BY MAIL AND TELEGRAPH.

DECISION OF THE GOVERNMENT IN THE TREAT AFFAIR.

The Washington National Intelligencer of to-day gives the correspondence had between the Governments of Great British and of the United terpreted by our Government, has received a new captors and the captured are equals; the neutral States in relation to the question of international law raised by the proceeding of Capt. Wilkes in taking from the British steamer Trent Mesers. Mason, Slidell, Macfarland and Eustis. They also give a copy of the representations made on the same subject by the Government of France, together with the reply in answer to these representations.

of State for Foreign Affairs, after resiting the cir- omitted. The argument of Mr. Seward is thus claims concerning contraband persons. The cumstances under which he understood the capture of these parties to have been made, proceeds stated : to characterize it as an outrage on the British | The question before us is, whether this proceedflag, and, after expressing the hope and belief that | ing was authorized by and conducted according it had not been authorized by our Government, to the law of nations. It involves the following maks as the reparation appropriate to such an ag- inquiries: gression, that the four gentlemen designated 1st. Were the persons named and their supposed should be released, and that an apology should be despatches contraband of war? given for what the i overnment of Great Britain deems an affront to her flag.

In responding to this demand, Mr. Seward, the | despatches? Secretary of State for the United States, after reviewing the circumstances under which the ar- proper manner? rest was effected, according to the report of our cies and omissions of the British statement, pro- band despatches, had be a right to capture the conds to an dyze the facts and the principles of person? ly voluntary as it was on his part, to bring the nations? Trent in for trial as lawful prize, may be justly held to operate as a forteiture of the belligerent affirmative the British government will have no right of capture a cruing under the law of nations. | claim for reparation. and that the Government of the United States, as I its own traditional policy respecting the maritime posed dispatches, contraband? rights of neutrals, would be in its own wrong if it Jould retuse a compliance with the British | sors say, in rem, that is, with property, and so dem that so far as relates to the disposition that | seldom with persons, that it seems a straining of by Capt. Wilkes under che unstances believed to persons, as well as property, may become contrabe justly open to exception on both the grounds band, since the word means broadly "contrary to thus and exted. So for as repaids the "apology" [proclamation, probabited, illegal, unlawful." lacked by the British Government, it will be observed that none is tendered, because a simple | tary persons in the service of the enemy contain by considerations of kindness and torbearance. | der the same condemnation. for which certainly no "apology" is due to the British Government.

this affair, as announced and explained in the lu- could be held to be contraband. But it would more in the style of a lawyer than a statesman, end despatch of Mr. Seward, has the approval of disappear on being subjected to what is the true and not so "lucidly" as our quotation from the days. every member of the Cabinet, and whatever may test in all cases—namely, the spirit of the law .- Intelligencer would indicate. Referring to Comthe the distiplointment of any at the result to Sir William Scott, speaking of civil magistrates modore Wilkes, he lete him down certly, thus: which the Administration has come in settling a who were arrested and detained as contraband. question constitutionally devolved upon the Exec- | sate: utive branch of the Government, we are sure that | oft appears to me on principle to be but reaall will appland the firmness and sincerity with sonable that when it is of sufficient importance which the Administration, resisting a natural to the enemy that such persons shall be sent out tendency impressed by the conceived drift of pulse on the public service at the public expense, it In opinion in our own country, has resolved to shall afford equal ground of forfeiture against the do what it believes to be right in the premises .- | ressel that may be let out for a purpose so inti And it surely should "give pause" to all who !. may be disposed to challenge the propriety of the when they note that a contrary decision would Wilkes, and their despatches, were contraband of a rule uncertainly established, and probably by the Island of Sombrero, and was about to proceed with the rule of the stabilished and probably by the Island of Sombrero, and was about to proceed with the rule of the stabilished and probably by the Island of Sombrero, and was about to proceed with the rule of the rule teave us in opposition not only to the views of war. eroment of France announces respecting the prin- had a right by the law of nations to detain and the British Government has a right to expect the weeks since, and cleared again from this port, on Gree Britain, but also to those which the Govciples of public her involved in this transaction. search the Trent? The latter Government, in making the declaration it does, under this head, is not open to the l suspicion of being animated by any unfriendly \ sentiment, or by the vindictive feelings which may be imputed to the British Government in making a demand while as yet smarting under a Government of France be supposed to act in subof peace, none, it is supposed, has existed in modinto that line of argument, when I discovered that to take the oath of allegiance before be could be of peace, none, it is supposed, has existed in modserviency to any considerations extrivsic to the ern times about the right of a belligerent in time international aspects of this case as one of public [law important to all maritime Powers, since we [find M. Thouvenil merely anticipating from the traditions of our past history the determination they are neutral and are documented as such ac- large portion of the distinctive policy by which fore he could depart. to which our Government had come in advance . of receiving the representations which the Government of France conceived itself called to make in a the interest of the law of nations.

