# THE MARYLAND NEWS SHEET.

PUBLISHED BY

CARTER & NEILSON.

TERMS

Served in the city and payable only to the carriers, TWENTY AND A HALF CENTS WEEKLY.

Mailed to subscribers out of the city at SIX DOLLARS A YEAR, or for a shorter period at proportionate rates, payable invariably in advance.

☞ A liberal reduction to Clubs and News Agents.

THE TRI-WEEKLY NEWS SHEET.

Mailed to subscribers:

| | |
|---|---|
| 1 copy, one year | $4 |
| Do. six months | 2 |
| Do. three months | 1 |

ADVERTISING RATES.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Square, six lines | One insertion | | $0 |
| " | Two insertions | | 75 |
| " | Three " | | 1 00 |
| " | One week | | 1 25 |
| " | Two weeks | | 2 00 |
| " | Three " | | 2 50 |
| " | One month | | 3 00 |
| " | Three months | | 10 00 |

Longer advertisements at proportionate rates. Yearly contracts to be matters of special agreement.


## 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.

# BALTIMORE.

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 11, 1861.

## WAR AND OTHER NEWS.

In the Senate, Messrs. Sumner and Fessenden respectively presented petitions in favor of emancipating slaves by military authority. Mr. Sumner also asked the action of the Senate on the old complaint of Francis A. Treadwell to the Supreme Court against Jefferson Davis and others. The petition was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary. A bill introduced by Mr. Harlan, to authorize the President to acquire territory for the colonization of free negroes, was referred to the Committee on Public Lands. On motion of Mr. Hale, the Committee on the Judiciary were instructed to inquire into the expediency of abolishing the Supreme Court, and of establishing a new Court upon a different basis.

In the House Mr. Pendleton, of Ohio, asked that the memorial of Messrs. Howard, Gatchell and Davis, the late Police Commissioners of Baltimore, be referred back to the Committee on the Judiciar, with instructions declaring that Congress alone has the power to suspend the privilege of the writ of *habeas corpus*, that the exercise of the power by other persons is an act of usurpation and that the memorialists be delivered to the custody of the United States Marshal, with a view to a speedy trial, if there be probable cause for such proceedings. Mr. Pendleton discussed at length the questions involved; sketched briefly the incidents connected with the arrest of the Commissioners, denied the legality of their punishment, and claimed that the authority to suspend the writ of *habeas corpus* was vested in Congress alone, and not in the Executive. The resolution before the House was intended to be a protest against the exercise of the prerogative on the part of the President.

In the State Senate Mr. Bayne, of Prince George's, submitted a preamble and resolution stating that a war waged for the extinction of slavery, would crush out the Union party in the Border States, and calling for a joint committee to wait on General McClellan to solicit the adoption of some plan for preventing fugitive slaves from entering the lines of the Federal army. The communication of Dr. Lynch, a member of the Senate but imprisoned at Fort Warren, after setting forth the particulars of his arrest, closes with a request that the Senate of Maryland "will take such action in the premises as it may deem due to its own dignity, to the rights of one of its members, and to the constituency he is commissioned to represent." In the House no business of special importance was transacted.

The struggle between the anti-slavery faction in Congress and the conservative Republicans and Democrats, it is supposed will be fierce but brief. It is reported that the anti-slavery men do not expect to carry their point, but will press it to a vote as a means of popular agitation subsequently. The Washington correspondent of the *Herald* states that Mr. Lincoln is entirely opposed to the policy of the radical wing of his party, and has declared that "emancipation would be equivalent to a John Brown raid on a gigantic scale." He favors, however, the confiscation of those slaves whose masters have actively participated in the establishment of the Southern Confederacy, and also some scheme of colonization which shall rid the country of the negroes who may happen to be liberated during the progress of the war.

Among the papers laid before Congress by the Secretary of the Navy, in connection with his annual report, were the protest of Messrs. Mason and Slidell to Captain Wilkes, on the occasion of their seizure by the latter, together with his brief reply. Messrs. Mason and Slidell narrate minutely the circumstances under which they were arrested, which they follow by a request that a copy of their protest, be transmitted to the Government of the United States, with the report of the same transaction, as drawn up by Capt. Wilkes. The latter in response, acceeds so far to the request as to consent to send the protest to the Navy Department; but whilst declining to point out for correction, any inaccuracies in the report, he intimates, that his own version of the facts differs materially from that of Messrs. Mason and Slidell in respect to time and circumstances.

We also reproduce elsewhere the report of Captain Wilkes to the Secretary of the Navy, in which the former gives the reasons which actuated him in making the seizure. They are quite curious. In his opinion, Messrs. Mason and Slidell could not be recognized as ambassadors, but he considered that they might be regarded as "the embodiment of despatches;" and as writers of international law all admit that despatches may be seized, under certain circumstances, Captain Wilkes concluded that those whom he had arbitrarily assumed to be "the embodiment of despatches" might certainly be captured wherever found. His logic halts, nevertheless; for he subsequently states that, as Messrs. Mason and Slidell had not been received as ministers by any foreign power, they could only be "escaped conspirators." But here arises a new difficulty. If they were escaped conspirators, they were political refugees; and as such, their seizure was in flagrant violation of the rules which govern such cases, both in the United States and in Great Britain.

