THE MARYLAND NEWS SHEET

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BALTIMORE.

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 1, 1862

TO THE PUBLIC.

THE MARYLAND NEWS SHEET will be issued daily from the office formerly occupied by the *Daily Exchange*, and will be, as its name implies, simply a "News Sheet." It will furnish the latest intelligence as derived from the despatches of the Associated Press, by which it will be supplied in common with the New York journals; from its exchanges; and from such reliable private sources of information as it may be able to command. Expressing itself no opinions, it will devote its editorial columns to such extracts from other journals as may be deemed of interest to the public.

WAR AND OTHER NEWS.

In the Senate of the United States the joint resolution appropriating thirty-five thousand dollars for the expenses of the World's Fair, was taken up and rejected. The case of Mr. Bright was again taken up and debated until the hour of adjournment.

In the House of Representatives a series of resolutions, based on a statement in the Chicago *Tribune*, asserting that one-third of the cartridges furnished the Burnside Expedition contained no powder in them, was referred to the Committee on the Conduct of the War. A resolution was adopted instructing the Committee on Military Affairs to inquire into the expediency of placing contracts for army and navy supplies under the rule and government of military law. The Indian appropriation and Postoffice bills were referred. The Naval appropriation bill was called up in Committee of the Whole, when a debate ensued which was continued almost up to the hour of adjournment.

In the Senate the bill organizing Druid Hill Park was passed. The resolutions calling upon the Federal Government to compensate the citizens of Maryland for losses sustained in consequence of the war were read a third time and passed. The bill relating to the writ of *habeas corpus* was passed.

In the House of Delegates leave was given to report a bill incorporating the City Park Railway Company. The bill for the relief of the families of the Maryland Volunteers was taken up, and after considerable discussion—in which Messrs. Johnson, Donaldson and Price participated—was passed by a vote of 49 to 7. The bill appropriates the sum of fifty thousand dollars for the purposes indicated.

We continue to extract liberally from the English papers in regard to the settlement of the Mason and Slidell difficulty. That the English people are gratified at the surrender of the Southern Commissioners is unquestionable, but that an uneasy feeling continues to pervade the public mind in regard to the future is not less true. The stone blockade is spoken of in terms of unqualified abhorrence; whilst the blockade of the Southern ports—confessedly inefficient and therefore not in accordance with the requisitions of international law—the restrictions placed upon imports by the Morrill tariff, and, above all, the absolute necessity of obtaining a supply of cotton, for the purpose of relieving from idleness and poverty the five or six millions of population dependant directly or indirectly upon that important branch of industry, are earnestly brought forward as arguments to induce the British Government to recognize the Confederate States as a Sovereign and Independent Power. The London *Herald* not only boldly declares that the Confederates have right on their side, but, that for nine months they have successfully asserted won their title to recognition. The correspondent of the Manchester *Guardian* states confidently that there is to be no relaxation in the efforts to put the Canadian defences on a proper footing, and the general tone of the French and English Press indicates that the two Governments, acting in accord, will shortly be called upon to take into serious consideration the propriety not only of recognizing the Confederate States but of raising the blockade.

The news from the South is of unusual interest. Active operations have been commenced against Savannah. Thirteen Federal gunboats had entered the Savannah river, near Little Tybee Island, and, passing to the north of Wilmington Island, had succeeded, it is said, in cutting off communication with Fort Pulaski from Savannah. This, however, is denied in the Richmond *Dispatch* by a gentleman from Georgia, who professes to be acquainted with the approaches to Savannah, and who states that the communication between the fort and the city remains, as yet, intact. There does not, however, appear to be any apprehension for the safety of the fort, which is said to be provisioned for six months and secure from successful attack. If Pulaski should be turned by the Federal flotilla, and the obstructions in the channel removed, there are various defences to be overcome before an assault can be made upon Savannah. The people of that city are reported to be firmly assured of their ability to make a successful defence; and it is stated in the Richmond papers that the Confederate authorities have the utmost confidence that Savannah cannot be taken.

The North Carolina papers furnish vague accounts of the Burnside Expedition. One informant at Newbern states that he had approached within eleven miles of the fleet at Hatteras, and surveying it through a glass counted ninety-three vessels inside the bar, two-thirds of them being steamers. He also gave it as his opinion that not less than from ten to fifteen vessels had been wrecked in the recent gale. A previous report to the Newbern *Progress* put the number of vessels at Hatteras and off the coast at one hundred and seventy-five, and the volunteer force of the expedition at thirty thousand. It was supposed that an attack would be made upon Roanoke, Newbern, and perhaps Edenton, Elizabeth City and other places. What preparations have been made for defending any of the points mentioned, are not stated.

