos por elle ha pouco convidados a emigração, e que agora com evidente justiça se queixam de que se lhes não cumpra o promettido.

Vae tambem junto um artigo do Times de Nova-York de 5 do corrente, que talvez mereça ser reproduzido na Folha Official, pois encara a questão eleccionaria em sua relação com a guerra, debaixo de um ponto

A S. Exª o Snr Conselheiro de Estado
Marquez de Abrantes &c

de vista de opposição ao Governo, e inteiramente novo.

Digne-se V. Ex.ª aceitar os reiterados protestos do meu profundo respeito e alta consideração.

Miguel Maria Lisboa

Indice.

1ª Secção nº 23. Washington 1862.

Remessa dos artigos para a Folha Official, nos quaes se encerrão as noticias politicas deste paiz.

"Idem de alguns retalhos dos Jornaes contendo publicações de interesse.

102 —

National Intelligencer.

WASHINGTON: SATURDAY, NOVEMBER [illegible] 1862

No. 15,667

SALES AT AUCTION.

By T. Dowling, Auctioneer, Georgetown.

CONTINUATION SALE OF

THE STOCK OF A DRY GOODS STORE at AUCTION.—On MONDAY morning, 3d November, at 10 o'clock, I will continue the sale at the Store of H. S. Berry, No 98 Bridge street, Georgetown, D. C., of the most valuable part of the stock remaining to be sold:

Cloths, Cassimeres, and Vestings
Black and colored French Merino
Do do Mousseline
Black Bombazin and Alpaca
White and Red Flannel
150 pieces colored Fancy Silk
Black Gro de Rhine Silk
Brown and Bleached Cotton
3-4 and 1-4 Sheeting do
Brown and Bleached Cotton Flannel
Calicos and Ginghams to great variety
Together with all the Store Furniture
Large gilt frame Mirror, Desk, and Iron Safe.
Terms cash. T. DOWLING,
nov 1— Auctioneer.

By Boutz & Griffith, Auctioneers.

TRUSTEE'S SALE OF THE WHOLE OF SQUARE 1259.—By virtue of a deed of trust to the subscribers, bearing date on the eighth of March, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-nine, and recorded in Liber J. A. S., No. 171, folios 8, 9, 10, and 11, one of the land records of Washington county, District of Columbia, I shall sell at Public Auction on FRIDAY, November the 28th, at 4 o'clock P. M., on the premises, all of Square No. Twelve Hundred and Twenty-nine, (1259,) containing two hundred and thirteen thousand eight hundred and sixty (213,860) square feet, more or less, beginning on the southeast corner of said square, thence along the line of North E street 407 feet, thence north with the line of Twenty-fourth street east 348 feet, thence west with the line of North E street 407 feet, thence south with the line of Fourteenth street west 348 feet to the place of beginning.

Terms cash:

If the terms are not complied with within five days after the sale, the Trustee reserves the right to resell, upon five days' notice, at the risk and expense of the defaulting purchaser.

All conveyancing at the expense of the purchaser.

BERNARD BOUTZ, Trustee.
BOUTZ & GRIFFITH, Auctioneers.
oct 28—dawds

By Green & Williams, Auctioneers.

TRUSTEE'S SALE OF REAL ESTATE IN WASHINGTON city.—By virtue of a deed of trust executed by Peter Hannay and S. E. Hannay, his wife, bearing date on the 1st day of May, 1857, and recorded in liber J. A. S., No. 142, folios 384, 385, 386, and 387, one of the land records for Washington county, in the District of Columbia, we will offer for sale, at the premises, near the corner of F and 34 streets, in said city, on THURSDAY, the 27th of November next, at four o'clock P. M., the following property, viz: all that part of lot numbered ten, (10,) in square numbered five hundred and thirty-one, (531,) beginning for the said part of said lot ten, in the front line of said lot on F street, at the distance of twenty feet and nine inches from the northeast corner thereof, and running thence south seventy-five feet to the rear line of said lot, thence west with said rear line forty-one feet and five inches to the west line of said lot, thence north with said west line seventy-five feet to the front line thence east with said front line forty-one feet and five inches to the place of beginning, together with the improvements of the same.

Terms of sale: One third of the purchase money cash in hand on the day of sale; the residue to be paid in two equal installments, at six and twelve months, the purchaser giving notes, bearing interest, with a lien on the premises to secure their payment.

HARVEY LINDSLY, Trustee.
GREEN & WILLIAMS, Auctioneers.
oct 27—eod&ds

By Jas C. McGuire & Co., Auctioneers.

TRUSTEES' SALE OF VALUABLE IMPROVED Property on the corner of Fifth street west and I street north.—On Thursday, the 13th of November, 1862, at 5 P. M., by virtue of a deed of trust, bearing date the twenty-third (23d) day of September, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-one, and duly recorded in liber J. A. S., No. 190, folios 393, 394, and 395, one of the land records for Washington county, in the District of Columbia, I shall sell, on the premises, to the highest bidder, the following piece or parcel of land and premises, situate, lying, and being in the city of Washington, and more well and described on the original plat or plan of said city as being the northeast corner of an square numbered four hundred and eight-six, (486,) fronting on north 1 street sixty (60) feet, and on Fifth street west ninety (90) feet, together with the buildings and improvements, rights, privileges, appurtenances, and other hereditaments thereunto appertaining, being the Assembly's Church, &c.

Terms: One-half cash, the balance in one and two years, the purchaser to give notes for the deferred payments, bearing interest from the day of sale. A deed given and a deed of trust taken. All conveyancing at the cost of the purchaser.

If the terms are not complied with within five days the Trustee reserves the right to resell the property, at the risk and cost of the defaulting purchaser, by advertising such resale three times in the National Intelligencer.

W. W. DOWLING, Trustee.
JAS. C. McGUIRE & CO.
oct 15—eods Auctioneers.

By J. C. McGuire & Co., Auctioneers.

TRUSTEE'S SALE OF FARM AND HANDSOME Country Residence near Washington.—On FRIDAY, November 7th, at 12 o'clock M., on the premises, by virtue of a deed of trust dated February 19th, 1863, and duly recorded in Liber J. A. S., No. 197, folios 247 et seq., and of the land records for Washington county, D. C., I shall sell to the highest bidder, all that piece or parcel of land lying and being in Washington county, District of Columbia, being part of a tract called "Hayden's Purchase," and numbered and designated in the records of the Patent Office as lot No. 1 in division of said tract as lot No. fourteen, 14, and now fully described as certain land from D. A. Watterson and others, and of George Wallington, deceased, to [illegible] dated December 10th, 1853, and recorded in liber J. A. S., one of the land records of said county.

This Farm is situated on the Marlboro road, about one mile and a half east of Benning's Bridge, in a high and healthy location, and is improved by a commodious two-story frame dwelling, with barn, and stable, with a supply of excellent water in the yard.

Terms: $1,500 in cash; the remainder in 12, 18, and 24 months, with interest, secured by a deed of trust on the premises.

All conveyancing at the expense of the purchaser.

THOMAS M. HANSON, Trustee.
J. C. McGUIRE & CO.
oct 4—eodtds Auctioneers.

By Green & Williams, Auctioneers.

TRUSTEE'S SALE OF VALUABLE IMPROVED Property in the County of Washington and Prince George's, under and by virtue of a deed of trust to the subscriber, bearing date the 24th of October, 1861, and recorded among the land records of Washington county, in the District of Columbia, in liber J. A. S., No. 221, folio 3, &c., and also in Liber F. S., No. 1, folio 189, &c., one of the land record books of Prince George county, in the State of Maryland, I shall sell, at Public Auction, to the highest bidder, on the premises, on WEDNESDAY, the 5th of November next, at 12 M., the following piece or parcel of land, as described in said deed, situate in part in said Washington county, and partly in said Prince George county, containing sixty-two (62) acres more or less, together with the improvements, consisting of a comfortable Frame Dwelling, Corn House and Stable. This is part of the original "Hamilton Tract."

About twenty-five acres of the tract are cleared, and well adapted for market purposes; the residue is well wooded.

This farm adjoins the lands of Messrs. Young, Brown, and Condon, and is about one mile distant from the Governmental Insane Asylum, near the Piscataway road. The flag will designate the road that leads to the place.

The terms are: One third cash; the balance in one, two, three, and four years, the purchaser to give notes for the deferred payments, bearing interest from the day of sale.

All conveyancing at the cost of the purchaser.

If the terms are not complied with in five days the Trustee reserves the right to resell the property, at the risk and cost of the defaulting purchaser, by advertising the same three times in the National Intelligencer.

JOHN CARROLL BRENT, Trustee.
GREEN & WILLIAMS, Auctioneers.
oct 4—eods

TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.

REGISTER'S OFFICE, OCTOBER 20, 1862.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Licenses given to Victuallers, Retailers of Spirituous and Fermented Liquors, Keepers of Confectionery Saloons, Keepers of Billiard Tables, Bowling Alleys, Ten Pin Alleys, Nine Pin Alleys, Auctioneers, Watches and Jewelry, Lumber Measurers, Coal Measurers, Coal Meters, Keepers of Hacks and Coal Carriages and Omnibuses, Riders of Horses and Peddlers, and Auctioneers' Clerks, will expire on the 31st day of October, 1862. Persons desirous of obtaining Licenses in the above-named classes will make application to the undersigned, at his office, on or before the 31st day of October next, and that said Licenses will be issued on the same day.