It will not be forgotten by the attentive reader i have done, that the act of Capt. Wilkes was jus- tral port to another neutral port does not modify | tituble according to the British precedents, we have have at the same time admitted that there were. grave reasons to doubt whether, in consistency with the construction betetofore placed on the international code by the United States, our Govern neat would be at lear all points to defend the proceeding. This we indicated under several Just As in the Intelligencer of the 5th instant, in an acticle entitled the "Diplomatic Equilibrium, and in which we cited some opinions announced the part of the United States against the assumed | board the Trent, had Capt. Wilkes a right to cape | made in a discourteous manger. This Governright of the British Government to visit our ships | ture the same?

enory news." to endotse them, and, discarding all justification | Captain Wilkes exercise the right of capturing others who are interested in them, could justly | A force of not less than 6,000 men, the advance | that tought be derived from an ient rulings of the the contraband in conformity with the law of na- raise a question on that ground. British Admiralty Courts, and even from the tions? processor passes on a second s to the line of the precedents marked out by our tions prescribes for disposing of the contraband to ourselves, claims like that which is now before rible conflict is impending. or me more or precions makers our or our when you have found and seized it on board of us. Those cases occurred when Great Britain, as The public, especially as in the very act of doing so we are alle to preciate the Government of So we are as e to precious the viovernment of the contraband vessel. You must take or send and passions, have passed away. She could in phia Ledger, writing under date of the Creat Britain from the exercise of a prefended the contraband vessel. You must take or send and passions, have passed away. She could in phia Ledger, writing under date of the 27th, vices primare non-new a processor by a convenient port, and subject her to a no other was so effectually disavow any such in- has the following interesting items of intelligence: right who has the year 1842, in the ne-ther into a convenient port, and subject her to a no other was so effectually disavow any such in- has the following interesting items of intelligence: right with be so the as the year 1842, in the nessential prosecution there in admiralty, which pays we think she does by assuming now as General Scott knows how to keep a secret; that patient on the latter refused formally to resident and decide the questions of beligerency. Ashieuton, the latter refused formally to resident and decide the questions of beligerency.

An in the superor the ragin sers. In those negotions for the contral and if it be projectly or things of more general distributions what national consistency of the mission, with which it is popularly believed to the ser than amounted as a principal the contral and if it be projectly or things of more general distributions what national consistency of the mission, with which it is popularly believed. pul of duty to our lown citizens, whether butives terril or pecuniary value? born or not ranze I, by which the United States But the question here concerns the mode of pro- as a claim intrinsically right. onn of no racer, by which the timed series cedure in regard, not to the vessel that was our- Putting behind me all suggestions of this kind, "pumped." He receives his multitudinous visite we all study that "the practice of impressing seas cedure in regard, not to the vessel that was our- Putting behind me all suggestions of this kind, "pumped." He receives his multitudinous visite

mand made by the British Government in the entitled to be satisfied upon that important ques- place for receiving them. MASON AND SLIDELL TO BE GIVEN UP. case of the Trent, it is at least just to admit that I tion. The faith of that State is pledged to his I avail myself of this occasion to offer to your be given to it. the case has been so adjusted by our Government | safety, if innocent, as its justice is pledged to his | lordship's renewed assurance of my very high conas to subserve, we would hope, the great cause of surrender if he is really contraband. Here are sideration. peutral rights against the assumptions heretofore | conflicting claims, involving personal liberty, life, asserted by England, but now repudiated by that | honor and duty. Here are conflicting national Power in common with France and the United | claims, involving welfare, safety, bonce and em-States. The law of nations, as traditionally in- | pire. They require a tribunal and a trial. The] sanction, though at the cost, it may be, of some and the belligerent States are equals. national sensibilities waked into disproportionate | While the law authorities were found silent,

National Intelligencer, we add certain portions of cases, and these courts have formulas to try only that the President appreciates the kindly motives Earl Russell, her Britannic Majesty's Secretary Mr. Seward's letter to Lord Lyons, which it has claims to contraband chattles, but none to try of the French Government.]