The Charleston *Courier* states that a number of the vessels comprising the second stone blockade fleet, were sunk on or near the Rattlesnake shoals, on Saturday last. Another Confederate schooner ran the blockade at Pensacola on the 26th instant. She was chased and fired at but escaped unhurt. A schooner loaded with supplies for the Confederates at Acquia Creek, has boldly sailed up the Potomac river and safely reached her point of destination before her true character was discovered. The British Consul at Mobile has demanded the release of the schooner Wilder, which was recently captured by the blockading squadron, on the ground that she is an English vessel, and was pursuing a lawful voyage at the time she was seized.

Great doubt and anxiety are said to prevail at New York in regard to the Burnside Expedition. The correspondent of the Philadelphia Ledger writes, that the "talk" on change and in Bank parlors is "that the expedition, to all intents and purposes, is a failure," that Weldon cannot be taken, and that the idea of cutting the railroad connection at that point must be indefinitely postponed. From the same source we learn that another break in the Cabinet is expected to take place before long, and that Mr. Gurley's attack on General McClellan in the House of Representatives, is but the entering wedge of a powerful demonstration on the military policy of the Government, by the Radical Republicans.

The capture of the Confederate war steamer Sumter has become an object of great solicitude to the Government. Four Federal steamers and three sailing vessels are now on the alert to endeavor to intercept her. In addition to these seven, an eighth, the sloop-of-war Constellation is now fitting out for the same purpose.

Five thousand seamen are needed by the Navy Department. Four thousand at Northern ports and one thousand to serve under Commodore Foote on the Mississippi river. It is said that great difficulty is experienced in obtaining them.

Another effort it is reported has been made—this time through General Wool—to obtain from the Confederate authorities, permission to disinter the remains of Col. Cameron, who fell at the battle of Bull Run. "His brother Simon"—for by this familiar title is the late Secretary of War now spoken of—is loth—so runs the story—to go to Russia, until he has performed this sacred duty.

The Philadelphia *Inquirer* states that nearly all the coffee recently arrived at that port has been put in bond, the holders anticipating higher prices.

FROM RIO DE JANIERO.

The Offer of a Commission to Garibaldi—A Consular Denial.

From the "*Jornal do Commercio*," (Rio de Janeiro,) of 8th December last, we translate literally the following communication from R. C. Parsons, U. S. Consul:

"UNITED STATES."

Mr. Editor—Please grant me a small space in your highly prized paper for an announcement of importance to the people of the United States. I see that your journal, as also with other Brazilian papers, has frequently copied notices from European papers, that the United States Government has offered to Garibaldi *the chief command of its army*, urging upon him its acceptance.

When this report was first published, I thought that, as nobody would be deceived by it, it did not require any refutation; but, inasmuch as the Brazilian press, and that of Europe (received by the last packet), reiterate the imputation, together with other documents so unfavorable to the Government of the United States, and many persons of note having interrogated me in relation thereto, I think it is my duty to disabuse the Government of the United States before the people of Brazil.

This notice is entirely false. Garibaldi never offered himself, nor was he ever offered the command of the United States army. The strong American Government never entertained such an idea. It is ridiculous to suppose that the people of the United States would have recourse to a foreign Power to obtain a suitable General for its armies. But this notice is a sample of many others related by the European press. Some of them are published through *ignorance* and others through *malice*, with the purpose of destroying the confidence of the world as to the greatness and resources of the United States.

I trust that the people of Brazil, between whom and the American nation there happily exist the most intimate and friendly relations, will not permit themselves by such means to believe such unjust reports which are so unworthy and offensive to the elevated character and power of the United States.

RICHARD C. PARSONS.
Consul of the United States.

NOTE.—Mr. Parsons is certainly right in one respect. Garibaldi was not offered the *chief command* of the Federal army; *that* would scarcely have been tendered to a foreigner. But Garibaldi was quite as certainly solicited to accept *a high command*. An agent of the Government went expressly to Caprera, in a steamer chartered for that especial purpose, to tender him a commission. It is well known also that Garibaldi, at the instance of influential Italians, declined the proffered honor.—Mr. Parsons, whilst denying the only point that was susceptible of denial, studiously conceals the actual facts of the case.—*Eds. M. N. S.*

[COMMUNICATED.]

THE REV. DR. A. C. COXE AND THE CASWALL LETTER.

Some few weeks ago there appeared in several of the Baltimore papers a letter addressed to the Rev. Henry Caswall, of Figheldean Vicarage, England. This letter was copied from the London *Guardian*, and the author was alleged to be a "Maryland clergyman." Its publication here created much excitement among our citizens, and particularly among church members, who felt anxious to know what *clergyman* in Maryland could entertain the sentiments expressed in that letter.—It now turns out that the Rev. Dr. A. Cleaveland Coxe, rector of Grace (Episcopal) Church—in a correspondence between himself and the Rev. Dr. Wyatt—has avowed himself to be the author.—In this correspondence, which has been printed and extensively circulated in the city, Dr. Coxe attempts to explain away the meaning of the language used in the Caswall letter. Not feeling authorized to publish the entire correspondence, I quote portions of it, in order to review and compare them with the Caswall letter. In the Caswall letter Dr. Coxe says:

"True, it is not an abolition war; we cannot stir up servile insurrection; *and we deserve credit for not doing so, considering our tremendous temptation.*"

Again:

"I have never seen the man among us who asks any *material* aid from England. We did expect her *moral* support, and we feel entitled to that."