SAMUEL P. DOUGLASS,
Register Mayor's Office.
oct 21—2aw3w

COMFORT AND EASE IN ONE MINUTE SOLD, 10,000,000. CALOSITIES, CLUB AND Spring Skates, Enlarged and Improved Runner, Warranted Superior to any Skate, Hand, or Foot in use. Also, all kinds of Skates repaired. Orders by mail promptly attended to. Address as above.

Dr. WILLIS, Surgeon Chiropodist, 626 Pennsylvania av., bet. 3rd and 4th sts. A few doors below the National Hotel, entrance from B A. M. to P. M.

NATIONAL MEDICAL COLL[illegible]

Medical Department Columbian Co[illegible], D. C.

THE LECTURES in this Institution will [illegible] Monday, November 3d, at 4 o'clock P. [illegible] commence on lecture Buildings, on Fifth street, between L and E street. at the Col[illegible] avenue

The entire expenses for a full course of L[illegible] Professors, &c.....[illegible]
Single Tickets.....[illegible]
Practical Anatomy, by the Demonstrator.....[illegible]
Matriculating Fee, payable only once.....[illegible]
Graduating Expenses.....[illegible]

FACULTY.

THOMAS MILLER, M. D., Professor of Ana[illegible]tomy, and Presi[illegible]dent of Faculty.
JOHN C. RILEY, M. D., Professor of Mat[illegible]ria Medica and [illegible]
NATHAN S. LINCOLN, M. D., Professor of [illegible]
GEORGE M. DOVE, M. D., Professor of The[illegible]rgery and Practice of Medicine.
GEORGE C. SCHAEFER, M. D., Professor of [illegible]Chemistry.
JOHN B. KEASBY, M. D., Professor of Ob[illegible]stetrics and Dis[illegible]eases of Women and Children.
J. H. WARNER, M. D., Professor of Ana[illegible]tomy and Phy[illegible]siology.
FREDERICK SCHAEFFERT, M. D., Demonst[illegible]rator of Anatomy and Curator of Museum.

For further information apply to

JOHN C. RILEY, M. D., Dean,
oct 30—d1w&eodw 453, 11th street between F and G.

PROPOSALS.

Medical Purveyor's Office,
Washington, D. C., October 29th, 1862.

PROPOSALS, SEALED AND ENDORSED "PROposals for Hand Lotions," will be received at this office until noon on the 2d day of November next, for furnishing and delivering at the warehouse of the Medical Purveyor, at the city of Washington, one thousand Hand Lotions, (more or less, according to the necessities of the service during that term,) with the privilege of increasing the quantity to 4,000 one thousand if the wants of the service demand it.

Five hundred to be delivered within [illegible] days after the award of the contract.

As each of allegations must accompany each proposition, and bonds in the sum of $2,000 will be required for the faithful performance of the contract.

Samples of quality, &c., may be seen on application to the Medical Storekeeper, corner 15th street and Pennsylvania avenue.

Payment to be made upon the requisition of the secretary, or such officer as he may designate, or what is called for [illegible]

By order of the Secretary of War.

C. A. MAY,
Surgeon U. S. Army, Medical Purveyor.
oct 29—did

FOR RENT.

TWO WELL-FURNISHED ROOMS, second floor, communicating. Also, other rooms. Apply at 274 F street. oct 31—3t

PIANO FOR SALE.—A Valuable Piano for sale at a great discount from its original cost. is offered for M. Wight's Ware Rooms, No. 57, Louisiana avenue, between 6th and 7th streets. oct 29—3t

PAPERS LOST.—A number of Papers were lost on Monday evening between the War Department and Capitol Hill, which the under will please return to the Intelligencer Office, the papers being of no value to any one but the owner. The above reward will be paid, and only official, and only oct 29—3t

TAKEN UP, trespassing upon my premises near Bostings Bridge, Eastern Branch, one Red Heifer, cropped ears and tail. The owner is requested to come forward, pay damages, and take her away, or she will be disposed of according to law. JOHN DOUGLAS.

A GENTLEMAN connected with the War Department wishes to engage full board in a private family where there are no other boarders. References exchanged. Address S. H., Bureau of Equipment and Recruiting, Stanton's Building, Navy Department. oct 28—3t S. H.

WANTED—A Clerk, to act as Salesman, and to take charge of the Books in a Wholesale Grocery and Wine business. Apply at 229 Pennsylvania avenue. oct 29—3t

TAX STAMPS.—We are prepared to furnish United States Tax Stamps at Government rates. RITTENHOUSE & CO. Bankers, No. 222 Pennsylvania avenue. oct 30—1w

$30 REWARD.—Stolen from the subscriber, from the stable in the rear of No. 352 Louisiana avenue, on night of 28th inst., a BLACK MARE, about twelve years old, near white hind foot, switch tail, and black, eight or ten inches high, with white stripe in face. Whoever will return said Mare to the subscriber, on 6th street, between C and D streets, shall receive the above reward, or $25 for the Mare and thief shall be given up to the police. DAVID SIMPSON, oct 30—3t Sixth street.

ANDREE DE TAVERNEY, or the Downfall of the French Monarchy, being the final conclusion of the Comtesse de Charny, Memoires of a Physician of the Count de Charny, Memoires of a Physician of the Count de Charny, Memoires of a Physician of the Count

Gazeta de Baltimore 3 de 9br. 1862.

The President and the Free Negroes.

WASHINGTON, November 2.—The colored people of the District of Columbia, for whose removal Congress made an appropriation and gave the President authority in the premises, have sent a delegation to the President, and they have delivered to him the following letter:

"TO THE PRESIDENT:—*Sir*—The undersigned, on behalf of their colored brethren and themselves, have called upon your Excellency to learn when we can take our departure to the land promised us by yourself in the address made to us in this your executive mansion.

"We have learned from the Hon. Senator Pomeroy, the Agent of Emigration, whom you appointed to conduct us to Chiquiri, that he is ready, his equipment engaged, his provisions for the emigrants bought; that a vessel suitable has been found; that consent of the Government, with its agreement to receive us as citizens, with equal rights and obligations, has been obtained, and that he only wants your orders to announce the day of sailing, and that he can sail within a week, if your order is given.

"Many of us, acting upon your promise to send us so soon as one hundred families were ready, have sold our furniture, have given up our little homes, to go on the first voyage; and now that more than five times that number have made preparation, we find that there is uncertainty and delay, which is embarassing us and reducing our scanty means, until fears are being created that, these being exhausted, poverty in a still worse form than has met us may be our winter prospect.

"We have seen it stated in the newspapers that you do not intend to let us depart. We are not willing to believe that your Excellency would invite us to make arrangement to go—would tell us that we could not live prosperously here—would create hope and stimulate us to struggle for national independence and respectable equality, and when we had made ourselves ready for the effort, in confident belief of the integrity of the promise, that its realization will be withheld.

"Congress has placed the power and the means solely in the hands of your Excellency to aid in removing us. You began the movement. You appointed Senator Pomeroy, in whom not only the colored people, but the whole country have confidence, to see that justice should be done us in our removal. He has said he is ready. We therefore earnestly beg that your Excellency will now give him explicit orders to sail before the cold weather sets in to pinch us here, before the storms of winter shall make our voyage hence a dangerous one."

The President, through his private Secretary, replied to the deputation of colored men, who called to express their disappointment at the delay in going to Central America, that he was as anxious as he ever was for their departure; that he had placed everything in the hands of Senator Pomeroy; and that he could not see them often, but would do so in the course of a few days.

Arrest of Judge Orr, of Missouri—Mr. Lackland Paroled.

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 1.—The *Republican* learns that Judge Sample Orr was arrested on Thursday, at Jefferson City, by order of Gen. Lane.

The cause of the arrest, we understand, was the delivery of a speech in which the proclamation of the President was declared to be unwise and uncalled for, and doubts were expressed as to the ability of the Administration to lawfully carry out its provisions.

James R. Lackland, lawyer, arrested here on Friday on account of a speech delivered at a Democratic meeting, has been paroled, to enable him to attend court, in a perjury case, in which he is engaged as counsel. In the order for Mr. Lackland's arrest he is charged with encouragement of the rebellion by publicly opposing the Government in its efforts to suppress the rebellion; by publicly abusing the Government and loyal people of the United States, and defending the rebellion by charging its origin to have been with the people of the loyal States, and by publicly depreciating the currency of the country.

Boston Harbor Blockaded—Fort Warren Reinforced—The Government Sends Relief.

BOSTON, November 1.—The Democrats of this city have subscribed a large amount of money, with which they have chartered the steam'ng Jason, for the purpose of serving the writ of *habeas corpus* in the Winder case on Colonel Dimmick. The tug has been steaming up and down in front of Fort Warren for the last three days, having on board the Deputy Sheriff, who has charge of the writ, in hopes of the commandant's appearance.