The Washington correspondents of the Northern journals give a brief account of a sharp skirmish near Annandale on Monday last, which ended, it is said, by the Federal pickets being driven in; but reinforcements being subsequently thrown forward from Blenker's division, the Confederates were, in turn, forced to retire. On the other hand, the Washington *Republican* of yesterday states that it was Stahl's brigade of Blenker's division which encountered the Confederates, and that it was so severely handled as to render it necessary to send to the main body for reinforcements. "More troops and a battery were immediately sent," but the result is not stated. If, however, we are permitted to credit current reports, which seem to be well authenticated, the Federal troops were repulsed with heavy loss.

A "Maryland Society" has been founded at Richmond, to be composed of native and adopted citizens of Maryland and others, for the purpose of giving aid and comfort to the sick and suffering soldiers from Maryland who have taken up arms in defence of the Confederate States. The following gentlemen were appointed a committee to make known to the public the specific object of the association:—John T. B. Dorsey, Esq.; Rev. John C. McCabe, D. D.; Edward Warren, M. D.; Commodore Franklin Buchanan, C. S. Navy, and J. A. Weston, Major C. S. army.

A swift sailing war steamer and a gunboat have been despatched by the Secretary of the Navy to intercept the Nashville on her return trip. Other troubles are also in store for this somewhat famous vessel. The loyal owners of the Nashville—who they are is not stated—have also made arrangements for getting possession of her by sending out a writ of attainder to be executed at Southampton.

Notwithstanding the fact that the campaign is over in Western Virginia, and that the larger portion of the troops have been withdrawn, strong positions in that mountainous region are still occupied by detachments from the main bodies of both belligerents. There are four regiments in all of Federal troops at Elkwater, the Summit, and at Huttonsville. The Confederates are also encamped on another crest of the Alleghanies, about nine miles from Greenbrier river. What other posts they occupy we have not learned.

THE CONFEDERATES REBUILDING THE BALTIMORE AND OHIO RAILROAD.—We learn that the Confederate forces are actually engaged in rebuilding portions of the line of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad west of Martinsburg.

The Clermont (Ohio) *Sun*, in summing up the results of the expenditure of $500,000,000 for the war, seems to have a high appreciation of the greatest of our naval exploits. Its idea of it is, that we have "opened a port blockaded by our own Government." The idea is a new one, and is perhaps the correct one.

# FROM THE SOUTH.

*From the Richmond Enquirer, Nov. 30.*

## MARYLAND SOCIETY.

At a large and respected meeting of Marylanders, held at the Spotswood House on Saturday evening, the 23d of November, 1861, it was proposed to form a Society composed of native and adopted citizens of Maryland, as active—and others not Marylanders, or Marylanders residing in any of the Confederate States, friendly to the contemplated movement, as honorary members, for the purpose of tendering and rendering "material aid and comfort" to Marylanders, who, under the unprecedented circumstances in which the present sectional warfare places us, may need the countenance, counsel and comfort of their brethren.

On motion, the Rev. John Collins McCabe, D. D., late rector of St. James' church, St. James parish, Anne Arundel county, Maryland, was called to the chair, and Dr. Edward Warren, recently Professor of Materia Medica in the University of Maryland, appointed secretary. The object of the society having been stated by the Chairman, a committee was appointed to prepare a Constitution and By-Laws, to report on Tuesday evening at 4½ o'clock to an adjourned meeting ordered by the Chair, at the warehouse of Messrs. Weston & Williams, No. 12 Pearl street. And in pursuance of that notice a number, not less than one hundred and fifty, met on the evening specified, at the place named, the same gentlemen presiding and acting as secretary as at the former meeting. The committee then reported the results of their deliberations, and presented a Constitution and By-Laws for the consideration of the Society, which, after a few unimportant amendments, were adopted.

The society then proceeded to elect a President-seven Vice Presidents, a Corresponding and a Recording Secretary, and a Treasurer. A large number of names were then handed in, consisting mainly of those who desired to be enrolled as active members, accompanied by the fee of $1.00, and others, who not only willingly paid that amount, but who gladly availed themselves of the opportunity and occasion, of showing their zeal and sympathy by becoming honorary members, and by depositing with the Treasurer $20, the sum named in the Constitution as requisite to that position in the Society. A committee was appointed, by nomination, to make known to the public the specific objects of the association, and were named as follows: John T. B. Dorsey, Esq., Rev. Jno. C. McCabe, D. D., Edward Warren, M. D., Commodore Franklin Buchanan, C. S. Navy, and J. A. Weston, Major C. S. Army.

ADDRESS BY THE COMMITTEE.