Again:

"*The South is 'as really ours as Wales is England'; let us alone, and we can solve the problem how to repossess it.*"

In the correspondence with Dr. Wyatt, Dr. Coxe says the word "we" is used throughout in a national, not in a personal sense. "It means, not myself, nor the North, but *the nation*. * * * The English journalists had said, 'If this were an abolition war, the Federals might claim our support.' I answer, 'True, it is not an abolition war; we cannot stir up servile insurrection;' I add, 'We deserve credit for not doing so, considering our tremendous temptation; that is—England puts before us the temptation of her support, and the threat of her enmity to induce us to commit *what we consider a crime*; and it is creditable to our humanity that, while struggling for existence, we prefer to suffer wrong rather than do wrong.' This is the plain force of my words, and, as unstudied as they are, they do justice to my convictions, and speak only of restoring the South," &c.

The explanation of Dr. Coxe is, to say the least, disingenuous. This country has always been known at home and in foreign countries as composed North and South in unity. Since these troubles commenced, it has been, and is now, known only as "North and South;" as "Federal," and "Confederate States;" or, as the English papers term it—the Government of the "Northern States of America" and of the "Confederate States of America." In this country the distinction is made in like manner, and when Dr. Coxe wrote this letter he was well aware of these distinctions. Yet he says he meant by "we" the *Nation*. How could he truthfully mean the "Nation," which is understood to include *both North and South*, when at that moment the "Nation" was divided into two distinct governments, waging war against one another? Who ever heard of a "Nation waging war against itself?" Who ever heard of a "Nation" stirring up servile insurrection among themselves? Who ever heard of a "Nation" existing under two distinct and hostile governments? "England," says Dr. Coxe, "puts before *us* the temptation of her support, and the threat of her enmity to commit *what we consider a crime*." Who is meant by "us?" Who is meant by "we" in this sentence? Is it the "*Nation*" Who deserves credit for resisting "*what we consider a crime*"? None is given to individuals for so doing, because it is a duty incumbent upon all, and is taught us in the laws of God as well as of man. Why, then, for resisting what is acknowledged to be a *crime*, should this nation deserve credit? If by "we" the "nation"—the States North and South are meant—why speak of "*restoring* the South"? Again, the Caswall letter, we are told, was written "hurriedly." All know that "out of the abundance of the heart the mouth speaketh," and, that in hasty speaking or writing, the true sentiments of the writer are more apt to be uttered than when language is the result of forethought and study. Dr. Coxe says in his letter, England "ought to feel an interest in the good order of nations, in the peace of society, and the enforcement of law—to say nothing about this war as directly waged against the extension of slavery." He here alleges that this war is waged *in pursuance of law*. All persons but those who entertain views similar to Dr. Coxe, deny it. The Constitution and Laws do not authorize it. Mr. Lincoln, in his July Message, admits that he had caused acts to be done for which he had no authority. Dr. Coxe says again, this war is "directly waged against the extension of slavery." Mr. Lincoln and some members of Congress deny it; whilst Lane, Sumner, &c., agree with Dr. Coxe, and desire it to be so. Upon one point we fully agree with Dr. Coxe, viz:—That this war is now being waged to abolish slavery; or, in the more *expressive* language of Dr. Coxe, to abolish the "propagation of the *curse*." Dr. Coxe must have forgotten the massacre of St. Domingo, or else he could not with so much complacency have handled this subject in so unchristian and heartless a manner. We call to Dr. Coxe's mind the following historical extract: "At midnight, on the 30th of October, 1791, the insurrection of the blacks at St. Domingo broke forth. In an instant 1,200 coffee and 250 sugar plantations were in flames; the buildings, the machinery, the farm houses, were reduced to ashes; and the unfortunate proprietors were hunted down, murdered, or thrown into the flames by the infuriated negroes. The horrors of a servile war universally appeared. * * * An unhappy planter was sawed asunder between two boards. The horrors inflicted on the women exceeded anything known, even in the annals of Christian ferocity. The indulgent master was sacrificed equally with the inhuman * * * on all alike, young and old, rich and poor. Crowds of slaves traversed the country with the heads of white children affixed on their pikes. * * * In 1793 it broke out with redoubled fury. * * * A scene of matchless horror ensued. Twenty thousand negroes burst into the city, with the torch in one hand and the sword in the other. Neither age nor sex was spared. The young were cut down in striving to defend their houses; the aged in the churches, where they had fled for protection.—Virgins were immolated on the altar; infants hurled into the flames * * * and 30,000 human beings perished in the massacre."—Thiers, vol. 3, page 35; note.