The gates of the fort are fast closed, and no one has had an opportunity for exit for some time. Colonel Dimmick, to avoid the service of the writ,

Secção Central.
N.º 22. Legação Imperial do Brasil nos Estados Unidos
Washington em 15 de Novembro de 1862.

Não veio a obra

Illm.º e Exm.º Snr.

Tenho a honra de remetter a V. Ex.ª, para que se sirva dar-lhe o destino que julgar conveniente, um exemplar de uma obra aqui publicada officialmente com o titulo de "Relatorio do Commissario das Patentes para 1861"; e que contem interessantes artigos sobre a industria agricola e cria de animaes.

Aproveito a opportunidade para renovar a V. Ex.ª os protestos do meu profundo respeito e alta consideração

Illm.º e Exm.º Snr. Marquez de Abrantes
Conselho de Estado, Ministro e Secretario
Estado dos Negocios Estrangeiros. &c &c &c

Miguel Maria Lisboa

1ª Secção
N.º 24

Legação Imperial do Brasil nos Estados Unidos
Washington em 18 de Novembro 1862

Illm.º e Ex.mo Snr.

Tenho a honra de remetter junto, para conhecimento de V. Ex.ª, varios impressos que me servem de desenvolvimento e explicam. São: 1º a carta do General Halleck dirigida ao Secretario da Guerra Stanton, que contem accusações e insinuações contra Mc Clellan; 2º tres notaveis artigos do Times de Nova York dos dias 10 e 13, relativos á demissão deste General e á politica inglesa para com os Estados Unidos; 3º um interessante artigo do Intelligencer de 15 do corrente, relativo aos golpes desabridos que a Administração tem apostado contra as liberdades publicas deste paiz em consequencia da revolução; 4º outro da Chronica de 16, á cerca de navios blindados que na Europa se estão construindo para os Estados Confederados; e 5º finalmente um artigo do Intelli-

Illm.º e Ex.mo Snr. Conselheiro d'Estado Marquez de Abrantes

geneia de hoje, que pinta com vivas côres as barbaridades e horrores commettidos na Virginia pelos mercenarios allemães do exercito federal.

5.° Tive já occasião de conversar largamente com Lord Lyons, e sua linguagem, posto que circumspecta como sempre, confirma-me na idéa de que, a não fazerem as armas federaes nos proximos dous mezes progressos mais decisivos do que teem feito nos passados quatro, a Europa se cansará de ser passiva espectadora da guerra americana. Disse-me o Lord que jamais vira opinião mais geralmente exaltada do que a da Europa a favor do Sul e contra o Norte; que em todos os paizes e em todas as classes da sociedade, se manifestava sem reserva alguma sympathia pela causa dos Confederados. Contou-me que o mesmo tem dito a outros collegas, como si desde já estivesse preparando o terreno para mais tarde fazer ver ao Governo Federal a impossibilidade de poderem os Gabinetes europeos resistir por mais tempo á força da opinião publica.

8.° 3.° correram hontem á noite vozes de que os federaes tinham soffrido na Virginia uma grande derrota — um 3.° Bull-Run; mas não se confirmou a noticia esta manhan.

Digne-se V.Ex.ª acceitar os protestos do meu profundo respeito e alta consideração.

Miguel Maria Lisboa

IMPORTANT NEWS.

Gen. McClellan Relieved of the Command of the Army of the Potomac.

Gen. Burnside Appointed in his Place.

The Order of Displacement Delivered on Friday Night.

A FAREWELL ADDRESS TO THE SOLDIERS

General McClellan on his way to Trenton, N. J.

How the News was Received in Washington.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, SALEM, Va., SATURDAY, Nov. 8—12 o'clock, noon.

The order relieving Major-Gen. McCLELLAN from the command of the army of the Potomac was received at headquarters at 11 o'clock last night. It was entirely unexpected to all, and therefore every one was taken by surprise.

On its receipt, the command was immediately turned over to Gen. BURNSIDE.

Gen. McCLELLAN and his Staff will leave to-morrow, in person.

His last official act was the issuing of an address to his soldiers, informing them in a few words that the command had devolved on Gen. BURNSIDE, and taking an affectionate leave of them.

THE NEWS IN WASHINGTON.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, Nov. 9.

The removal of Gen. McCLELLAN, and the significant fact of his being ordered to report to his family at Trenton, have produced some excitement here to-day. At the hotels, crowds have been discussing the subject, and occasionally the feelings of some have found expression in language disrespectful to the President and disloyal the Government. The truly loyal and more sensible of Gen. McCLELLAN'S friends, however, whilst they regret his removal, acquiesce ie the action of the President, as the friends and admirers of other Generals have done on like occasions. It is certain that Mr. LINCOLN never performed a duty which gave him so much pain as did the removal of McCLELLAN just at this time; but facts recently presentod in an official shape by the General-in-Chief made it clear to the President that he had but one course to pursue, and when these facts are given to the public, as they will be soon, all true supporters of the Government will not hesitate to concede the wisdom of the act, whilst those who are blinded by prejudice, and those animated by a spirit of disloyalty, will, of course, seize this occasion as an opportunity for renewing their expressions of hostility to the Administration.

A few gentlemen, wearing shoulder straps, have been rendering themselves, to-day, fit subjects for the Old Capitol Prison, by talking loudly against the act of relieving McCLELLAN of his command. A Lieutenant-Colonel said publicly, to-night, that if by fighting another hour he could put down the rebellion, he would not do so.

It is understood that Judge HOLT has written a long letter to a gentleman of your City, strongly condemnatory of Gen. McCLELLAN'S course, which it is said will be made public.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, Nov. 9.

The first information the public received of the relief of Gen. McCLELLAN from the command of the Army of the Potomac, was through the telegram published this morning. It affords a general theme of conversation and comment, and excites surprise, the event occurring unexpectedly. The cause of the Executive action in the premises does not appear to be known outside of official circles, and hence the absence of facts gives rise to conflicting speculations.

Gen. McCLELLAN, it is said, passed through Washington to-day, on his way to Trenton.

THE ELEVATION OF BURNSIDE.

REJOICING IN PROVIDENCE.

PROVIDENCE, Sunday, Nov. 9.

By order of Gov. SPRAGUE, a salute of 100 guns is to be fired here to-morrow noon, in honor of the appointment of the Rhode Island General, BURNSIDE, to the command of the Army of the Potomac.

THE NEWS IN PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Sunday, Nov. 9.

The removal of Gen. McCLELLAN has caused much excitement throughout the city, and is the universal topic of conversation. Among the rumors as to the cause, it is said that some instructions from the General-in-Chief were not followed, and that the escape of LEE followed as a consequence.

FORNEY'S *Press* of to-morrow, in speaking of the removal, says:

It was purely a military act, and was the result of [illegible] Lake Region. There is no doubt that with the country from which we [illegible] so largely a supply of material, and especially with the southern part of it, in the hands of the enemy, and of a commercial blockade with [illegible] sea, the strength [illegible] has force. Suppose you are at war with France, [illegible] Will it be the interest of England to enforce a system of commercial blockade as a means of [illegible] concerning that country, and to put an end to the war? That question is answered by what we [illegible] in the war in the Crimea. That war was [illegible]

GENERAL McCLELLAN.

Letter from Gen. Halleck to the Secretary of War Concerning Gen. McClellan's Complaints of Lack of Supplies.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY, WASHINGTON, Oct. 25, 1862.

Hon. E. M. STANTON, Secretary of War—*Sir*: In reply to the general interrogatories contained in your letter of yesterday, I have to report:

First—That requisitions for supplies to the army under Gen. McCLELLAN are made by his Staff officers on the Chiefs of Bureaus here; that is, for Quartermaster's supplies by his Chief Quartermaster on the Quartermaster-General; for commissary supplies by his Chief Commissary on the Commissary-General, &c. No such requisitions have been to my knowledge made upon the Secretary of War, and none upon the General-in-Chief.

Second—On several occasions Gen. McCLELLAN has telegraphed to me that his army was deficient in certain supplies. All these telegrams were immediately referred to the heads of Bureaus with orders to report.

It was ascertained that in every instance the requisitions had been immediately filled, except one, where the Quartermaster-General had been obliged to send from Philadelphia certain articles of clothing, tents, &c., not having a full supply here. There has not been, so far as I could ascertain, any neglect or delay in any Department or Bureau, in issuing all supplies asked for by Gen. McCLELLAN or by the officers of his Staff. Delays have occasionally occurred in forwarding supplies by rail, on account of the crowded condition of the depots or of a want of cars; but, whenever notified of this, agents have been sent out to remove the difficulty. Under the excellent superintendence of Gen. HAGUE, I think these delays have been less frequent and of shorter duration than is usual with freight trains. An army of the size of that under Gen. McCLELLAN will frequently be for some days without the supplies asked for, on account of neglect in making timely requisitions, and unnecessary [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

The Removal of Gen. McClellan.