It will be seen by the above, that the undersigned have been deputed to make known to the public the specific objects of the Association. We feel that we cannot better do so than in the precise words of the Constitution, to which we respectfully and affectionately call the attention of our friends throughout the Southern Confederacy, and in our own dearly beloved Maryland, who may be disposed to aid us in (as we believe) our holy and noble enterprise.

ARTICLE I. This Association, formed for the generous and benevolent purpose of giving aid and comfort to sick and suffering soldiers from our beloved and oppressed State, now engaged in the defence of Southern rights, as well as to relieve and cheer the broken spirits and despairing hearts of all Maryland refugees from the present tyrannical Government of the United States, shall be styled "The Maryland Society."

By the by laws of the Society, one dollar paid into the treasury (which, paid to the Treasurer or the Corresponding Secretary, and the same applies to honorary members who shall forward or pay in person to either the sum of twenty dollars) will constitute those who may feel disposed to aid us in this charitable work of ours, members of our association. Most of those now in the city of Richmond have become active members, as is right and proper. Some have become both active and honorary members. Committees have been appointed, both Executive and Relief, who will control the funds, find out necessitous cases, detail nurses for the sick, and in every other way carry out, to the fullest extent, the objects of the Society; and care has been taken that a vigilant supervision shall be established over the funds, so that in no instance, so far as ability, inquiry, observation, personal knowledge, and all other available means can be brought to bear, shall there be a misappropriation.

Having thus briefly but pointedly stated the objects of our association, we appeal for help in carrying out our design, to all, whether native or adopted citizens of Maryland, residing in any portion of the Southern Confederacy, or still remaining in Maryland. We are sanguine of success, and shall fell disappointed if our efforts to aid, to cheer and comfort our brethren, do not meet with a noble and ready response.

For prudential reasons, the names of many of the officers of the society are suppressed. Interests of the most sacred and delicate character would be jeopardized (as can well be understood), and probably confiscations of property would follow the knowledge of the fact by the Lincoln officials in Maryland. This will be understood and appreciated by our friends. For ourselves, though some of us occupy the same relation to the oppressive rule of Black Republicanism in Maryland, we are willing, if our humble names and influence can advance the interests of the Society, and therefore of those for whose benefit it is instituted, to meet the issue and incur the sacrifice.

We ask of every newspaper in the Confederacy, and especially of the Richmond press, and that of Charleston, Savannah, Mobile and New Orleans, to give publication to this, our statement and appeal; and we call upon our friends, our brethren and our sympathizers, wherever a son of Maryland, whether native or adopted, may be found, throughout our borders, to give us material aid and comfort, that we may impart the same to those for whose benefit this Society has been formed.

Any communications intended for the "Maryland Society" must be addressed to the Rev. John Collins McCabe, D. D., Corresponding Secretary, Richmond, Va.

(Signed) J. T. B. DORSEY,
JOHN COLLINS MCCABE,
EDWARD WARREN, M. D.,
FRANKLIN BUCHANAN, C. S. Navy,
JAS. A. WESTON, C. S. Army.

### The Invasion of Tennessee from Kentucky.

*From the Knoxville Register, Dec. 3.*

A gentleman just arrived from Scott county, Tennessee, informs us that on Sunday morning last a band of Lincolnites from Kentucky, assisted by a number of tories of that county, entered the village of Huntsville, and seized the persons of Jno. L. Smith, John Carlin, Calvin Smith, Sterling Smith, Joe Smith, and five others, whose names we could not procure, and immediately started with them to Kentucky as prisoners of war, at the same time taking about a dozen head of horses. All the gentlemen abducted were quiet, unoffending citizens, belonging to no military organization in the Confederate service. Their only crime was that they were secessionists. John L. Smith is clerk and master of the Chancery Court at Huntsville, at least seventy years of age, and is respected by all who know him in the very highest degree; and the others abducted are equally esteemed. The party from whom we derived this information, Mr. William Anderson, was likewise captured by the marauders, but made his escape. He says he could not ascertain the precise number of the enemy. He saw about forty or fifty, but they represented their number at several hundred. They were piloted in by the somewhat notorious John H. Smith, who was released by the Court at Nashville, some time ago, upon his taking the oath of allegiance, and who forfeited his recognizance some days ago in the Confederate Court at this place, upon a charge of counterfeiting—John Baxter, of this city, being his security. He was assisted in this infamous raid by other tory residents of Scott county, among whom was Riley Cecil, another individual who was released by Major Fulkerson, at Jamestown, last summer, upon making the strongest promises of good behavior towards the Confederate States.

### A Burlesque on General Sherman's Proclamation.

*From the Charleston Courier.*

PORT ROYAL, CAMP LOAVES AND FISHES.

*To the Loyal Ladies of Sea Island:*—

Having been long familiar with your soft featherbeds, well supplied tables, beautiful flowers and hospitable smiles, more charming even than your fish and game, we entreat you, with every assurance of our most tender regard, to come and partake of some of the delicacies which we have appropriated by a "military necessity."