For not re-enacting such scenes in the South, Dr. Coxe claims that "the nation"—which, as we have already said, necessarily includes the South, who would thus be putting the knife to her own throat—"deserves credit." But he states what is nowhere upon record, and does gross injustice to the "motherland" he is so fond of eulogizing, when he asserts that "she puts before us the temptation of her support and the threat of her enmity to induce us to commit what we consider a crime;" and, further, that, in consequence of our resisting the horrible suggestion, "she has withdrawn from us her moral support." The only foundation Dr. Coxe can discover for this calumny upon the English people is, that certain English journalists, of notoriously abolition proclivities, have said—we quote Dr. Coxe's own words—"if this were an abolition war the *Federals* might claim our support." Will Dr. Coxe undertake to say that the abolitionists speak the voice of all England, or that the sharp distinction which English journalists draw between "Federal" and "Confederate" is to be entirely ignored; and that "Federal," in the English sense of the passage just quoted, means "national?" When he said *we* "deserved credit for resisting so tremendous a temptation" he was speaking of the North, and for the North alone; and when he likened the relation of the South to the North to that of Wales, as respects England proper, he was claiming the South as a province which had revolted from the North; which belonged to the North as Wales does to England, by right of conquest, and over which the North was determined to re-establish its jurisdiction. His language is too precise to admit of any other interpretation. But I have now said enough, I think, to show that Dr. Coxe has stultified himself; and, by his attempted explanation, has really made matters worse than they were before.

AN EPISCOPALIAN.

The Washington *Republican* states that the clerk of the Potter investigating committee is to be brought before the bar of the House for divulging the report of the committee.

EUROPE.

From the London Herald, Jan. 7.

IMMEDIATE RECOGNITION OF THE SOUTHERN CONFEDERACY ADVOCATED.

The tone of those articles in the North American press which have discussed the probable surrender to Great Britain of the kidnapped Southern Commissioners is such as to inspire us with very grave reflections as to the part which it becomes us to take henceforth in the affairs of that agitated continent. In representing that cession, which most of them consider inevitable, as a sort of bargain—a boon to be granted in return for favors received, England on her part undertaking to hold completely aloof from American affairs until the termination of the present conflict—these writers have fatally misunderstood our temper and terribly misapprehended the position of their country. When a wrongdoer is confronted by the adverse verdict of a court of justice, what can he expect but to have to make amends for the wrong, what benefits in return can he claim from his injured adversary? The Federal Government has been solemnly judged and condemned by the civilized world. From the judgment of that court there is but one appeal, an appeal from which that Government is naturally shrinking. We have no stipulations, no promises, to offer on our side. They have, but one choice; they must grant us immediate redress or accept the alternative. The former course being taken, and their civil war resumed without present hindrance, it becomes us calmly and dispassionately whether we, a neutral people, friendly to both parties in the apparently endless strife, have not a duty of our own to perform with respect to it.

We do not desire, by any attempt at pursuasion on our part, to hurry this Government and people into a precipitate resolution on so momentous a matter. But the question that lies before us, and one that press for a speedy answer, is, whether it be right or not that we should, without delay, recognize the independence of the Southern Confederacy. We say without delay. That sooner or later it will have to be recognized is inevitable.—The question is, whether it should not be done at once. We are left to our free choice in the matter. Wheaton, Cooke, Vattel and all international jurists have clearly laid this down. Wheaton affirms that, in the case of the revolt of a province of an empire or State, the first thing for foreign States to do is to allow belligerent rights to both parties in the conflict. In the next place, a foreign Government may, if it pleases, recognize the independence of the revolted people, or enter into treaties of commerce or amicable relations with it. The mere recognition cannot justly be regarded by the other belligerent party as an occasion of war. The period of recognition is left to the option of the foreign State. In repeated precedents—such cases as the revolt of the Belgians, the South Americans, the Greeks, the Swiss Cantons—have established the practice of recognizing *de facto* Governments, even before the parent State has chosen to admit their independence. This fact, that other such Governments have been recognized without delay, establishes a sort of right to recognition, which may very fairly be pressed upon us by the Confederate States. That is, a *de facto* Government, which possesses all the machinery of State and manages its own concerns, and which its enemies have no reasonable expectation of subduing by means of lawful war. Who can suppose that it will have shown the North will ever subdue the South? Seven millions of men, united by their hopes, their animosities and their fears, have stood up successfully for nine months against all the armaments that have so furiously been hurled against them by the twenty-one millions of the North. Inch by inch they have contested their ground, and inch by inch they have gained it; they have won every battle, and put to flight every army that has taken the field. They are in a better position now than they were when they commenced the contest. Every day adds to their determination to accept no terms, to agree to no compromise with the enemy. They feel themselves a separate nation, and a separate nation they have resolved to be henceforth.