Gen. McClellan has been removed from the command of the Army of the Potomac and Gen. Burnside appointed in his place. The immediate cause of this removal has been Gen. McClellan's refusal to advance against the enemy, even under the most peremptory orders of the General-in-Chief. It will be seen, by a letter from Gen. Halleck to the Secretary of War, which we publish in another column, that on the 1st of October Gen. McClellan was *urged* by Gen. Halleck to cross the Potomac and give battle to the enemy,—being at the same time reminded of the disadvantages of delaying until the Potomac should be swollen, and the roads impaired, by the autumnal rains. Finding that this produced no effect, Gen. McClellan was "*peremptorily ordered*" by Gen. Halleck, on the 6th of October, to "*cross the Potomac and give battle to the enemy or drive him South.*" For three weeks this order was not obeyed, and the only excuse given for not obeying it, so far as appears,—the want of supplies,—is shown by the latter of Gen. Halleck to have been utterly without foundation. The disclosures of that letter, concerning Gen. McClellan's constant and reiterated complaints of lack of supplies, are very remarkable and deserve special attention.

We presume that this particular instance of disobedience of orders, though the immediate occasion, is not the whole cause of Gen. McClellan's removal. It is pretty generally understood that this is only the culmination of a systematic disregard of orders, of a steady and obstinate tardiness in the conduct of the campaign against the rebels, and of a consequent inefficiency in command, which would long ago have secured his dismissal under any Administration less timid than that which has now possession of power. The fifteen months during which he has had virtual control of the war have been utterly barren of results to the cause he has professed to serve. Few commanders in history have had such splendid opportunities, and fewer still have so ostentatiously thrown them away. With an army capable of the most heroic achievements, powerful in numbers, unrivaled in discipline and equipment, eager always for active and onward movement, he has accomplished absolutely nothing but successful retreats from inferior forces, and the defence of the Capital at Washington, which he should have left no foe capable of menacing. The rebel armies have grown up in his presence, and by his toleration. Through all his long career he has made but one attack and won but a single victory: and that became absolutely fruitless through his failure to follow it up.

We have no theory on which to explain this most extraordinary failure of Gen. McClellan as a commander, or the still more extraordinary success of Gen. McClellan as a soldier. Gen. McClellan has shown too many of the qualities of an accomplished soldier to attribute his failure to simple incapacity. That he is absolutely disloyal to the Government we have never permitted ourselves to believe. Yet we think it quite possible that his heart has never been in the war,—that through it all he has had hopes of a compromise which should end it, and that he has feared the effect upon such a compromise of a stern and relentless prosecution of hostilities. His position and possibly his feelings have been those described by Macaulay to Essex, who commanded the armies of the Parliament at the outbreak of the great civil war. He was an accomplished soldier and a Parliamentarian; but he shrank from civil war,—he hoped through it all for an accommodation with the King, and "*neat to a great defeat he dreaded a great victory.*" Under such a leader the war could never prosper, and it was soon found necessary to replace him by Hampden, who carried into the field the boldness and courage he had shown in politics, and who had the sagacity to see from the outset that "*in war of all kinds, moderation is imbecility.*" As a politician, Gen. McClellan's sympathies, previous to the rebellion, had always been with the South. He has believed them wronged by Northern sentiment and by Northern action. And beyond all question, he has hoped and believed that a time would come when the war could be arrested, and when the Southern leaders, backed by a powerful party in the Northern States, would listen to terms of accommodation,—and that nothing would stand in the way of such a compromise more than a victory which should wound their pride by humiliating their arms and crushing their power.

In this view of the case, Gen. McClellan has been encouraged by the political partisans who, at an early stage in the war, made him their prospective candidate for the Presidency, and came thus to have an interest in pulling him in opposition to the Administration which he professed to serve. They defended its errors, and made themselves the special champions of its worst mistakes. They had unquestionable provocation and some excuse for much of this in the intemperate zeal with which he was assailed: but they betrayed him into an undue reliance on the support of party, and a ruinous subserviency to their wishes and views. We know not how else to account for the steady and systematic disregard he has shown of the wishes and orders of the Government, and for his adherence to a deliberate and methodical inactivity, which has brought the cause of the Union to the very verge of ruin.

Unless we have been misinformed, President Lincoln has on two occasions written to Gen. McClellan, reviewing in detail his military operations, and demonstrating his failures to respond to the wishes and just expectations of the Government. One of these papers was of the Government. One of these papers was prepared just after McClellan had landed on the Peninsula, in other letter the failure of Antietam, and we have heard both spoken of as unexceptionable in tone and temper. It is said to be the duty of the President of the United States, who is the Commander-in-Chief of all its armies, and who is responsible, before God and the country, for the behavior of all its Generals, did not keep Gen. McClellan in command of the Army of the Potomac from any confidence in his capacity or his fitness for the place. Why he did retain him so long after he had satisfied himself that he ought to be removed, it might be curious, though it would be useless to speculate. We trust that the first act of Congress, when it meets next month, will be to call for all the correspondence, and all the documents of every kind, which can throw light upon the extraordinary campaigns of this unfortunate commander.

Gen. Burnside has been three times offered the command of the Army of the Potomac. He declined it twice, partly from a strong feeling of personal affection for Gen. McClellan, and partly from thorough confidence in his military capacity, and his devotion to the Union cause. This confidence, we suspect, was somewhat shaken during and after the battle of Antietam; while the treatment he has since received for having remonstrated against the General's causeless suspension of the fight, has probably released him from the personal obligations on which he was previously inclined to lay such controlling stress. We presume, therefore, that he will now accept the command. He has shown thus far during the war great military ability, and a thorough, unqualified, unquestioning devotion to the cause he serves. What he will be able to accomplish remains to be seen. It is now certain that, in consequence of the extraordinary delay in the movements of our army, the rebels have completely eluded them, and are now beyond their reach. The autumnal rains have commenced; the rivers and small streams of Virginia are no longer fordable; the roads are becoming muddy and impracticable; and all rapid and effective movement is nearly impossible. If it was any part of Gen. McClellan's purpose to prevent a decisive battle with the rebel army, he was probably left in command just long enough to accomplish his object.

The Exact Attitude of England.

The recent news from England indicates that there is to be no immediate change of the policy of that Government toward the United States. Mr. Gladstone explains his late speech, in which he gave his personal recognition of the Jeff. Davis Confederacy, by leaving it wholly unexplained. The substance of the two letters he has written on the subject is, simply, that the speech expressed an opinion that he had long entertained. How far the personal conviction of a Minister goes toward the initiation of Government policy is left to the public as a very wide field for speculation.

Independently, however, of Mr. Gladstone's speech all other Ministerial and popular indications point to the continuance of the policy which stands non-intervention. That is, to "give the aid and comfort possible to the rebellion within the limits of safety against war with the United States." The language of the British Government and people to the Confederates is: "You have fully established your independence—the restoration of the Union is impossible—but it would do neither you nor us any good to make a formal acknowledgment of a fact that is patent to the world. On the contrary, it might for the moment complicate your cause and protract hostilities." This is the unmistakable meaning of everything uttered by English leaders in opposition to action favorable to the South. It is manifest apology to the rebels for not recognizing their independence, which it is conceded they have won.

We may not have the right to quarrel with England for its open and avowed sympathy with the Confederates. Happily, likes and dislikes, sympathies and antipathies, in this world, are subject to no written laws; a nation cannot be held amenable for its loves and its hates. We have a right, however, to look for plain dealing and perfect sincerity from a Government which is as proud and strong as that of Great Britain. But this we have not had.

While all the diplomatic intercourse between that country and this is marked by the most punctilious propriety; and while we are assured, in every form of speech usual between friendly Powers, that England will in no wise interfere with our unhappy domestic strife, the evidence is accumulating that the most dangerous attacks we have to meet in the future of the rebellion will come from England. English powder and ball, English rifles and cannon, have armed the rebels in every field that has been fought in the war. But these were not sufficient to turn the tide of success in favor of the rebellion. Now, however, according not to rumors only, but to positive declaration, an entire fleet of war vessels is building in British waters, and under the British flag, to assail the ports of the United States, and destroy the advantages our arms have fairly gained over the public enemies.

The latest advices from England leave, apparently no room at all for doubt on this subject. The English journals all publish and put great stress upon the project of the Richmond Confederacy to impress 1,000,000 bales of cotton, and hold the same as an inducement and a reward to any nation, or to the daring adventurers of any nation, that will come after it. The value of 1,000,000 bales of cotton at the present prices in Europe would be *Two Hundred Million Dollars*. The London *Times* says that such prospect or reward will certainly invite capital into the field, and embolden it to run all the hazards of the attempt to run the blockade of Southern ports.

It required no prophet to tell us that. The admission is the strongest encouragement to the deed. The capability of our foreign foes

[illegible] Non-Interven-
[illegible] Policy.