It really grieves our loving hearts to live on the fat of your land while you are houseless, particularly when we have so often boasted of your hospitality, and been your honored guests, year after year, "without money and without price."

If you decline this affectionate overture remember that we are cognizant to every creek and every corner in your larders; we know all your little rivers of milk and honey, the small hillocks of fresh butter and the promontories of orange preserve jars, and we will appropriate them all to the glory of Abraham the First.

On the other hand, if you will only separate yourselves from the rebel husbands, sons and brothers who are behaving so improperly to our blessed Government, by fighting for your homes and your honor, you shall be taken to our affectionate embrace, and banquets of roses, such as you used to place around our firesides and on our toilet tables, shall be showered upon you.

Yours, with sacred memories,

CHAS. O. BUTTERWELL & Co.

### A Young Hero.

The Memphis, Tennessee, papers contain a very affecting notice of the funeral procession which followed to the grave the remains of Lieutenant James Walker, a lad of that city, who fought like a young hero in the battle of Belmont. In that action he received a wound, of which he died immediately on reaching his father's house, in Memphis. He was a son of Samuel P. Walker, and grand-nephew of late President Polk. His age was not over twenty, if so much. He was Lieutenant, we think, in the regiment of his uncle, J. Knox Walker. The captain of his company was shot early in the action. The young Lieutenant took command, led his company in the thickest of the battle, fighting and cheering gallantly for three hours at the head of his men. He was shot through the hips. After having received the wound he sat down on a log near by, giving the orders for twenty minutes, huzzaing his men on, and then, becoming too weak longer to support himself, he called to the second Lieutenant, Daguer, and said to him: "Fight, Daguer, fight or die! for God's sake don't let my men be taken prisoners!" and with the words fainted from exhaustion. He barely survived to reach his father's house, in Memphis, when he expired with these brave and affectionate words on his lips: "Mother, I am dying; but I fought for you to the last!" These are the young heroes whom the South sends forth to battle in defence of their liberties, their country and their mothers; who meet the invading enemy, and as they pour out their hearts' blood for the cause, think tenderly of absent homes they are defending. The whole Southern region is full of youths fired with the same generous and gallant resolves, but none are worthier of grateful remembrance than Lieut. Walker.—*N. O. Picayune.*

In the case of Catharine N. Forrest against Edwin Forrest, a full bench of the Superior Court has decided against the motion of defendant for a new trial, and confirmed the award of $4,000 a year alimony.

The Episcopal Convention of Alabama, has, by a unanimous vote, elected the Rev. Richard Wilmer, D. D., Bishop of that Diocese. A worthy successor to the late Bishop Cobb.

# THE TRENT AFFAIR.

## REPORT OF CAPTAIN WILKES ON THE ARREST OF MASON AND SLIDELL.

The following is the report of Captain Wilkes, assigning his reasons for the arrest of Messrs. Mason and Slidell:

U. S. STEAMER SAN JACINTO,
At Sea, Nov. 16.

SIR:—In my despatch by Commander Taylor I confined myself to the reports of the movements of this ship and the facts connected with the capture of Messrs. Mason, Slidell, Eustis, and McFarland, as I intended to write you particularly relative to the reasons which induced my action in making these prisoners.

When I heard at Cienfuegos, on the south side of Cuba, of these commissioners having landed on the Island of Cuba, and that they were at Havana, and would depart in the English steamer of the 7th of November, I determined to intercept them, and carefully examined all the authorities on international law to which I had access, viz: Kent, Wheaton, Vattell, besides various decisions of Sir Wm. Scott, and other judges of the Admiralty Court of Great Britain, which bore upon the rights of neutrals and their responsibilities.

The governments of Great Britain, France and Spain, having issued proclamations that the Confederate States were viewed, considered and treated as belligerents, and knowing that the ports of Great Britain, France, Spain and Holland, in the West Indies, were open to their vessels, and that they were admitted to all the courtesies and protection vessels of the United States received, every aid and attention being given them, proved clearly that they acted upon this view and decision, and brought them within the international law of search and under the responsibilities. I therefore felt no hesitation in boarding and searching all vessels of whatever nation I fell in with, and have done so.

The question arose in my mind whether I had the right to capture the persons of these commissioners—whether they were amenable to capture. There was no doubt I had the right to capture vessels with written despatches—they are expressly referred to in all authorities, subjecting the vessel to seizure and condemnation if the captain of the vessel had the knowledge of their being on board. But these gentlemen were not despatches in the literal sense, and did not seem to come under that designation, and nowhere could I find a case in point.

That they were commissioners I had ample proof from their own avowal, and bent on mischievous and traitorous errands against our country—to overthrow its institutions and enter into treaties and alliances with foreign States, expressly forbidden by the Constitution. They had been presented to the Captain-General of Cuba by H. B. M. Consul-General, and the Captain-General told me he had not received them in that capacity, but as distinguished gentlemen and strangers.