We do not speak of the merits of the quarrel, but only of the attitude of the combatants and the prospects of the strife. The North may lay waste, with its fleets, the flourishing coast towns of the South; it may till out its cargoes of stones to choke up the inlets provided for the interchange of amicable relations between peoples by a bounteous Providence, more merciful than man to man; it may land its armies in the swamps to harry the planters and do battle with the yellow fever; it may send its steam squadrons down the broad river, and burn Mobile and New Orleans; but all this will not bring it one jot nearer to the end; all this will but add to the fierce intensity of hate which the injured Southerners will bequeath to the yet unborn. Secure in their stubborn patriotism, in their firm resolution to conquer their liberty or die, the men of the Confederate States will maintain the struggle till their enemies are exhausted by their efforts, and desist from their utter powerlessness to protract it further. If it causes such losses in the North, and necessitates such tremendous sacrifices as the world has never dreamed of before, what must be the silent pain, the untold agony, of the smaller and weaker people that is too proud to let us hear its cry? Before they ask for foreign aid the people of the South will waste with famine and sickness—will die and make a desert of the seven fair States that but recently were peopled with a happy and contented race. And is there nothing poetical or romantic in all this? Is it because our brethren beyond the seas are for the most part men of the same race as ourselves that their heroism causes us no thrill, that sufferings such as these can tear no tears? Had the same spectacle of an oppressed Hungarian race come to our face, some tribe of Hindoos, Chinamen, red Indians or South Sea Islanders, been the heroes of such a strife, how loud had been the voice of sympathy from this generous country! what fervid orations and *In memoriams*, what odes and sonnets, what appeals from the platform, what passionate emotions in the closet would then have pleaded the cause of the patriot and the oppressed!

If it be argued that by recognizing the Southern States we shall weaken the hands of the North, and assist to bring to an end this war of sections, we answer that this is the very reason why we most wish that the step should be taken. It is in the interest of humanity that we desire that this war, which is only kept up by the blind obstinacy of the North, should be brought to as speedy a close as may be. Both sides are ruining themselves, and have a common interest in bringing the war to an end. As a last measure, when despairing of success by other means, the North may endeavor, by exciting a servile insurrection, to reduce the South to such a desert as was once made of Hayti. Should matters come to such a pass before the civilized States of Europe have lifted a finger in discouragement of a struggle fraught with such seeds of horror, they will have themselves ever to blame for the fearful catastrophe. It is again the interest of our common humanity, it is to save from probable massacre and such outrage as makes one shudder to think of it, brave men and delicate women of our own race and blood, that we urge that this step should be taken, all the senseless outcry and impotent threats of the Northern States notwithstanding.

We cannot better put before our readers the arguments in favor of this cause than by summarising them in the words of the intelligent author of "Sketches in North America." Some may differ from Mr. Reid as to the question of the right of secession. We are sure that on the other heads, into some of which we have not space to enter to-day, we shall all be thoroughly agreed. Mr. Reid advises that we should recognize the Confederate Government as soon as this can be done—and for the following reasons:

1. Because the Confederates have right on their side.

2. Because we may now consider them as a Government established *de facto*, and the sooner this is acknowledged by other Powers the sooner will an end be put to this unnatural fratricidal strife.

3. That we may aid in preventing a fearful calamity—a servile insurrection, excited by the North as a last desperate effort.

4. Because it is the undoubted interest of the nations of the earth that the great fertile Continent of North America should be occupied by several independent States, acting as checks on one another, instead of being under the domination of one overbearing government, already distinguished by its unequalled and insufferable arrogance, and itself under the sway of the reckless, turbulent and least intelligent classes.

5. Because there is no sufficient reason why mankind should be interdicted from intercourse with so large and so rich a portion of the earth's surface as the Confederate States, and their independence is the quickest mode of re-opening them for the general benefit.

From the London Herald, Jan. 10

THE ADVANTAGES TO BE DERIVED BY ENGLAND FROM A RECOGNITION OF THE SOUTHERN CONFEDERACY.

The recognition by this country of the independence of the Confederate States of America cannot, under the pressure of circumstances, be much longer postponed. In deference to the urgent entreaties of Earl Russell, Mr. Gregory and other ardent supporters of the Southern causes reluctantly withdrew their motions in Parliament on this subject, and the last session was allowed to close without any debate upon the right of the new republic to be received into the family of nations. The subject, however, is now ripe not only for discussion, but for immediate decision, and on the re-assembling of Parliament it cannot fail to command the early attention of both Houses, along with the collateral topic of the illegality of the blockade. Reserving for a future occasion the political treatment of the subject, we propose here to direct the attention of the mercantile public to the important benefits which may be anticipated from the aforesaid recognition and the raising of the blockade.

