

NO. 130

SAINT JOHN, NEW BRUNSWICK, MARCH 22, 1862.

## Diplomatic Difficulties with the Federal Government

A blue-book has recently been printed and laid on the table of the House of Commons, which contains the diplomatic correspondence of Lord Lyons, H. M. Minister at Washington, which shows that since May last, England has been on the eve of a rupture with the Federal Government. The "Frent" affair was simply "the straw that broke the camel's back," and our readers will read with just indignation the following letters, which show how insolently and unjustifiably Mr. Seward had conducted himself, prior to the last and growing insult:—

Lord Lyons to Lord J. Russell.

Gen. Sir Edmund Head will make your Lordship acquainted with the steps taken by me with regard to a report that secret agents have

The Mr. George Ashman who is stated to be one of these agents, was president of the Convention of Chicago, which nominated Mr. Lincoln as the candidate of the Republican

In one, at least, of his speeches during the Presidential canvass, Mr. Seward alluded to the eventual acquisition of Canada as a compensation for any loss they might sustain, in consequence of the disaffection of the Southern part of the Union.

I suppose, however, that the agents who now appear to have been sent to Canada have been dispatched with some definite and practical object. Your Lordship will perceive from my letter to the Governor General, that although Mr. Seward refused to give me any other information on the subject, he did assure

ine that no agents were employed by this government for any object affecting the Colonial relations between Canada and the British Crown.  
I have, &c., (Signed) **LYONS.**  
*Lord Lyons to Sir E. Head.*  
[Extract.]  
WASHINGTON, April 19, 1861.

I informed you in a private letter some days ago, that I had learnt, from what I thought good authority, that this Government had determined to send two secret agents to Canada, and that it was supposed the object was to ascertain the state of feeling in the Province.

I showed him the paragraph in the paper yesterday. I got it in the State Department, and asked him whether there was any truth to it.

"That," he replied, "is a question which I

I repeated this remark, and then Mr. Seward asked why it was irregular.

After a pause, Mr. Seward went on to say: "If you suppose that any agent of this Government has been despatched with any object affecting the present Colonial relations of Great Britain to the Republic of Cuba, I can assure you that such an agent would be acting in a manner entirely unauthorized by the Government."

"After all," observed Mr. Seward, "if we did send an agent to Canada, I suppose it

I replied that "treason" was usually applied to breakers of the obligations between subjects and the Power to which they owed allegiance; that breaches of international obligations were a different matter.

tion left upon my mind was, that undoubtedly an agent or agents had been sent to Canada, and that whatever the object was, it was clearly one which the Secretary of State was unwilling to avow to the British Minister.

A DIPLOMATIC SQUALL.—REBELS PURCHASING

My LORD.—Mr. Seward, the Secretary of State of the United States, sent for me yesterday to the State Department, and told me that he had reason to believe that an iron

facto Southern Government, and was ordered away out of Lake Ontario, to be used as a privateer. He read to me a part of a telegram which stated that the vessel was still at Toronto, and that it was believed she carried the British flag, and had regular British papers.

Mr. Seward proceeded to suggest that perhaps the Governor-General of Canada might be induced to detain the vessel. I said, somewhat doubtfully, that if her papers were in order, and there was no direct proof of her being actually engaged in any unlawful enterprise, the Governor-General might, or have

power to interfere with her. Mr. Seward replied that that might very well be; and, without further allusion to the Canadian authorities, proceeded to read to me a draft of a telegraphic order to the naval officers of the United States to seize the Peerless, "under the flag and with arms on board," if they had

any thing, and with any papers, if they had any more information that she had been sold to the Southern insurgents. He went on to say, "I suppose you will hardly assent to this."

I replied that, far from assenting, I most positively dissented.

Mr. Seward said that if the seizure was ef-