[illegible] his [illegible] Lyons [illegible] country, and [illegible] such a large [illegible] tion, based [illegible] are reassured on [illegible] ability of foreign [illegible] ference in our [illegible] of conti- [illegible] their [illegible] cial form, the statements may be regarded as semi-official, and their authenticity and accuracy as beyond question. The precise point, as stated, is that "Lord Lyons takes out with him the most full assurance that while England will be eager, in concert with other civilized nations, to adopt any step that may tend to promote a permanent return of peace, either through a restoration of the Union on the old or any new basis, or an agreement for a friendly separation, *she will, meanwhile, individually refuse to depart one hair's breadth from her course of non-interference.*" To this the London *Globe* adds, that there is no doubt that Lord Lyons' "intercourse with the President's Government will remain as peaceful and uninterrupted as the best friends of England and America could wish," and that "on the part of Her Majesty's Ministers no course will be pursued calculated to give any just cause of offence to the still great State beyond the Atlantic." So if, as is to be hoped, there be no diplomatic hypocrisy about these fine phrases, those who have been disturbed in their souls about intervention may now lapse into quiet for some time longer. There will be no stoppage, of course, to the building and equipping of ships and rams for the rebels in British yards; there will be no surcease to any of the innumerable acts of practical unfriendliness which the British Government has so long winked at. These, to be sure, will continue as ever; but, than these, there will be nothing more.

The anxieties of some parties on another point which it was thought England might seize as a cause of quarrel, may be quieted by the sensible and pacific manner in which it is discussed by the London Press. It was feared that the act of Capt. Wilkes in blockading, as it is termed, the Island of Bermuda, and his recent difficulty with the ship *Gladiator*, might lead to complications. But the *Times* obligingly states that though the English people may share in the indignation of the people of Bermuda, "there are perhaps some reasons why the right of search, which has always been stoutly maintained by ourselves, should be exercised by the Americans on this occasion with as much rigor as they can venture to employ;" and the *Globe* feels quite sure that "if Com. Wilkes transgresses the fair bounds of warfare, his Government will not sanction his acts, and as they repudiated him before, so, if there be occasion, they will repudiate him again." Influential journals of every stripe speak of the matter in a similar strain.

Under all these circumstances, and taking things as they appear on their face, it must be confessed that Lord Lyons has returned to his post with instructions as satisfactory to our Government and people, as we believe them to be agreeable to himself; and that there are no difficulties between his Government and ours which threaten to disturb the present relations.

Our relations with France, too, we have every reason to believe, notwithstanding recent rumors, are in a sufficiently satisfactory condition. There have undoubtedly been delicate questions discussed between the Emperor's representative and our State Department, but they are all capable of easy solution. The Secessionists in Europe will, of course, predicate great hopes upon the fact that Mr. Slidell has at last really had an interview with the Third Napoleon; and we shall likely learn from them what a wonderful impression the New-York rebel's arguments produced upon the Imperial mind, and how solemnly His Majesty listened and nodded, if [illegible] how he winked. But still we believe [illegible], as heretofore, that there is really nothing [illegible] apprehended, at least for some time to [illegible] from the Imperial Government.

[illegible] present pacific advices from Europe [illegible] force to the argument for quickly [illegible] ively quelling this rebellion. We [illegible] be free from apprehensions, or in- [illegible] anger of foreign interference, while [illegible] anything like its present [illegible] day may change entirely [illegible]

WASHINGTON.

"LIBERTY AND UNION, NOW AND FOREVER, ONE AND INSEPARABLE."

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 15, 1862.

THE LATE ELECTIONS INTERPRETED.

The recent elections are admitted on all hands to have disclosed the existence in the Loyal States of a profound feeling of dissatisfaction with the "Executive Government." The political friends and opponents of the Administration concur in this view—the only difference between them relating to the grounds and the application of the censure which they both alike admit to be conveyed by the remarkable result of the political campaign which has just closed.

The "friends" of the Administration find a sufficient explanation of their defeat in the fact that they were called to bear the burden of the military mismanagement of the present war, for the toleration of which, they say, the President was held to be ultimately responsible by an indignant people. Of this opinion journals like the New York Tribune may be taken as exemplars, and the theory on which it explains the result of the late elections may be found in the statement with which it prefaced the announcement of Gen. McClellan's deposition from the Army of the Potomac, which was as follows:

competent to the great task that is devolved upon them. The natural effect of such a spectacle is to beget a longing for strength as the one thing needful, and to inspire a willingness to accept it from whatever quarter it may come. Three months more of such disaster and humiliation as the past three months have witnessed will incline thousands and tens of thousands now loyal to the Constitution and the Government to seek refuge for their country in any hands capable of carrying it through its perils and maintaining its unity at whatever sacrifice.

"We can think of but one remedy for this terrible state of things, and that the President alone can supply. It consists in the complete reorganization of the Executive Government, upon a basis and with men that will command public confidence, and be able to wield the Executive power with dignity, vigor, and effect. Hitherto President Lincoln has given us no constitutional Administration. He has had no Cabinet in any just sense of the word. Instead of surrounding himself by the strongest, the ablest, the most powerful men of the nation, and calling on them to share the responsibilities and the functions of the Executive, as the greatest and the best of his predecessors have done, Mr. Linc in made use of his Cabinet to dispose of his rivals for the Presidency and reduced his Secretaries to the condition of clerks—ostentatiously overloading himself with the responsibility for their shortcomings, and deriving not the slightest benefit, for himself or the country, from their co-operation. He has assumed himself to be the sole Executive—to control, in his own person, the whole action and conduct of the Government, and that, too, avowedly without any fixed and stable policy, but according to the shifting drifts and currents of public sentiment, and the changing judgments and caprices of his own mind.

"There is not one man born in a hundred years capable of thus carrying on a great Government without the responsible counsel and aid of tried and trusted statesmen. No monarch in Europe, at this day, however absolute, attempts or dreams of such an undertaking, and Mr. Lincoln must abandon it, or the ruin of his country will be the price of his presumption."

This was the language of "Conservative Republicans," for the Times has ever been regarded as the exponent of moderate political opinions. If we seek to know the tone of the "radicals" we have but to consult the pages of the Tribune, Com-

1862

...NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER.

...FROM NORTH CAROLINA.

It is stated from Newbern to the 12th instant confirms a previous report that the correspondence opened two or three weeks ago by Governor STANLY with Governor VANCE, having in view a conference for the restoration of peace in that State, has been brought to an unfavorable termination. Gov. VANCE declines any meeting between himself and Gov. STANLY, and also declines a conference of commissioners. He writes further, in a defiant tone, that North Carolina will fight to the last drop of blood, and raises Gov. STANLY, if he has any proposition to make, to treat directly with the Confederate authorities at Richmond.

Gen. FOSTER had not returned to Newbern on the 12th, but was reported as being in the river on his way to the city. Taking advantage of his absence, it appears that the rebels in the neighborhood initiated an enterprise in which they were happily defeated. The particulars are thus briefly related in a letter dated the 12th:

"At ten o'clock this morning the rebels attacked our pickets on the railroad near Batchelor's creek. The pickets were withdrawn the attack, which was by cavalry, until such time as the Monitor got in trim for action. The Monitor then moved and relieved our gun-boats in the creek. The Monitor received the rebel fire a long fire with grape and canister. In this affair the Twentieth and Massachusetts had one man killed and two wounded.

"A large force of infantry and cavalry has been sent out to meet the enemy and beg him if possible. His strength is not very great. It seems that his intention in making this demonstration was to capture the Monitor."

DEPREDATIONS OF GEN. SIGEL'S TROOPS.

The New York Commercial Advertiser of Saturday contains two letters from the Army Corps of Gen. Sigel which should attract attention for the exposures they make of the disgraceful conduct of a portion of the troops of that command, and which it appears some of the non-commissioned officers have many endeavored to correct. The Germans and say of those statements that they come "from one who has the best opportunities for observation in Gen. Sigel's corps." Surely there is need that the Government should devise some plan to protect its own interests, so perilled by the misconduct of those who have rallied to the flag.

One of the letters is dated at New Baltimore (Va.) on the 7th instant, and the other at Gainesville (Va.) on the 10th. We extract the following passages:

WAR DESCRIBED AND IN REALITY.

I remember an article on the subject of war, written many years ago by the Rev. Dr. Channing, which made a deep impression on the public mind. His description of its horrors, vivid and graphic beyond his usual power, fails as far to be the reality, as it is witnessed by every considerate person in the Eleventh (Sigel's) Corps of the Army of the Potomac, as does an account of a banquet to the Sumner table itself. It is not of the battle field, or of the horror and wretchedness which follows it, that I write, but of the desolating and misery and poverty and woe that fall upon the inhabitants of every town and village and hamlet and homestead wherever this army moves. From the Potomac to Fairfax Court House, whether you follow the Alexandria or the Long Bridge road, a distance in either case of about eighteen miles, there is not a single cultivated farm or a solitary inhabited house—not one rood of fence, not a barn yard or garden, or rick of straw—not a single evidence, not of thrift but of life, save what was once one of the fairest and richest portions of the Old Dominion. This certainly is not the work of Sigel's army corps—fifty army corps, during sixteen months, have traversed the ground—but what follows it.

A COUNTRY IN RUINS.