These steps would restore to us our valuable trade with the Southern ports, which the illegal blockade has suspended for upwards of six months. Cotton, tobacco, rice, turpentine, &c., now pent up in the blockaded States, would replenish the British markets and give a great stimulus to trade. Our cotton spinners would again breathe free, our mills would resume full time, and ample wages would be insured to thousands of struggling operatives whom short time and reduced earnings have too long subjected to heart-rending privations and distress.

It is believed that the plenipotentiaries of the Confederate States now in London are prepared to conclude with this country a treaty of commerce and navigation of the most liberal and comprehensive character, which would concede to us advantages such as we can never hope to obtain from the protectionist Northern States. Not only would British merchants be placed on a footing of perfect equality with American merchants, but the British flag would be assimilated in all respects to the flag of the Southern Confederacy. Nay, more, the Confederate States, applying spontaneously the most enlarged principles of free trade in its fullest acceptation, are disposed, we are assured, to admit us to a participation in their coasting trade on the footing of perfect equality. Some of our readers may not be aware that although we, years ago, threw open our coasting, as well as our colonial trade, to the whole world, the United States, while largely availing themselves of our liberality, and almost monopolizing the carrying trade between our West India colonies and the American continent, yet sullenly refused to concede reciprocal privileges to our flag, and persisted in excluding us from their coasting trade. Now, when it is borne in mind that about two-thirds of the entire shipping of the late United States were engaged in that coasting trade, some estimate may be formed of the boon to British shipping which is now within our grasp. That portion of the American cotton crop which, prior to the disruption of the Union, found its way to New York for shipment to England, as well as the large quantities of other Southern productions which reached us by the same unnatural and circuitous route, will, after the separation, be shipped direct to Europe.

We are warranted in reckoning on a large participation in this valuable carrying trade, inasmuch as the Confederate States are mainly agricultural, and possess little or no shipping. Hitherto the Northern States have monopolized the coasting trade, and enjoyed advantages over us in the direct carrying trade to Europe, which must henceforth be lost to them. For instance, a British vessel sailing from England to New York has not been permitted, under the United States navigation laws, to carry a cargo thence to Charleston or New Orleans, whence she might load for England. That was pronounced to be an interference in the forbidden coasting trade of the United States reserved exclusively for the national flag. The disruption of the late United States will, however, practically admit British shipping to the enjoyment of that reciprocity from which it has too long been unfairly excluded. Our ship-owners will at once appreciate the importance of this concession.

There is another weighty consideration well calculated to reconcile us to the disruption of the United States. New York has, till lately, been the banker, broker and commission agent of the Southern States. Official returns show that upwards of three-fourths of the European goods consumed by the South have been shipped to Northern ports, for transmission thence to the South. Secession and the Morrill tariff must bring about a complete revolution in these branches of business. Much of our late export trade to New York will be directed into new channels. Already houses in London and Liverpool—convinced that the subjugation of the Southern by the Northern States is an utter impossibility, and recognition of the Confederate States inevitable—are making their preparations for the establishment of branch houses at New Orleans, Charleston and Norfolk, the moment trade with these places shall be reopened. French houses at Paris and Lyons are likewise preparing for similar direct intercourse with the South.

THE SETTLEMENT OF THE TRENT AFFAIR.

From the London Times.

It is a great victory thought it is but an escape from being obliged to conquer. We are but where we were before we were so grossly insulted. We have but curbed for a moment the insolence of a neighbor who took pleasure in continually provoking us, and had permitted himself at last to go beyond the possibility of sufferance. We have done nothing to set up monument to commemorate—we have only held our own in the great community of nations, and read a necessary lesson to an ill-mannered companion. There have been times in our history—times when we had not the strength we could now put forth—when we should have had no such real joy as we now feel in the hindrance of such a conflict. There are other nations, which even at this age of the world would not have thought it consistent with their renown to manifest such patience and long suffering under outrage as we have exhibited. If the same experiment had been tried upon France, we question whether the same forbearance would have been afforded to the aggressor, or the same readiness to receive a tardy and grudging reparation. We have manifested a deliberation and tranquility under insult which even we could not have shown toward a people for whom we thought it right to make fewer allowances, or whom we feared more. The Government of the Federal States had done in mere wantonness what no nation of the Old World had ever dared to do. They had invaded the sanctuary which England extends to all political exiles who seek her protection; and to this wound inflicted on her most sensitive pride, they had added an insult to her maritime flag and a menace to her security in traversing the seas. On all hands it is now admitted that the offence was at once insult and wrong, and it is no great triumph, therefore, that it should have been followed by reparation. If we had to deal with a friendly and courteous people, we should have no occasion for preparations of war. If a French or an English captain, while the two nations are upon their present terms, were to gratify a crack-brained freak or an insane thirst of notoriety by some piratical outrage against the foreign flag, neither Government would wait to see whether any miserable advantage could be gained by the circumstance. The act would be at once disavowed, and the booty returned, with apologies and compensation. This was the course which, if Federal America had been courteous, or even shrewd, Federal America would have pursued. Mr. Seward missed a great opportunity when he failed to act as a European statesman would have acted under similar circumstances. At this moment there is no great sympathy here for either party. The attraction we feel toward a weaker nation invaded by a stronger and a richer nation is repelled by the very general detestation of Slavery; and, if Mr. Seward had seized the opportunity for a graceful and a courteous act, we would not answer for how far our countrymen might have been tempted from their rigorous neutrality. It was a gross blunder for the shrewd Minister of a shrewd people to miss the chance of a great advantage, only to do the same act at last under circumstances of unavoidable humiliation.