2d. Might Captain Wilkes lawfully stop and search the Trent for these contraband persons and

3d. Did he exercise that right in a lawful and 4th. Having found the contraband persons on | naval officers, and thus developing the inaccura- board and in presumed possession of the contra-

the character of the men. public last involved in the case, and arrives at the [5th. Did be exercise that right of capture in conclusion hat the neglect of Capt. Wilker, part- | the manner allowed and recognized by the law of If all these inquiries shall be resolved in the

I address invest to the first inquiry, namely well from this consideration as in consistency with were the four persons mentioned, and their sup-

Maritime law so generally deals, as its professhall be made of the persons taken into custedy | the term contraband to apply it to them. But

All writers and judges pronounce naval or millistatement of the facts, as they are, suffices to show beind. Vattel says war allows us to cut off from that no offence could have been intended on the an enemy all his resources, and to hinder him part of our Government, as it had given no in- from sending ministers to solicit assistance. And structions whatever in the premises while the pro- | Sir William Scott says you may stop the ambascerding of Captain Wilkes, in so far as it fails to [sador of your enemy on his passage. Disputches] enure to the benefit of his Government and to are [not less clearly contraband, and the bearers conform to the rules of public law, was dictated of couriers who undertake to carry them fall un-

A subtlety might be raised whether pretended to We learn that the decision of the President in as legal by either the belligerent or the neutral, length, to examine all the difficulties of the case, Monroe for some weeks past, and which, it is ministers of an usurping Power, not recognized

mately connected with the hostile operations."

for hire. Maritime law knows only three classes | I have not been unaware that, in examining sailed on Saturday last, with instructions from possibility of St. Peter's at Rome being overof vessels—vessels of war, revenue vessels and this question, I have fallen into an argument for Elliott, to wait at Old Point until be arrived he crowded, gives come curious statistics of the commerchant vessels. The Trent falls within the lat- | what seems to be the British side of it against my | leaving on the steamboat the following day. Upon | parative capacity of the most celebrated churches ter class. Whatevr disputes have existed con- own country. But I am relieved from all em- his arrival at Fortress Monroe he was conducted in Europe. We add a column, exhibiting the cerning the right of visitation or search in time | barrassment on that subject. I had hardly fallen | to the office of the Provost Marshal and required | number of square yards:-"Those who attended friendly merchant vessels, and of the right of vis- and cherished American cause, not upon British | ing been informed upon the steamboat that it was | tion, as much crowded as possible. To show the itation and search in order to determine whether authorities, but upon principles that constitute a necessary to get a passiont from General Wool be- impossibility of St. Peter's being overcrowded, cording to the law of nations.

British authorities, is regarded by Great Britain herself as true maratime law; that the circumstance that the Trent was proceeding from a neu-

was presented in the statement of it adopted by \ already passed away before the modifications of this respect upon its merits. We are asked to do he is worth invested in this enterprise; and after that statement which I have already submitted. to the British nation just what we have always being put to much trouble, will not be able to give I proceed to the tourth inquiry, namely: Hav, insisted all nations ought to do to us. ing found that suspected contraband of war on | The claim of the British Government is not

and take from them, by a precess as summary as | Such a capture is the chief, if not the only re- more guarded language in a similar case. that of which it now complains, certain alleged cognized object of the permitted visitation and In coming to my conclusion I have not forgot- within forty miles of Hopkinsville, and would a subjects, on the plea that they were deserters search. The principle of the law is, that the bel- | ten that if the safety of this Union required the advance upon that place at three points. South- | from the British service. At a still later day-in | ligerent exposed to danger may prevent the con- detention of the captured persons it would be the ern Rights citizens there are sending their famithe Intelligencer of the 14th instant—we took oc- traband persons or things from applying them- right and duty of this Government to detain them. The and stocks to the South. casion to repeat "that the only doubt raised in selves or being applied to the hostile uses or pur- Bat the effectual check and waning proportions of The banking house of the branch of the Norththe case of Mesus. Meson and Sidell was not poses designed. The law is so liberal in this re- the existing insurrection, as well as the compara- Bank of Kentucky at Glasgow, was taken poswhether their arrest is justifulle according to spect that when contraband is found on board a live unimportance of the captured persons them- session of by the Confederates on the 24th inst. British rulings on I predonts, but whether our Gov- neutral vessel, not only is the contraband forfested selves, when dispussionately weighed, happily Only \$700 in Kentucky bills was found in the ernment could afford to enforce these precidents but the vessel, which is the vehicle of its passage forbid me from resorting to that defense.