I then considered them as the embodiment of despatches, and as they had openly declared themselves as charged with all authority from the Confederate government to form treaties and alliances tending to the establishment of their independence, I became satisfied that their mission was adverse and criminal to the Union, and it therefore became my duty to arrest their progress and capture them, if they had no passport or papers from the Federal Government, as provided for under the law of nations, viz: "That foreign ministers of a belligerent on board of neutral ships are required to possess papers from the other belligerent to permit them to pass free."

Report and assumption gave them the title of ministers to France and England, but inasmuch as they had not been received by either of these Powers, I did not conceive they had immunity attached to their persons, were but escaped conspirators plotting and contriving to overthrow the government of the United States, and they were therefore not to be considered as having any claim to the immunities attached to the character they thought fit to assume.

As respects the steamer in which they embarked, I ascertained in the Havana that she was a merchant vessel plying between Vera Cruz, the Havana and St. Thomas, carrying the mail by contract.

The agent of the vessel, the son of the British Consul at Havana, was well aware of the character of these persons, that they engaged their passage and did embark in the vessel; his father had visited them, and introduced them as ministers of the Confederate States, on their way to England and France.

They went in the steamer with the knowledge and consent of the captain, who endeavored afterwards to conceal them by refusing to exhibit the passenger list, and the papers of the vessel. There can be no doubt he knew they were carrying highly important despatches, and were endowed with instructions inimical to the United States. This rendered his vessel (a neutral) a good prize, and I determined to take possession of her, and, as I mentioned in my report, send her to Key West for adjudication, where I am well satisfied she would have been condemned for carrying these persons, and for resisting to be searched. The cargo was also liable, as all the shippers were knowing to the embarkation of these live despatches, and their traitorous motives and actions to the Union of the United States.

I forbore to seize her, however, in consequence of my being so reduced in officers and crew, and the derangement it would cause innocent persons, there being a large number of passengers who would have been put to great loss and inconvenience, as well as disappointment, from the interruption it would have caused them in not being able to join the steamer from St. Thomas for Europe. I, therefore, concluded to sacrifice the interests of my officers and crew in the prize, and suffered the steamer to proceed after the necessary detention to effect the transfer of these commissioners, considering I had obtained the important end I had in view, and which affected the interests of our country, and interrupted the action of that of the Confederates.

I would add that the conduct of H. B. M.'s subjects, both official and others, showed but little regard or obedience to her proclamation, by aiding and abetting the views and endeavoring to conceal the persons of the commissioners.

I have pointed out sufficient reasons to show you that my action in this case was derived from a firm conviction that it became my duty to make these parties prisoners, and to bring them to the United States.

Although in my giving up this valuable prize I have deprived the officers and crew of a well earned reward, I am assured they are quite content to forego any advantages which might have accrued to them under the circumstances.

I may add that, having assumed the responsibility, I am willing to abide the result.

I am, very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
CHARLES WILKES, Captain.

Hon. GIDEON WELLES,
Secretary of the Navy.

## THE PROTEST OF MASON AND SLIDELL, AND REPLY OF CAPT. WILKES.

Among the important documents transmitted to Congress by Secretary Welles, is the protest to Captain Wilkes, by Messrs. Mason and Slidell, against their arrest on board the British steamer Trent, at sea, November 8th. The following is the protest and the reply of Captain Wilkes:—

U. S. STEAMER SAN JACINTO, AT SEA,
November 9th.

*Captain Wilkes, U. S. N., commanding San Jacinto:*

SIR—We desire to communicate to you, by this memorandum, the facts attending our arrest yesterday on board the British mail steamer Trent, by your order, and our transfer to this ship.

We, the undersigned, embarked at Havana on the 7th instant, as passengers on board the Trent, Captain Moir, bound to the Island of St. Thomas, the Trent being one of the regular mail and passenger line of the British Royal Mail Steamship Company, running from Vera Cruz via Havana to St. Thomas, and thence to Southampton, England. We paid our passage money for the whole route from Havana to Southampton to the British Consul at Havana, who acts as the agent or representative of the said steamship company, Mr. Slidell being accompanied by his family, consisting of his wife, four children and a servant, and Mr. Eustis by his wife and servants.

The Trent left the port of Havana about 8 o'clock A. M., on the morning of the 7th inst., and pursued her voyage uninterruptedly until intercepted by the United States steamer San Jacinto, under your command, on the day following (8th inst.), in the manner now to be related.

When the San Jacinto was first observed, several miles distant, the Trent was pursuing the usual course of her voyage, along the old Bahama or Nicholas channel; was about two hundred and forty miles from Havana, and in sight of the lighthouse off Porodon Grande, the San Jacinto then lying stationary, or nearly so, about the middle of the channel, where it was some fifteen miles wide, as since shown us on the chart, the nationality of the ship being then unknown. When the Trent had approached near enough for her flag to be distinguished, it was hoisted at the peak and at the main, and so remained for a time. No flag was shown by the San Jacinto. When the Trent had approached within one mile from the San Jacinto, still pursuing the due course of her voyage, a shotted gun was fired from the latter ship across the course of the Trent, and the United States flag displayed at the same time from the peak.