Between Fairfax Court-house and Thoroughfare Gap, or rather between Centreville and the last named place, there is a tract of country where up to a few days ago genuine and not encamped. Every thing exhibited signs of thrift, well fenced and stocked farms, comfortable houses, barns, factories, rich in grain to the fields, and neat pleasant little villages, Hayamarket, containing seventy houses, on the road. A fortnight ago not a soldier was to be found among the six miles of road, and the scene is probably now being. And yet the little village has not a house, not a building being left standing, and the inhabitants are wanderers without a home; more than thirty farm houses and as many barns, one factory, thousands of rods of fences, and innumerable hay and grain ricks, with all the cows and other cattle, pigs, poultry, and sheep, have been destroyed by the army. Even school and church furniture, generally womens, subjects to every species of outrage. Empty boxes, wherever found, and the whole country has all purposes of the army encamped to use or burn.

[illegible]

ESSENTIALLY FOREIGN ORGANIZATIONS.

I do not mean to say that a large army can pass through any country, and leave it as it was found. But I do mean to say, in the very words of an order issued by Gen. Carl Schurz, to protect in some measure the utter ruin which followed the Eleventh Corps, fed, clothed, and cared for the Government every day ten times better than the [illegible] is now, yet it is a fact, that this "band of mercenaries" and "hireling" [illegible] two division Generals, Schurz and Sigel, set themselves earnestly and resolutely against all this, but with ten thousand foreigners in the command, the numbers of whom cannot speak English and know not care nothing about the merits of the war or the character of our people, officered almost entirely by their own countrymen, who look for promotion from German influence and interest, and holding themselves aloof from all the American regiments interspersed in the corps, it is impossible in any considerable degree to forestall or change this terrible condition of things. There is no doubt that the delay in furnishing Gen Sigel with the troops raised especially to act under his command, which caused so much dissatisfaction a few weeks ago, was in a great measure occasioned by the fear at Washington of this very state of things. And wisely. It was tried under Hooker; it may be tried under any number of Generals, good or bad, and the result will be the same.

HOW UNIONISTS ARE TREATED.

We often wonder what has become of the Union feeling in the South, but any man who expects to find it after what is daily taking place in this army corps knows little of human nature. Even the more distant neighborhoods, too far for the soldiers to ravage, there are announces and troubles put upon the most respectable inhabitants to which the gentry of Austrian Italy were never subjected. A brigade general who hopes the Senate will confirm his nomination next winter, or an aspiring colonel with a leisure day on hand, mounts his horse, and, in company with a few friends to compose his staff, rides into the country. He makes a call at every good looking house, enters without knock or ceremony, walks into the parlor, asks for, if he does not find sitting there, the ladies, inquires whether they have cider or spirits, and expresses a wish for one or the other; invites all present to sit and converse with them mainly and in German; walks out and looks into the stables and outhouses; enters back to the house and lights his cigar, and, without a word of thanks or parting expression of civility, goes out, mounts his horse, and rides away with all the satisfaction of a man who has done a brave deed. Do you wonder they call us "Hessians?" I myself overheard a colonel (commanding a brigade there now, a week the last week) repeatedly by a female [illegible] against the wishes of [illegible] and without invitation, say, against the wishes of the ladies—and there were none but ladies—opressed with an intensity of scorn to look which would have singed the cheek of any gentleman, and to-meet what I have described. His staff of young officers were always scribed there. His staff of young officers were always with him, and though they could not appreciate it, I could never but a moment help [illegible] that they were foreigners and that the dignified matron and the trembling girls before them were my country women.

THE WANTON BURNING OF HAYMARKET.

The court martial, now sitting, brings out the facts of the atrocious conduct of the staff and other officers in the burning of Haymarket in such a manner that "to set Sigel's name will [illegible] to a word of horror to all. The work was done under the direction of a [illegible] and a court, both connected with the staff. They [illegible] to Lees and subbeans, which, however, does not appear. The former, with [illegible] and some soldiers, went into the village, were unheeded. The fires were set on to [illegible] places should [illegible] and should [illegible] whose child was very ill, begged that the house might be spared. Heeding it unheeded. She in return [illegible] the only language to which the military spoke—most [illegible] been understood in camps for she had the [illegible] her before them; but it was in vain, and the [illegible] the body of the dead being laid by the side of the [illegible] the house. One old man, who placed [illegible] the house [illegible] he left to destruction. Some [illegible] that one [illegible] to the cold, was struck [illegible] the [illegible] Count — who [illegible] and gave his [illegible] [illegible] however, been [illegible] the [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

1ª Secção
Nº 25.

Legação Imperial do Brasil nos Estados Unidos
Washington em 21 de Novembro 1862.

Reservado —

Illmº e Exmº Snr

Em additamento ao que remetti com meu officio Nº 24, de 18 do corrente, tenho a honra de elevar á presença de Vª Exª mais dous artigos para a Gazeta Official, dos quaes um — o datado de Washington — é preparado pelo Addido a esta Legação, e o outro — datado de Baltimore — por mim.

Digne-se Vª Exª aceitar os reiterados protestos do meu profundo respeito e alta consideração.

Ao Illmº e Exmº Snr Marquez de Abrantes Vª Exª

Miguel Maria Lisboa

Indice

1ª Legação - Nº 25 - Washington 21 de Novembro 1862 —
Cobre dous artigos para a Gazeta Official.

Reproduzido em 5 de Janeiro de 1863 D. N.º 1.

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Secção Central

Legação Imperial do Brasil nos Estados Unidos

N. 23 Washington em 2 de Dezembro de 1862.

Illm.º e Exm.º Snr

Não é possivel a Brasileiros amantes de sua Patria e conscios da orgulhosa posição que ella occupa entre as Nações do Mundo sob a Guarda Tutellar do Augusto Monarcha que nos rege, o deixar passar desapercebida entre estranhos a faustá epocha que o Brasil hoje festeja. Venho portanto rogar a V. Ex.ª se sirva elevar aos pés do Throno Imperial, em nome dos empregados desta Legação e no meo, nossos votos de dedicação e acatamento por occasião do Anniversario Natalicio de Sua Magestade.

Neste dia achando-se neste porto a Corveta de guerra "Paraense", embandeirou em arco, e a uma hora da tarde deo as salvas do estylo que foram correspondidas pela Bateria do Arsenal de Marinha como V. Ex.ª verá pelo incluso retalho do Intelligencer do dia 3 do corrente.

Illm.º e Exm.º Snr. Marquez de Abrantes &. &. &.

Miguel Maria Lisboa

National Intelligencer de Washington
de 3 de Dezembro 1862.

Yesterday, being the birthday of the EMPEROR of BRAZIL, the Brazilian steam corvette Paraense, now at anchor in the river, was seen at daybreak fully dressed in honor of the day.

At about noon a large party of ladies, with the Brazilian Minister and family, were carried on board by the Navy Yard tug, and at one o'clock an Imperial salute of twenty-one guns was fired by the corvette, the battery of the yard joining in the compliment. After the salute the yards of the ship were manned and seven hurrahs given for the Emperor.

At three o'clock the commander, accompanied by all his officers in full uniform, paid their respects to the representative of their popular Sovereign at the Legation in Vermont avenue, and partook of refreshments prepared for the company, which comprised the party that had visited the ship.

The weather was beautiful and the ceremony went off in the most satisfactory manner. The Paraense is an elegant paddle steamer, having a crew of about one hundred and forty men and engines of 220 horse power. She is pierced for ten guns, but only carries now four, of which two are swivel 68-pounders. She was built about ten years ago, at Rio de Janiero, of hard South American timber.

N.B. Vai junto, para a folha Official, uma traducção deste artigo.

1ª Secção
Nº 26.

Legação Imperial do Brasil nos Estados Unidos
Washington em 4 de Dezembro de 1862.

Ill.mo e Ex.mo Snr.

5.º 1º A principal noticia que tenho hoje a communicar a V. Ex.ª, é a da abertura, no dia 1º do corrente, da 37.ª Legislatura do Congresso federal, e a da publicação da Mensagem do Presidente. Este extenso documento váe publicado em frances no incluso numero do Courrier des Etats Unis do dia 2, o qual traz tambem uma analyse delle concisa, lucida e, a meu ver, muito propria para ser publicada na gazeta official. Para este diario mandei tambem preparar pelo Secretario desta Legação a traducção da Mensagem que váe junta, a fim de que na sua publicação na Gazeta não haja demora alguma.

Nada de saliente se lê nesse documento á cerca das Relações Externas; nem uma só palavra sobre a correspondencia que teve logar entre os Governos de França, Inglaterra e Russia, relativa á mediação na America, e ao armisticio; a qual correspondencia terá já sem duvida chegado ao conhecimento de V. Ex.ª Annuncia ella um volume impresso da correspondencia diplomatica do Governo federal,

Ill.mo e Ex.mo Sr. Conselheiro de Estado Marquez de Abrantes
&c.ª &c.ª &c.ª

o qual remetterei logo que for distribuido.

A parte mais importante da Mensagem é aquella que trata da questão da escravidão. Ella mostra que Mr Lincoln propende ao Sul um plano de emancipação compensada, que será consumado no anno de 1900, mas por isso desiste da emancipação violenta inaugurada pela sua proclamação de 22 de Setembro. Propondo a emancipação compensada pensa o Presidente, não sei com que fundamento, que o Sul voltará á União; o que equivale a esperar que mediante a destruição da instituição para conservar a qual faz a guerra, o Sul se contentará!