Only the fifth question remains, namely:—Did | State. Only the captured persons, however, or | for what purpose is not stated.

the aspirations arrangement respecting temignit is as important as it is difficult. First, the bellige question is finally and rightly settled between the simple announcement that he is back in New periods, shas to set at rest all apprehension and is as important as it is difficult. anxiety In view of the position now taken by crent exptor has a right to prevent the contraband them, which, be retofore exhausting not only all York.

and searching for alleged British subjects, to be may be innocent—that is, be may not be contra- nations reized and impressed into the British service with- hand. He, therefore, has a right to a fair trial The four persons in question are now held in and it applies to all goods of the above character, of the accusation against him. The neutral State military custody at Fort Warren, in the State of in warehouse as well as current importations. This Whatever, therefore, may be said by any in the that has taken him under its flag is bound to pro- Massachusetts. They will be cheerfully liberated. latter clause occasions much dissatisfaction way of exception to the extreme terms of the de- teet him if he is not contraband, and is therefore Your lordship will please indicate a time and among the merchants who look upon it as an in-

activity by the temporary exacertations of our it was suggested at an early day by this govern-involves, and urges a compliance with the demand 43 Jay street, was also destroyed by fire this civil feuds. The latter, let us remember, are but | ment that you should take the captured persons | of the British Government. Mr. Seward replies | morning. Loss \$10,000. Mr. Tooker was filling for a day. The law of nations is for all time. | into a convenient port and institute judicial pro- | that before M. Thouvenal's dispatch had been re- | a government contract for a large supply of oil To the above argument and exposition of the ceedings there to try the controversy. But only ceived, our government had decided upon its covers, etc., for cavalry horses. courts of admiralty have jurisdiction in maritime | course of action, and concludes by an expression | Harriet Martineau writes from London by the courts can entertain no proceedings and render

> contraband men. reach in those courts a decision which will have terday, in answer to Earl Russell's despatch of sels intended for active service is pushed with unthe moral weight of a judicial one by a circuitous | the 30th November last relative to the removal of remitting activity. The gunboat R. B. Forbes is proceeding. Convey the suspected men, together Mr. Mason, Mr. Slidell, Mr. Macfarland, and Mr. on the large dry dock, for the purpose of being with the suspected vessel, into port, and try there | Eustis from the British mail jacket Trent. the question whether the vessel is contraband. tured persons. But it was assumed that there ments to be made for delivering the four gentle- board, and the carpenters are now at work cutwould result from the determination of the court | men to me, in order that they may be again placed | ting two more ports. The gunboats Octorara concerning the vessel a legal certainty concerning

> objections. It elevates the incidental inferior Tank, private interest into the proper place of the main ! paramount public one, and possibly it may make the fortunes, the safety, or the existence of a naand pecuniary litigation. Moreover, when the ports no news of interest. A flag of truce went judgment of the prize court upon the lawfulness \ of the capture of the vessel is rendered, it really concludes nothing, and binds neither the belliger-[] ent State nor the neutral upon the great question [of the disposition to be made of the captured con- morning, informed us that proparations were evitraband persons. That question is still to be dently on foot about Old Point for an early for- The demand, if anything, is rather more present, really determined, if at all, by diplomatic arrangement or by war.