The British flag was again immediately hoisted, as before, by the Trent, and so remained. When the Trent had approached, still on her course, within from two to three hundred yards of the San Jacinto, a second shotted gun was fired from your ship, again across the course of the Trent. When the Trent got within hailing distance, her captain inquired what was wanted. The reply was understood to be: "They would send a boat." Both ships were then stationary, with steam shut off. A boat very soon put off from your ship, followed immediately by two other boats, with full crews, armed with muskets and side arms. A Lieutenant, in the naval uniform of the United States Navy, and with side arms, boarded the Trent, and, in the presence of most of the passengers, then assembled on the upper deck, said to Captain Moir that he came with orders to demand his passenger list.—The captain refused to produce it, and formally protested against any right to visit his ship for the purpose indicated. After some conversation, imparting renewed protests on the part of the captain against the alleged object of the visit, and on the part of the officer of the San Jacinto that he had only to execute his orders, the latter said:

"That two gentlemen, named Messrs. Slidell and Mason, were known to be on board, as also two other gentlemen, naming Messrs. Eustis and McFarland, and that his orders were to take and carry them on board the San Jacinto." It should have been noted that on first addressing the captain he announced himself as a lieutenant of the United States steamer San Jacinto. The four gentlemen thus named being present the lieutenant addressed Mr. Slidell and afterwards Mr. Mason, repeating that his orders were to take them, together with Curtis and McFarland, and carry them on board his ship. Messrs. Slidell and Mason, in reply, protested in presence of the captain of the Trent, his officers and passengers, against such threatened violation of their persons and their rights, and informed the lieutenant that they would not leave the ship unless compelled by the employment of actual force greater than they could resist, and Messrs. Eustis and McFarland united with them in expressing a like purpose. That officer stated that he hoped he would not be compelled to resort to the use of force; but if it would become necessary to employ it, in order to execute his order, he was prepared to do so.

He was answered by the undersigned that they would submit to such a force alone. The lieutenant then went to the gangway where his boats were, the undersigned going at the same time to their state-rooms on the next deck below, followed by Captain Moir, and by the other passengers.—The lieutenant returned with a party of his men, a portion of whom were armed with side arms, and others appearing to be a squad of marines having muskets and bayonets. Mr. Slidell was in his state-room immediately by and in full view. The lieutenant then said to Mr. Mason that having his force now present he hoped to be relieved from the necessity of calling it into actual use. The gentleman again answered that he would only submit to actual force greater than he could overcome, when the lieutenant, and several of his men by his order, took hold of him, and in a manner and in numbers sufficient to make resistance fruitless; and Mr. Slidell joining the group at the same time one or more of the armed party took like hold of him, and those gentlemen at once went into the boat.

During this scene many of the passengers became highly exasperated, and gave vent to the strongest expressions of indignation, seeming to indicate a purpose of resistance on their part, when a squad armed with muskets, with bayonets fixed, made sensible advance of one or two paces with their arms at a charge. It must be added here, omitted in the course of the narration, that before the party left the upper deck, an officer of the Trent, named Williams, in the naval uniform of Great Britain, and known to the passengers as having charge of the mails and accompanying them to England, said to the Lieutenant, as the only person present representing his Government, he felt called upon, in language as strong and emphatic as he could express, to denounce the whole proceeding as a piratical act.

Mr. Slidell and Mr. Mason, together with Mr. Eustis and Mr. McFarland, against whom force in like manner had been used, were taken to the San Jacinto as soon as they entered the boat. When they reached your ship you received them near the gangway, announcing yourself as Captain Wilkes, commander of the ship, and conducted them to your cabin, which you placed at their disposal. When the undersigned came aboard they found the men at their quarters and the guns bearing on the Trent. After some time occupied in bringing on board our baggage and effects, the San Jacinto proceeded to the northward, through the Southern Channel, the Trent having been detained from three to four hours.

The foregoing is believed to be a correct narrative, in substance, of the facts and circumstances attending our arrest and transfer from the British mail steamer to the ship under your command, and which we doubt not will be corroborated by the Lieutenant present, as well as by all who witnessed them.

The incidents here given in detail may not have been witnessed by each one of the undersigned, individually, but they were by one or more of them. As, for the most part, they did not pass under your notice, we have deemed it proper to present them in this form before you, expressing the wish, if considered incorrect in any part, the inaccuracies may be pointed out, with the respectful request that you will transmit a copy of the paper to the Government of the United States, together with your report of the transaction, to facilitate which a copy is herewith enclosed.

We have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servants,

(Signed,) JOHN SLIDELL,
J. M. MASON,
GEO. EUSTIS,
J. E. MCFARLAND.