§.º 2º Voltando ao ajuncto da mediação resta-me dizer duas palavras sobre o effeito que aqui produzio a correspondencia que teve logar na Europa. Mr Seward mostra-se apparentemente satisfeito com o resultado daquella correspondencia; e seus orgãos apregoam que o projecto de mediação está archivado (Shelved). Não é certo porem que haja uma intima convicção, como não é a do corpo diplomatico em geral: a publicação immediata na Europa das notas franceza e ingleza e do extracto da russa, parece indicar que a empreza não está abandonada, e é interpretada como um appello para a opinião publica, precursor de ulteriores e opportunas medidas. Se portanto não se desenvolver proximamente algum motivo de divergencia entre os Gabinetes de Londres e de Paris, como as noticias da Europa hoje aqui recebidas parecem indicar, ainda é provavel que em principios do anno de 863 se reanimem os esforços das Potencias europeas para pôr um termo a esta desastrosa guerra.

Aqui me communicou confidencialmente um collega europeo que fora a Inglaterra a primeira que impulsara a França a dar o passo que deo, abandonando-a depois de um modo pareceo áquelle por que foi já ella abandonada no Mexico. A ser isso certo, explica-se o rumor da desavença entre as duas grandes Potencias occidentaes.

§.º 3º Foi-me tambem confidencialmente communicado por outro collega que o Presidente e o General Burnside já estão em desharmonia. Affirmou-me que a ultima visita do General a Mr Lincoln tivera por fim communicar-lhe que o exercito do Potomac estava muito descontente, e que convinha restaurar Mr Clellan ao commando. Em connexão com este aspecto tem ultimamente corrido que se retirava Burnside e tomava Hooker o commando em seu logar. O que é certo é que depois da retirada de Mr Clellan pouco ou nada se tem feito: os federaes que deviam em 15 dias estar em Richmond, ainda estão no Rappahannock, contidos pelos confederados; e se em 15 dias mais não tiver logar uma batalha cujo exito é muito duvidoso, a estação obrigará os dous exercitos a tomar quarteis de inverno, a lucta será adiada até a primavera, e as ideas de mediação europea adquirirão vigor e popularidade.

§.º 4. O triumpho eleitoral dos democratas vae já produzindo fructos salutares: a maior parte dos numerosos presos politicos que se achavam nos fortes Warren e Lafayette, estão em liberdade,

e o Governo mostra-se mais disposto a conter os abusos de seus agentes policiaes, e mesmo os do General Butler.

Tenho tambem ouvido a varias pessôas influentes daquelle partido a enunciação de esperanças sobre um arranjo amigavel com o Sul sobre a base da União. Não me parece por isso que é isso o hoje mais provavel do que o era ha um mez.

3.º 5.ª Addição em 5 de Dezembro. Remetto junto um retalho do Courrier des Etats Unis de hontem onde V.Ex.ª poderá ler recentes noticias do Mexico que annunciam haver o exercito francez começado suas operações pela occupação de Jalapa, a qual lhe abre uma nova via entre o litoral e a Capital da Republica. Contem tambem um artigo interessante relativo á proposta de armisticio e á mediação europea na America. 108

Digne-se V.Ex.ª aceitar os protestos do meu profundo respeito e alta consideração.

Miguel Maria Lisboa

P.S. A traducção da Mensagem não vae completa por falta de tempo; mas haverá della sufficiente para um primeiro artigo, podendo o resto ser guardado para o dia seguinte, o que dará logar a completar-se a dita traducção nesta Côrte.

Secção Central
Nº 24

Legação Imperial do Brasil nos Estados Unidos
Washington em 15 de Dezembro de 1862.

Recebido.

Illm.º e Exm.º Snr.

Pela corveta a vapor Paraense e confiados ao cuidado do respectivo Commandante, tenho a honra de remetter a V. Ex.ª para que se sirva dar-lhes o destino que julgar conveniente, as seguintes publicações officiaes, a saber:

1.º Collecção Completa de todos os documentos relativos á Sessão do Congresso Federal que começou em Dezembro de 1861 e terminou no outomno do corrente anno.

2º Um exemplar do livro intitulado Papeis relativos a negocios Estrangeiros, contendo a correspondencia official do Departamento de Estado com varios agentes diplomaticos estrangeiros e americanos. Peço venia para chamar especialmente a attenção de V. Ex.ª sobre a parte relativa ao Brasil publicada a paginas 697 e seguintes, e mais especialmente sobre a proposta de Mr Webb, por ora declinada por Mr Seward, (paginas 704 e seguintes) de se colonisar o Amazonas com os negros libertos dos Estados Unidos.

3º Dous exemplares do Relatorio preliminar sobre o citado Censo, 1860, que acaba de publicar-se.

Illm.º e Exm.º Snr. Marquez de Abrantes
&c.

Não é esta ainda a grande publicação decennal do costume, e assegura-me o respectivo superintendente, que não será ella desta vez publicada pela forma usual, e sim em diversos volumes, contendo um o relativo á população, outro á agricultura, outro ao Commercio &.ª

4.º Dous exemplares do Relatorio annual da Junta de Regentes da Instituição Smithsoniana de Washington.

5.º Mais dous exemplares do Relatorio do Commissario de patentes, relativo á Agricultura, o qual já anteriormente remetti ao Exm.º Sr. Ministro da Agricultura do Imperio assim como a Sociedade Auxiliadora da Industria Nacional.

Digne-se V. Ex.ª aceitar os reiterados protestos do meu profundo respeito e alta consideração.

Miguel Maria Lisboa

Legação Imperial do Brasil nos Estados Unidos
Washington em 15 de Dezembro de 1862.

Archivo

Illmo e Exmo Snr.

Em cumprimento das Ordens Vigentes tenho a honra de remetter a V. Exª o incluso exemplar do Relatorio do Secretario do Thesouro, apresentado ao Congresso Federal na presente sessão do mesmo.

Deos Guarde a V. Exª.

Aº Illº e Exmº Snr Conselheiro de Estado
Visconde de Albuquerque
Ministro e Secretario de Estado dos Negocios da Fazenda
&c. &c. &c.

Miguel Maria Lisboa

4ª Secção
N. 5

Legação Imperial do Brasil nos Estados Unidos
Washington em 15 de Dezembro de 1862.

Recebido em 1863

Illm.º e Exm.º Snr.

Em execução das ordens vigentes, tenho a honra de remetter juntos dous numeros do American Publisher's Circular publicados em Novembro e Dezembro.

Devo tambem recommendar uma obra que ainda que não é inteiramente nova, me parece que deve existir em nossas bibliothecas officiaes. Falo do livro intitulado The Laws of Freedom and Bondage in the United States by John Codman Hurd. São dous volumes dos quaes o 1º foi publicado em 1858, e o 2º sahio á luz não ha muito tempo. Custam 8 dollars.

Igualmente recommendarei á attenção de V. Exª uma interessante obra sobre finanças, escrita por Mr. E. Bigelow, que tem por titulo The Tariff-Question, e custa 3 dollars.

Digne-se V Exª aceitar os reiterados protestos do meu profundo respeito e alta consideração.

Ao Illm.º e Exm.º Snr Marquez de Abrantes &c &c &c

Miguel Maria Lisboa

2ª Secção

Nº 6

Legação Imperial do Brazil nos Estados-Unidos
Washington 15 de Dezembro de 1862.

Illmo e Exmo Snr.

Tenho a honra de accusar recepção do Despacho de V. Exª Nº 8 da 2ª Secção e datado de 23 de Outubro do anno corrente, com o qual V. Exª me transmittio copia de toda a correspondencia trocada nessa Côrte entre o Governo Imperial e o Snr Webb acerca da venda de quatro navios americanos feita sem a intervenção do Consul dos Estados-Unidos.

Inteirado do seo contendo, terei presentes as ordens nella contidas.

Digne-se V. Exª aceitar os reiterados protestos do meo profundo respeito e alta consideração.

A S. Exª o Snr Conselheiro de Estado
Marquez de Abrantes.

Miguel Maria Lisboa

Indice.

2ª Secção - Nº 6. Washington. 1862.

_ Acerca Recepção do Despacho da 2ª Secção

Nº 8 - cobrindo copia da correspondencia trocada uma

Nota acerca de quatro Navios americanos.

Secção Central

N. 25

Legação Imperial do Brasil nos Estados Unidos

Washington em 18 de Dezembro de 1862.

Recebido

Illm.o e Exm.o Snr.

Pela Corveta Paraense tenho a honra de remetter a V. Ex.a os seguintes impressos officiaes, a saber:

1.o Um exemplar do Relatorio do Secretario da Marinha, que tambem remetto ao Exm.o Sr. Ministro da Marinha.

2.o Um exemplar da interessante obra sobre artilheria, do distincto Commodore Dahlgren, de que tambem remetto outro ao mesmo Exm.o Snr. Ministro da Marinha.

3.o Um exemplar do Relatorio do Secretario do Thesouro, que igualmente remetto ao Exm.o Snr. Ministro da Fazenda.

4.o Dous exemplares do Relatorio do Secretario da Guerra

5.o Quatro exemplares do Relatorio do Secretario do Interior.