> time may well express his surprise when told that the law of nations has furnished no more rea sonable, practical, and partect mode than this t determining questions of such grave import be tween sovered a powers. The regret we may kel on the occasion is nevertheless modified by the realous. Similar and equal deficiencies are found them shells into Sewell's Point—eilence that er, are firm at 110 al 11 for banks and bankers, in every system of municipal law, especially in Point-then give their attention to Craney Island, the system which exists in the greater portions of Great Britain and the United States.

the British Government, by a very simple and na- | the Island of Sombrero. The vessel was then litural statement of the facts, and analysis of the belled; which Elliott says was done by a malicious law applicable to them, that this Government has affidavit from the mercantile house of Ross W. | citement in the stock market this afternoon, with neither meditated, nor practised, nor approved Wood & Son, of New York, with which house he an advance in price, which is attributed to the any deliberate wrong in the transaction to which | had been previously connected in guano specula- | impression that a suspension of extensive paythey have called its attention; and, on the contra- | tions, the object of the libel being to detain the | ments in specie by the Banks will precede the ry, that what has happened has been simply an King Fisher long enough to enable the New York next large treasury negotiation I trust that I have shown that the four persons | inadvertency, consisting in a departure, by the | house to fit out a vessel in advance of the King | who were taken from the Trent by Captain mand officer, free from any wrongful motive, from Fisher. Elliott claims to own a large portion of The second inquiry is, whether Capt. Wilker understood or entirely unknown. For this error guano. The King Fisher was released a few) same reparation that we, as an independent State, | last Saturday, for the Island of Sombrero via the

the United States have developed the resources of I assume, in the present case, what, as I read a continent, and, thus becoming a considerable could not accomplish his object, and was sent to

dence of many nations. In conclusion, Mr. Seward says:

ment, I must disavow its most cherished princi- reached here. He will not apply for a passport, The third question is, whether Captain Wilkes ples and reverse and forever abandon its essential being fully satisfied that he could not leave passexercised the right of search in a lawful and pro- policy. The country cannot afford the sacrifice. port or no passport, but will order the King If I maintain those principles and adhere to that Fisher to sail to-morrow for her destination. The If any doubt hung over this point, as the case policy, I must surrender the case itself. It will cargo of the vessel was scarched, and found all be seen, therefore, that this government could not | right in every particular. he British Government, I think it must have deny the justice of the claim presented to us in This is a hard case, as Elliott has every dollar

ment, since its first organization, has never used

erection come agoing to entire the federal Constituting and for present good for all time to come as well as for present good for all time to come as well as for present good for all time to come as well as for present good for all time to come as well as for present good for all time to come as well as for present good for all time to come as well as for present good for all time to come as well as for present good for all time to come as well as for present good for all time to come as well as for present good for all time to come as well as for present good for all time to come as well as for present good for all time to come as well as for present good for all time to come as well as for present good for all time to come as well as for present good for all time to come as well as for present good for all time to come as well as for present good for all time to come as well as for present good for all time to come as well as for present good for all time to come as well as for present good for all time to come as well as for present good for all time to come as well as for present good for all time to come as well as for present good for all time to come as well as for present good for all time to come as well as for present good for all time to come as well as for present good for all time to come as well as for present good for all time to come as well as for present good for all time to come as well as for present good for all time to come as well as for present good for all time to come as well as for present good for all time to come as well as for present good for all time to come as well as for present good for all time to come as well as for present good for all time to come as well as for present good for all time to come as well as for present good for all time to come as well as for present good for all time to come as well as for present good for all time to come as well as for present good for all time to come as well as for present good for all time to come as well as for present good for all t

It is just here that the difficulties of the case be- that cases might be found in history where Great | vance. Great | reparations have been made for neutrality, contral and, and capture. So, again, It would tell little for our own claims to the char- paper reporters, with characteristic persistency, We allo be of course, to the claim of the British you would promptly find the same answer to the lacter of a just and magnanimous people if we have been besieging the old hero ever since he Government to impress alleged British sailors from | question were: What is the manner of proceed | should so far corsent to be guided by the law of | landed from the Arago last evening, with a view | The restrance of the high sets. In those negot mg prescribed by the law of nations in regard to retaliation as to lift up buried injuries from their of extorting from him an inkling of the character of the high sets. In those negot mg prescribed by the law of nations in regard to retaliation as to lift up buried injuries from their of extorting from him an inkling of the character of the high sets.