*Reply of Captain Wilkes.*

U. S. STEAMER SAN JACINTO,
At sea, Nov. 13.

GENTLEMEN:—Your letter, dated the 9th instant, was handed to me yesterday. I shall transmit it, agreeably to your request, to the Honorable Secretary of the Navy, with my report of the transaction to which it refers.

In reply to your wish to have inaccuracies it may contain pointed out, I deem it my duty to say the facts differ materially in respect to the time and circumstances.

The facts in my possession are derived from the log-book, (the official record of the ship,) and from the reports, in writing, of all the officers who visited the Trent, all of which will form a part of my report.

I am, respectfully, your obedient servant,
(Signed) CHARLES WILKES.

## THE ABOLITION MOVEMENT IN CONGRESS.

The Washington correspondent of the New York *Herald*, under date of December 9th, telegraphs as follows:

Great anxiety is felt with regard to the action of Congress, during the present week, in relation to the confiscation of slaves, and other measures that have been brought before the Senate and the House. The Administration, however, has an undoubted majority in both branches of the national legislature, and every attempt at abolition legislation will be successfully met both by votes and by argument. A noted anti-slavery agitator remarked this morning:—"We do not expect to carry our measures, but we shall awaken public sentiment, and prepare the way for a revolution against the imbecile policy of the President and his counsellors." This awakening of public sentiment, and enlightenment of the intelligence of the masses, is precisely what Mr. Lincoln and his friends want. They are convinced that the sober second thought of the North will endorse with an overwhelming approach towards unanimity the course that has been resolved on by those who, with single mindedness desire the restoration of the integrity of the Union and its liberation from the dangers that encompass it.

As it is of the utmost moment that every one should know exactly upon what ground the President stands, you may accept the following facts as unquestionable and beyond the possibility of contradiction:—

1. That the President is resolutely determined to veto any schemes whatever, involving the emancipation of negroes, in such a manner that they are turned loose upon the Southern States on an equality with the white occupiers of the soil. He, on Saturday evening, uttered the following words:—"Emancipation would be equivalent to a John Brown raid, on a gigantic scale. Our position is surrounded with a sufficient number of dangers already. Abolition would throw against us, irrevocably, the four States of Missouri, Kentucky, Virginia and Maryland, which it is costing the nation such efforts to regain. We have our hands full as it is, and if there is to be any such suicidal legislation, we might as well cut loose at once, and begin taking up the arteries to prevent our bleeding to death." My informant has given me these words that fell from the President's lips, as nearly as he could remember them, and thinks they are exactly what he said. He spoke forcibly and energetically, deprecating as worse than useless, from whatever point of view it might be regarded, the fanatical disturbance which the ultra Congress are endeavoring to create.

2. The most far-sighted statesmen of the Cabinet, the Senate and the House are persuaded that the armies of the loyal States are no more likely to return to their frozen homes, after experiencing the delights of the charming climate of the fruitful and sunny South, than the Goths and Vandals of centuries bygone were to withdraw from the Italian paradise they had occupied, into the wilderness from whence their hordes poured forth to overrun the world. No government of the United States will ever be strong enough to induce the six hundred thousand troops about entering the rebel States, to abandon the region their arms shall have conquered. Therefore, emancipating negroes would not be turning them loose against the present rebel population of the South, but against the Northern invaders of the Southern soil that are to be its future occupiers, who will never consent to reside North of the Potomac again, and who will permit no competition, by an inferior race, with their future labors.

3. Abolition politicians will shortly open their eyes to this fact, that the entire army is against them, and they will then no more dare to continue to urge their nefarious and unpatriotic projects, than the "On to Richmond" demagogues of five months ago did to risk the dangers of defending their clamorous outcries against the Administration, after the disastrous defeat at Bull Run. The advantages they imagine must accrue from agitation of the slavery question will be wholly against themselves, and will ruin them in the eyes of the nation. They have been recently reinforced by large numbers of honest but unthinking zealots for the welfare of the Republic, who have reasoned that as, through emancipation, a deadly blow might be aimed at rebellion, it ought to be struck in order that traitors may suffer. This latter class, when better informed, and aware of what has become evident to farsighted patriots, namely that unnecessary slave arming, slave emancipation, or attempts to raise negroes to a level with the white race, would cause the disbandment of our armies, and irrevocable animosity among loyal non-slaveholders of the South, will throw their weight into the scale of the Administration, and be guided by the sane and sagacious policy it inculcates.

4. In view of these circumstances President Lincoln favors the plan of colonization. Believing in the theory of a natural fitness of races for particular zones; thoroughly aware that the majority of the inhabitants of the border States, from the earliest days of the career of Henry Clay, up to the present hour, have been in favor of the total occupation of the soil of these States by whites, and the removal of blacks; a disciple of the school of Jefferson and Madison, which desired to make of Central America a region, which inhabited by negroes would supply the whole world with cotton and sugar.—the India of the United States; convinced that the country is abundantly able to pay the value of the slaves colonized out of the confiscated property of pertinacious Confederates, Mr. Lincoln has presented the colonization scheme favorably in his Message, and it will be sustained by him to the fullest extent of his power.