But we are told that a very elaborate note of protest accompanies this surrender. We have long since learnt to value transatlantic statesmen less for what they say than for what they do. It is by deeds, and not by arguments, that the fact we today announce has been brought about. It is not Vattel and Dynkershoek, and Stowell and D'Hautefeuille, who have influenced this controversy, but the preponderance of the United States navy, and the numerous fleet, and poured a battalion after battalion into Canada. They loudly proclaim that America, and Mr. Seward's note will probably be found to bear marks of the same sentiment. We make up our minds in advance, therefore, to accept, with unruffled equanimity, any quantity of words. Even if there should be muffled threats and expressions of ill-will, we shall humbly hope to outlive them. We have every reason to be satisfied with the position which this country has held throughout. We have never deviated from grave and courteous discussion, and have never descended to retort the wild invectives which come from the other side of the Atlantic. The War Departments have manifested an efficiency which gives us confidence in ourselves, and will give us security from future insult. The Government have acted with a rare courtesy and temper, but have displayed, together with dignified deliberation, firmness, promptitude and courage. Nor will we refrain from adding, what every one will feel while he reads this news, that the man upon whom the nation instinctively relied while the crisis lasted deserves our warmest gratitude now that the peril is overcome. It is indeed a rare triumph to grace the latter years of a life so happily prolonged, that Lord Palmerston has found, and has used, the opportunity to curb the arrogance of the only people which has in this generation entered systematically upon a course of offence toward England.

London Correspondence of the Manchester Guardian.

THE TRENT IMBROGLIO.

HOW THE CABINET REGARDED THE RESULT.

LONDON, Jan. 10.—The result of the Cabinet Council, yesterday, is the formal termination of our difference with America respecting the affair of the Trent. The Government wissly separate Mr. Seward's acts from his theoretical arguments, and simply accept his unconditional compliance with their demand, expressing their readiness to discuss with him, as soon as they are legally informed upon the subject, the more general remarks of that serve to fill the very voluminous despatch which arrived in London from Lord Lyons yesterday. I understand that while agreeing, without hesitation, in the arguments on which our demand was founded, Mr. Seward confines his condemnation of Captain Wilkes to his omission in not taking the Trent into port for the purpose of having her duly adjudicated on. I am told his arguments are not strong or put with his usual force and adroitness. They mostly tend to justify a refusal of our demand, and the resolution of giving up the prisoners is added most inconsequently to the arguments with which the propriety of their seizure and detention is sought to be sustained.

All this, no doubt, is the effect of a compromise between the peace and war party in the Washington Cabinet. The former, having gained their point, were probably but too happy to allow the latter the consolation of having their arguments and views given to the world. However, as I have said, our Government have for the present only dealt with the act of the American Cabinet, and, the ground once cleared, will be glad to consult with them and the other Powers upon the establishment of some distinct code with respect to the treatment of neutrals by belligerents. The Law Officers of the Crown have already been consulted on that point. *Meanwhile, there is to be no relaxation in our efforts to put the Canadian defences on a proper footing.* None of the troops lately sent out will be withdrawn until the internal American difficulty shall be settled. The organization of the local militia and volunteers will be proceeded with, and a military commission will be sent out to devise means for the protection of the frontier by forts and works along the points most open to attack. This last will be a very expensive operation, of which we may fairly expect the Canadians themselves to take at least some share of the burden.

NEW BOOKS.

THE BROKEN ENGAGEMENT, OR, SPEAKING TRUTH FOR A DAY. BY MRS. EMMA D. E. N. SOUTHWORTH. Published by Peterson Brothers; for sale by Henry Taylor.

The general character of Mrs. Southworth's novels is well known to most readers of light literature. Those who have been interested in Mrs. Southworth's previous writings, will, doubtless, find equal attraction in this the latest of her works.

A. D. 1862; OR, HOW THEY ACT IN BALTIMORE. By a Volunteer Zouave. Published and for sale by James S. Waters.

A satirical poem, in which the attempt at wit is more ambitious than the performance is successful.

From the Annapolis Republican.