we may some the produce of impressing seasons of the contraband, nor yet to contraband. I prefer to express my satisfaction that, by the adstern with the utmost politicises, but the most he may been American years cannot hereafter be proing the contraband, nor yet to contraband. I prefer to express my satisfaction that, by the adstern with the utmost politicises, but the most he in current amount in second contractor for process which worked the forfeiture of the vessel, parment of the present case upon principles con- can be persuaded to say—on the main question—a lowed to take place." Lord A-hharton, in de- things which worked the forfeiture of the vessel, parment of the present case upon principles con- can be persuaded to say—on the main question— Cling to contentain the subject, expressed the Chope | but to contraband persons | tessedly American, and yet, as I trust, mutually | is, that, up to this time, (Friday night, Mr. Sew-line as stisfactory arrangement respecting it might | The books of law are dumb. | Yet the question | Satisfactory to both of the nations concerned, a | ard has received no other despatch from him than | the Britis's Government, in objecting to the sum- officer, soldier, sailor, minister, messenger or cou- forms of peaceful discussion, but also the arbitra- The Collector of the Port, this morning, made mary proceedings of Capt. Wilkes, we may safely rier from proceeding in his unlawful voyage and ment of war itself, for more than half a century public a circular from the Treasury Department, assume that Great Britain will never again uphold | reaching the destined scene of his injurious ser- | alienated the two countries from each other, and | at Washington, announcing that the act of Con- | ablaterms nearest especiations.

WILLIAM H. SEWARD.

Correspondence between the French Min-

toter and Mr. Seward. French Minister of State, and the reply of Mr. | the result of an explosion, this morning. Loss Seward. The French Minister's letter sets forth about \$2,500. the facts of the arrest, points out the dangers it | The oil cloth establishment of Wm. A. Tooker,

LORD LYONS TO MR. SEWARD. WASHINGTON, Dec. 27, 1861. no judgment in favor of or against the alleged The Hon. William H. Seward, &c., &c., &c. Sir:-I have this morning received the note existed before." It was replied that all this is true; but you can | which you did me the honor to address to me yes-

I will, without any loss of time, forward to The steam gunboat Norwich, which was to go into You can prove it to be so by proving the suspect- her Majesty's Government, a copy of the impor- commission to-day, will not be ready to receive ed men to be contraband. If the men are not tant communication which you have made to me. her crew until Monday. The Western World, contraband the ressel will escape condemnation. I will also without delay, do myself the honor which was to be ready to-morrow, cannot be com-Still there is no judgement for or against the cap- to confer with you personally on the arrange- pleted until next week. She has three guns on

under the protection of the British flag. I have the honor to be, with the highest con- shortly ready for their machinery. The gunboat This course of proceeding seemed open to many | sideration, sir, your most obedient humble ser-

> FROM FORTRESS MONROE. The steamer Adelaide, Capt. Cannon, arrived this morning at half-must eight o'clock, but re-

or other did not return. There were no arrivals or departures by sea worthy of mention. A passenger who came up on the boat this and Sewell's Point, which the Federals boast will and over-due Treasury Notes. he an easy matter, as they say that the guts now | mounted on the Rip Raps and Fort Calboun can silence the Fort there, and Norfolk will then fall | 5f. 15a5f. 10; Hamburg 364a37; Bremen 79a80; an easy prey. This expedition will be under the command of Gen. Burnside, who has been con-Mr. Seward then proceeds, at great and tiresome | centrating a large force at Annapolis and Fortress

Among the passengers by the Adelaide was Mr. chartered the schooner King Fisher, and fitted her lative feeling visible. I trust that I have shown to the satisfaction of out at this port last November, for a voyage to

The Trent, though she carried mails, was a should expect from Great Britain or from any Island of Nevis, which belongs to Great Britain

maritime power, have won the respect and coufi- the care of Major Halliday, in command at Fort (square yard): (Calhoun, as a prisoner, where he was confined . until yesterday. Gen. Wool sent after Elliott yesterday, and informed him he would have to go to . If I decide this case in favor of my own govern- | Washington for a passport, and this morning

the business his personal supervision.

FROM THE SOUTH.