A MAN KILLS HIS MOTHER BY THROWING HER FROM A FIFTH-STORY WINDOW.—Yesterday afternoon, the inhabitants of Second avenue were thrown into a state of intense excitement, owing to the murder of a woman by her son, under the most revolting circumstances. It appears that Thomas Alexander McGill, residing at No. 292 First avenue, went home yesterday afternoon about 5 o'clock in a state of gross intoxication. Shortly after his arrival, he went up to the apartments occupied by his mother, on the fifth floor in the same building, where an altercation took place between him and his mother, the nature of which is yet unknown, resulting in his dragging her to the window, and throwing her out upon the sidewalk beneath. She died instantly. Her body was most fearfully mangled. An immense crowd soon thronged the spot, and Sergeant Vosburg of the 18th Precinct proceeded up to McGill's apartments, and took him into custody, conveying him to the station-house, where he was locked up. The body of the murdered woman was taken up, and conveyed to the dead-house at Bellevue Hospital, and the coroner notified to hold an inquest.—*New York Tribune, Dec. 9.*

Gen. Halleck has put a stop to the loafing of army officers about St. Louis, by ordering their arrest, if found in the city not on duty and without proper leave of absence.

The President has officially recognized Pedro Pablo Ortiz as Vice-Consul of Chile for the port of New York and its dependencies.


ECONOMY! ECONOMY!!

A DOLLAR SAVED IS TWO DOLLARS MADE

This can be done by purchasing Wood already Sawed an Split, at Office of City Steam Fire Wood Mill,

No. 3 NORTH STREET.

JAMES H. JOHNSON

419-t

HOLIDAY PRESENTS.—The well filled show cases of LARMOUR & Co., No. 10 Light street, attract considerable attention. We are gratified to learn that their apartment never was better, and that every article is embraced therein, worn by a lady or gentleman. Their Watches, Jewelry, Silver and Plated Ware, Table Cutlery, Spectacles, Eye-Glasses, &c., cannot be surpassed in Baltimore.

PARKER BROTHERS' LONDON CLUB SAUCE.—This celebrated Sauce is fast superseding all others. From the richness and delicacy of its flavor, it has attained a popularity almost as great in this country as in Europe. For sale by all first class grocers and by their agents,

GILMAN & YOE, Importers,
59 West Baltimore street

d9-1t

GEO. S. CLOGG

Would respectfully inform his friends and the public generally, that he has REMOVED from his Old Stand, No. 173, No. 161 BALTIMORE STREET, opposite the Adams Express office, where may be found, at all times, a complete stock of gentlemen's and children's Shoes, all of which are manufactured by himself and out of the very best materials, and will be sold CHEAP FOR CASH.

GEORGE S. CLOGG,
d8-eo3m No. 161 Baltimore street.

NUTRITIVE CREAM FOR THE HAIR.—This preparation will render the hair soft and glossy and prevent its falling off. Composed as it is of the purest materials, it can be used with perfect safety and answers all the purposes of Pomade and Oils, without producing that greasiness so common to many hair preparations. Prepared only by

N. HYNSON JENNINGS & CO.,
Pharmaceutists,
68 North Charles street.

REMOVAL OF

WHEELER & WILSON'S

SEWING MACHINES,

AT REDUCED PRICES,

with

*Glass Cloth-Presser,*

Improved Loop Check

*new style!*

Hemmer, Binder, Shader, &c.

Office No. 214 West Baltimore street,

next door to Carlton & Co.

W. MERRILL, Agent

EMPORIUM OF ART.

JAMES FRYER invites attention to the very extensive assortment of Looking-Glasses now in store, suitable for every position and of all sizes.

Mantel Mirrors, Pier and Wall do. oval and square Cornices, Tables, Brackets, Consols, &c., at unequalled prices.

The latest English and standard French Engravings always in stock.

Particular and unlimited attention is given to the department of PICTURE FRAMES. Also, frames for Miniatures Photographs, Portraits, &c.

FRYER'S Galleries,
No. 21 South Calvert street

IMPORTANT TO HOUSEKEEPERS.

To know that they can save money by purchasing Wood already Sawed and Split, at office of City Steam Fire Wood Mill,

No. 3 NORTH STREET

JAMES H. JOHNSON

d10-tf

YEDDO TEA—A delightful article, part of the FIRST IMPORTATION FROM JAPAN, just received and for sale by

GREEN & YOE,
d11-tf 59 W. Baltimore street

NEW-TOWN PIPPIN APPLES;
Havana Sweet Oranges;
Cranberries, Citron;
FRESH ENGLISH WALNUTS,
Pecans, Raisins and
Grocories of all kinds,
and nice Family Flour at
$7.25, Lard Oil at 81c
per