RETURNED SLAVE.—A negro man, named Leonard Welch, belonging to Mr. Lewis Tydings, of this city, was forcibly abducted in October last by a posse of the Connecticut troops, and placed, against his consent, in a tent in their camp, under guard, and there kept until the next night, between eleven and twelve o'clock, when he was taken out and under guard marched down to a vessel, put aboard and taken with the Sherman expedition to Port Royal, and was returned to his owner on Wednesday last. The negro states that he tried in every way to get word of his whereabouts to his master, but was incapacitated from doing so by the guard placed over him. Mr. Tydings wrote to the War Department, from whence his letter was forwarded to General Sherman, who investigated the matter and found the negro in the employ of one Captain Bisburg, Connecticut volunteers. He immediately forwarded the negro to Baltimore, to be returned to the custody of his owner. The negro gave every manifestation of joy upon being taken home, and complained of being harshly treated while in the employ of his captors.

This is but one of hundreds of cases in which slaves have been abducted against their will by Northern volunteers. The only marvel is that he should ever have been returned. General Sherman was certainly guilty of "unrepublican clemency" in ordering his release.

LATEST FROM THE SOUTH.

Savannah Threatened.

From the Norfolk Day Book of Thursday.

THE YANKEES ON THE SAVANNAH RIVER.

AUGUSTA, Jan. 27.—The Savannah *Morning News* of this morning says that thirteen Federal vessels, seven of which number were steamers, were reported to be off Skiddaway Island on yesterday. Fifteen were also seen from Fort Pulaski, bound southward.

The Confederate steamers Savannah and St. Johns have reconnoitred Wall's Cut and found the enemy trying to remove the obstructions placed in that locality. The Confederates discharged muskets at the Yankees, who quickly fled, leaving their provisions, bedding, blankets, &c.

SAVANNAH, January 29.—The city is comparatively quiet. No immediate attack is apprehended.—The object of the Yankees seems to be to cut off the communication with Fort Pulaski. There were six Federal gunboats at Wall's Cut and seven at the head of Wilmington Island, commanding the channel of the river yesterday. Tatnall's Fleet conveyed two steamers and a flat towards Fort Pulaski with provisions. The enemy opened fire upon them, and the battle lasted forty minutes. No damage was done to our side. The provision boats and steamer Sampson are now returning. The Federals fired upon the latter, and she was slightly damaged. Fort Pulaski is now fully provisioned for six months.

A letter from an officer in the Fort says the enemy cannot take the Fort by attack. The Yankees are engaged in removing obstructions in the channel. There are other defences yet to pass.

The people of Savannah are firm and confident in their ability to defend the city.

THE FEDERALS IN SAVANNAH RIVER.

AUGUSTA, Jan. 28.—Intelligence from Savannah this morning says that six Federal vessels entered the river yesterday, back of little Tybee, and passed up to the north end of Wilmington Island, cutting off the communication between Fort Pulaski and the city. They shelled Wilmington Island and fired on the Confederate steamer Ida, but she was was not injured. Commodore Tatnall's fleet was at Thunderbolt, but arrived safe at Savannah.

The enemy were trying to remove the obstructions from the river. Fort Pulaski has provisions enough to last for six months.

CONFIDENCE OF THE GOVERNMENT.

RICHMOND, Jan. 28.—Notwithstanding the comparatively threatened condition of Savannah, the Government seems to have the utmost confidence, from knowledge of the situation, resources and defences, of the ability, experience and gallantry of the officers and men commanding on service there, that Savannah cannot be taken by the Federals.

From the Richmond Dispatch.

THE NEWS FROM SAVANNAH.

A gentleman now in this city, a resident of Georgia, and who is familiar with the approaches to Savannah, suggests that our telegraphic correspondent is in error in his statement of the effect of the present position of the enemy at the north end of Wilmington Island. Granting that the enemy has passed up around little Tybee Island, and now holds the north end of Wilmington Island, still the communication between Fort Pulaski and the city remains intact. Indeed, it would appear that the Federal steamers have not entered the Savannah River proper at all. Entering at Warsaw Sound—into which St. Augustine Creek (one of the numerous mouths of the Savannah) empties its waters—these vessels sought to turn the fort by one of the outlets of St. Augustine Creek. Should they succeed in passing the batteries along this creek, they would have still to go some miles further before they would reach the river above the Fort. Until they shall have done this, the communication between the city and Fort Pulaski will remain open.

The ships, it is understood, in endeavoring to pass around the north side of Wilmington Island, are trying to avoid a battery which is on St. Augustine Creek, southwardly from the island. They had encountered obstacles, as already stated, which they were endeavoring to avoid, and which labor may be one of more difficulty than is supposed. Fort Pulaski is upon the Savannah river, in a northerly direction from the present position of the Yankee vessels; but, between them and it, there is an impassable marsh. Should the Yankee ships succeed in passing Wilmington Island, and proceeding on to the Savannah, they have still more serious difficulties in their way. Fort Jackson is on the Savannah, immediately above the point where they would enter it, while above that fort again there are batteries enough to make it a serious undertaking to proceed to Savannah.

When at Savannah, what have the Yankees attained?