V. Ex.a se servirá dar-lhes o destino que julgar conveniente, aceitando os reiterados protestos de meu profundo respeito e alta consideração.

Illm.o e Exm.o Snr. Marquez de Abrantes &c &c &c

Miguel Maria Lisboa

4ª Secção N 6.
Reservado.

Legação Imperial do Brasil nos Estados Unidos
Washington em 18 de Dezembro de 1862.

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4ª S.

Illm.º e Exm.º Snr

Em execução das ordens de V. Exª. expedidas no despacho reservado de 7 de Março deste anno, paguei ao Sr. Commandante da Corveta a vapor Paraense, como consta do recibo junto, a quantia de £ 135, importancia da gratificação que pelo mencionado despacho lhe foi mandada abonar, correspondente ao 1º e 2º quartel do corrente anno financeiro. Para meu reembolso saquei contra a Legação Imperial em Londres, por igual quantia, e a tres dias vista.

Digne-se V. Exª. aceitar os reiterados protestos do meu profundo respeito e alta consideração.

Illm.º e Exm.º Snr. Marquez de Abrantes &c &c

Miguel Maria Lisboa

Anno financeiro de 1862 a 1863

Supprimento extraordinario

Recebi da Legação Imperial em Washington a quantia de cento trinta e cinco libras Sterlinas, importancia da prestação autorisada pelo Exmo Snr Ministro dos Negocios Estrangeiros em despacho de 7 de Março passado, a razão de £ 67.10 por quartel a contar do 1º de Julho do corrente anno até o fim do segundo quartel do futuro anno financeiro.

Washington 18 de Dezembro de 1862.

Quartel de Julho a 7bro = 67.10
Idem de 8bro a 10bro = 67.10
£ = 135.00

Delfim Carlos de Carvalho.

1862 – 1863

4ª Secção

Entrado em 3 de Fevereiro f. 20

1862-63 = Artº 4º § 8º

Subsidio

Letº em 4 de Fevereiro 1863

1º e 2º q.el Ao Comd.te do Vapor de Guerra Paraense, Ls 135,,0,,0,, = 1:200$

Secção Central
Nº 26.

Legação Imperial do Brasil nos Estados Unidos
Washington em 19 de Dezembro de 1862.

Illmº e Exmº Snr.

O Exmº Snr Ministro da Marinha officiou-me em 20 de Setembro passado, determinando que a menos que eu julgasse indispensavel a permanencia do vapor Paraense neste paiz, o fizesse regressar ao Imperio; e parecendo-me, sobretudo depois da ultima batalha de Fredericksburg, que as operações militares activas deste inverno nas vizinhanças desta capital podiam considerar-se adiadas até á primavera, e que por conseguinte, não havia probabilidade de que nos vissemos de novo ameaçados por alguns mezes, resolvi o seu regresso, e nesse sentido officiei hontem ao Sr Commandante, que esta manhan largou para Baltimore, onde tomará o carvão e mantimentos necessarios para a viagem, e donde espero que terá largado definitivamente dentro de poucos dias.

É-me grato annunciar a V. Exª que a vinda da Corveta Paraense a Washington muito contribuio, a meu ver, para apregoar o effeito moral da sua viagem. Ja elevei ao conhecimento de V. Exª a maneira porque solemnisou ella o fausto

Ao Illmº e Exmº Snr. Marquez de Abrantes &c &c &c

anniversario natalicio de S. M. o Imperador.
Posteriormente (no dia 9 do corrente) foi o nosso
vapor visitado pelo Presidente dos Estados Unidos
acompanhado do Secretario de Estado, os quaes o
examinaram com cuidado, aceitaram um refresco
que o Sr. Commandante lhes offereceo, e retiraram-se
muito satisfeitos. Sobre esta visita publicou o Intelli-
gencer de 11 do corrente, o artigo que V. Exª. lerá
no retalho junto, de que inclúo uma traducção
para a Folha official. A officialidade do Para-
ense foi obsequiada com jantares pelo Secretario
de Estado, e o Inspector do Arsenal de Marinha
de Washington.

Permitta-me V. Exª. que conclúa este
officio, manifestando-lhe o quanto me foi satis-
factoria e agradavel a maneira por que o Sr. Com-
mandante do nosso vapor desempenhou a honro-
sa Missão que lhe foi confiada e o empenho que
invariavelmente empregou para sustentar a honra
do nosso pavilhão em paiz estrangeiro.

Digne-se V. Exª. aceitar os reiterados
protestos do meu profundo respeito e alta
consideração.

...

Miguel Maria Lisboa

National Intelligencer.

WASHINGTON THURSDAY, DECEMBER 11, 1862.

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 10, 1862.

President LINCOLN, accompanied by the Secretary of State, visited yesterday afternoon the Brazilian steam corvette *Parasense*, lying at the navy-yard, where he was received with the honors due to his high position.

As soon as the battery on shore announced the entrance of the President into the yard, the American flag was displayed at the maintop of the corvette and a salute of twenty-one guns was fired, after which the yards were manned and seven cheers given.

The commander and officers, in full uniform, and the Brazilian Minister received the party on board, and refreshments were served, during which appropriate toasts were drank to the President of the Republic, the prosperity of the United States, the Emperor of Brazil, and to the American and Brazilian navies.

When Mr. Lincoln left the ship another salute of twenty-one guns was fired by the Parasense and returned by the shore battery.

The Parasense is the third foreign man-of-war known to have ever come up the Potomac river—the first being the steamer which brought Sir H. Bulwer to Washington, and the second the Gassendi, in which lately M. Mercier, the French Minister, made his trip to Richmond.

Resp.º em ~~[illegible]~~
7 de Fevereiro de 1863
A' Mar.ª em 10 de Fevereiro 1863

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1.ª Secção
N.º 27.

Legação Imperial do Brasil nos Estados Unidos
Washington em 22 de Dezembro de 1862.

Acc.

Illm.º e Exm.º Snr.

Tenho a honra de remetter a V. Ex.ª o incluso artigo para a Folha official, preparado pelo Addido á esta Legação; assim como uma relação de varios officios que expedi pelo vapor de guerra "Paraense".

Digne-se V. Ex.ª aceitar os reiterados protestos do meu profundo respeito e alta consideração.

Ao Illm.º e Exm.º Snr. Marquez de Abrantes
&c. &c. &c.ª

Miguel Maria Lisboa

1

Lista dos Officios expedidos pela Paraense

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Ministerio da Agricultura. — 15 de Desembro. Cobria um Officio do Consul na Havana, e annunciava o presente do Atlas de Halfeld ao Capitão Gilliss

Dito da Fazenda. 15 de Desembro. Cobria um Exemplar do Report of the Treasury

Dito dos Negocios Estrangeiros. 2ª Secção Nº 6. 15 de Desembro. Accusava recepção de um Despacho.

— Secção Central — Nº 24. 15 de Desembro. Acompanhou 6 envoltorios com livros.

— 4ª Secção Nº 5. 15 de Desembro. Cobria circulares do American Publisher's e recommendava mais duas obras avulsas.

—

Dito da Marinha. 15 de Desembro. Cobria uma obra de Dahlgren e 3 Reports of the Navy

Dito dos Negocios Estrangeiros. Secção Central nº 25. 18 de Desembro. Cobre Reports do Interior, Fazenda Marinha e guerra e obra de Dahlgren.

—

Secção Central
Nº 27

Legação Imperial do Brasil nos Estados Unidos
Washington em 27 de Dezembro de 1862

Recebido

Illmo Exmo Snr.

Em additamento ao que acompanhou meu officio Nº 25 desta secção e serie, tenho a honra de remetter a V. Exª junto, para que se sirva dar-lhes o conveniente destino, dous exemplares do Relatorio do Director Geral dos Correios dos Estados Unidos, apresentado ao Congresso Federal na presente Sessão do mesmo.

Digne-se V. Exª aceitar o protesto de meu profundo respeito e alta consideração.

Illmo Exmo Snr. Marquez de Abrantes
do Conselho de Estado de S. M. o Imperador,
e Seu Ministro e Secretario d'Estado
dos Negocios Estrangeiros &c &c &c

Miguel Maria Lisboa

Secção Central

Nº 28

Legação Imperial do Brazil nos Estados-Unidos

Washington 31 de Dezembro de 1862.

Recebido

Illmo e Exmo Snr.

Em cumprimento das ordens vigentes tenho a honra de passar as mãos de V. Exª pela Secção ao cargo immediato do Exmo Snr Conselheiro Director Geral a relação dos = Indices = dos officios ostensivos, reservados e confidenciaes dirigidos por esta Legação ao Ministerio dos Negocios estrangeiros no decurso do anno de 1862 que acaba de findar.

Nos termos das Circulares respectivas essa relação contem a numeração e as datas dos = Officios expedidos = e dos = Officios citados =, com a designação especificada de cada uma das Secções correspondentes.

Digne-se V. Exª aceitar os reiterados protestos do meu profundo respeito e alta consideração.

A S. Exª o Snr Marquez de Abrantes

Ministro e Secretario de Estado dos Negocios estrangeiros.

&c. &c. &c.

Miguel Maria Lisboa