A despatch dated Nashville, December 25, says that General Crittenden with 12,000 men, was

for any purpose into the keeping of a foreign arrived at Hopkinsville on his way to Richmond,

of Gen. Buell's army, has crossed Green River, Nor have I been tempted at all by suggestions and is within five miles of Gen. Hindman's ad-

he is charged by the French Government. But all in vain. The General resolutely refuses to be the transmint of the solution bia multimation and the solution of the solution o and the national conscence compel us to regard | he is charged by the French Government. But

ber naval cammanders in visiting American ships | vice. But, on the other hand, the person captured | perplexed with fears and apprehensions all other | gress, increasing the duties on tea, coffee, sugar and molasses, went into effect on Christmas day, terpretation which Congress never intended should

The United States District Attorney has had a libel filed against the British prize ship Cheshire. The "monition" is made returnable Jan-

Correns & Co.'s kerosene oil factory, at New-[Here follows a letter from M. Thouvenal, the town, Long Island, was badly damaged by fire,

Arago to say, "If the seizure of Slidell and Mason was planned or known at Washington, there is no hope of peace but in immediate retraction and apology from Washington. Even then, no power on earth can restore the state of things that

At the Brooklyn Nary Yard, the work on vesrecaulked and having ber machinery repaired. and Odelda are progressing finely, and will be Potomeka is at the Battery, waiting for her pow-| der. The Connecticut is at anchor at the Buoy, and laborers are at work coaling her; she will be ready for sea by Tuesday or Wednesday.

We continue to hear occasionally of "another privateer." Capt. Payson, of schor. Carlisle, at this port to day from Aux Cays, reports the arrival there of schor. Olive Branch, which had been chased by a suspicious sail. The Olive Branch being a superior sailor, however, escaped from the Confederate's clutches.

The money market is without quotable change. ward movement upon a large scale. A great in consequence of the general settling up of acmany gunboats and bomb-scows were now ready, counts towards the end of the year. On call the and a large number of ferry boats were daily ex- standard rate in 7 per cent. The movement in perted from New York. Our informant thinks | maper is limited. The banks to-day responded to the expedition will attempt the capture of Nor- the call of Mr. Chase, for additional \$3.500,000, folk, first silencing the batteries on Craney Island and in so doing, used but \$600,000 of demand

> In foreign exchange for to morrow's packet, there is but little movement. The rates, howevand 109 al 101 for commercial signatures. Paris

Amsterdam 41 a42. The stock market, on the whole, was rather dull to-day. Operators are kept in suspense by the uncertainty which hangs over our relations with England. A miscellaneous assortment of State and Railroad bonds were sold-in all about \$50,000-of which, but \$5,000 were Federal des-Andrew C. Elliott, whom it will be remembered scriptions. There were no symptoms of a specu-

Excitement in the Stock Market.

NEW YORK, Dec. 27 .- There was quite an ex-

FOR THE MERRIMAC .- A large detachment of the several parties concerned either imperfectly there to establish his claim and procure a cargo of ling. They were from Pensacola, and en route erate steamer Merrimac .- Augusta Chronicle.

PRINCIPAL EUROPEAN CHURCHES.-The Roman and is contiguous to the Island of Sombrero. She | Advertiser, in an article compiled to show the im-I was really defending and maintaining, not an permitted to have an interview with Gen. Wool, Christmas day might have imagined that temple, exclusively British interest, but an old, honored to whom he desired to apply for a passport, have in all parts open to the public during the func-Elliott had an interview with Gen. Wool, but | ties, as compared with other great churches, allowing four persons to every quadrate meter

(r.f.amr. J.m. –).	PERSONS, NO	AARDS,
St. Peter's		31,500
Milan Cathedral	37,000	9,250
St. Paul's, at Rome	32 (da)	5,000
St. Paul's, at London	25,6(6)	6,4193
St. Petronio, Bologna	24,400	6.100
Florence Cathedral	24.3(H)	6,075
Autwerp Cathedral	24 (HH)	e, oto
St. Sophia's, Constantinopl	e23 (an)	5,750
St. John Lateran	22 (4)()	5.725
Notre Dame, at Paris	2] (HH)	5.250
Pisa Cathedral	13,490	2,250
St. Stephen's at Vienna	12.460	3,100
St. Dominic's, at Bologna		3,4400
St. Peter's, at Bologua		2,850
Cathedral of Sienna		2.750
St. Mark's, Venice	7,000	1,750
The piazza of St Peter	s. in its wide	st limits.
allowing twelve persons	to the curds	ite meler
(square yard,) holds 624	and all wine	tone to
(square varu,) nonas ves	indexi in the second	Port Amort
the same, drawn up in u	mmary array.	
In its narrower limits, not	r combusing	me porti-
coes or the Piazza Rustic	ысы, 474,000	crowded,
and 138,000 in military	array to the	quadrate
meter."	•	

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