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TER INKSTANDSI chinery of any kind to get out of order. They are and at Paris, must have been sent, and would also a Confederate vessel of war might capture a unexampled prosperity. Even if we can suppose Resolved. That the Serge int-at-Arms bring the always ready for use, protected from dust and have been, if at all, received, and the reception of Cunard steamer on its way from Halifax to Liver- the rebellion to succeed, we will yet retain a large said Wikoff before the bar of the lious to answer exaporation, giving a constant supply of clear ink. these gentlemen upon this footing could not have pool, on the ground of its carrying despatches and prosperous country, with greater homeogene- for contempt.

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Manufacturer and Dealer in WATCHES, JEWELRY & SILVER WARE, recognized. No. 90 BALTIMORE STREET, between Holliday and Gay streets, Has on hand a fair assortment of the above articles, ciples, that the conveyance of public agents of this gravity of the legal tender policy, because it will not in- joy was manifested all over the hall, and there

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AND Undertaker of Funerals, HAR ON HAND, Or will make to order, every description of CABINET WARE, of New Designs, and of workmanship equal to any neutral destination. 'Goods,' says Lord Stowell, ever inconvenient of irritating to neutral nations, cessity for this measure, he might be induced to Gentlemen had been anxious to sound his praise in the city. Terms moderate.

SEWARD.

We give below an abstract of Lord Russell's it, is, important despatch to Lord Lyons, embodying sctual the reply of the English Government to Mr. Sew- port. ard's lengthy paper on international law: . "We must discard entirely from our minds t allegation that the captured persons were reb and we must consider them only as enemies United States at war with its Governmer that is the ground on which Mr. Seward

ly places the discussion.

" he said. "has a right to prese

foundation, that is matter for the caution of the from Covernment, to be counteracted by just measures not mould the rich of preventive policy; but it is no ground on which If, indices

and convenience of an immediate negotiation

when it first takes place, which furnishes the test Governments. of the true application of the principle. The In the present war, according to Nr. Seward's only distinction arising out of the peculiar cir- doctrine, any packet-ship carrying a Confederate cumstances of a civil war, and of the non-recog- agent from Dover to Calais, or from Calais to ernment, of one of the belligerents, either by York. In case of a war between Austria and Italy, the other belligerent or by the neutral power, the conveyance of an Italian minister or agent been justly regarded, according to the law of na- from Mr. Seward to Mr. Adams. In view there- ousness and a singleness of purpose, and with the tions, as a hostile or unfriendly act toward the tore, of the eroneous principles asserted by Mr. loss of one element of weakness,

lowers, or have enjoyed any immunities beyond clare that they would not acquiesce in the capture. Much criticism has been made on the conduct of Flag Officer Foote, concerning the latter's the necessary and certain deduction from these prin- would alter the character, would not diminish the done under like circumstances. He objected to elito the agents of the Associated Press. Much which will be disposed of on the most reasonable | character from Havana to St. Thomas on their | which would thereby be committed." way to Great Britain and France, and of their His lordship concludes by noticing a very re- ability of the Government, and next, it will be re- The Committee on Ways and Means had recomcredentials or dispatches (if any) on board the markable passage in Mr. Seward's despatch: garded as a confession of bankrupter and encours mended disagreements to the Serute and ndment Trent, was not, and could not, be a violation of Mr. Seward asserts that "if the actety of this age a bad metality. Again, it will inflict a stain appropriating Sessing for pointing and parentry the duties of neutrality on the part of that vessel; Union required the detention of the captured per- on the nation's honor. It will inflate currency, the White House. A delate occurred on the and both for that reason, and also because the some it would be the right and duty of this Gov- attendant with all the consequences of depression question, during which it was said that this destination of these persons and of their dispatches criment to detain them." He proceeds to say in trade, and it will be an example of had faith on amount exceeded the sum heretoforce; printed was bern hie neutral, it is, in the judgment of that the weating proportions of the insurrection, the part of the Government. We should meet our for relitting, &c. No. 78 BROADWAY, E. S., SECR GOVERN STREET, Her Majesty's Government, clear and certain that and the comparatively unimportance of the cap- difficulties and preserve the credit and faith of the Majesty's Government, clear and certain that and the comparatively unimportance of the cap- difficulties and preserve the credit and faith of the Mr. Kellogg, of Illinois, said the discussion was they were not contraband. • • It is tured persons themselves, forbid him from resort- Government, first, by taxation, stong and vigor- in the character of a mutual admiration society.

eter in the case of p ma in the case of art

> o be collected from these stop an enemy's am-

high seas, as well as in neutral wa- I tion bill. er the protection of the neutral That related to the cause of a neu- 9; nays 28. operations, from the enemy's coun- stealing was the way of the rebels. he enemy's colonies, which was about tre of those operations, the whole

neutrality, the duties of civil officers on a mission

its interest may require that the intercourse of enemy's country,) it cannot be covered and ren- and yesterday morning, at five o'clock, he was correspondence with the enemy's country should dered innocent by a fictitious destination to a taken to the slave-pen at Baltimore. not be altogether interdicted. It might be neutral port. But if the real terminus of the CABINET FURNITURE, thought to amount almost to a declaration that voyage be bone fide in a neutral territory, no from the only means of communicating with his which has ever given countenance to the doctrine own. For to what useful purpose can be reside that either men or despatches can be subject, there without the opportunities of such a commu- during such a royage, and on board such a neutral nication? It is too much to say that all the busi- vessel, to belligerent capture as contraband of war. ness of the two States shall be transacted by the Her Majesty's Government regard such a doc-minister of the neutral State resident in the ene- Irine as wholly irreconcilable with the true prinmy's country. The practice of nations has al- ciples of maritime law; and, certainly, with those owed to neutral States the privilege of receiving principles as they have been understood in th ministers from the belligerent States, and the use Courts of this country. It is to be further ob served, that packets engaged in the postal service. and keeping up the regular and periodical com-That these principles must necessarily extend manications between the different countries of

tween Government and Government, whether by world, though in the absence of treaty stipulations sending or receiving Ambassadors or Commission- they may not be exempted from visit and search ers personally, or by sending or receiving destination of war, nor from the penalties of any vionotes, taxation and banks. patches from or to such Ambassadors or Commis- lation of neutrality, if proved to have been knowsioners, or from or to the respective Governments, lingly committed, are still, when sailing in the is too plain to need argument; and it seems no ordinary and innocent course of their legitimate less clear that such communications must be as employment, which consists in the conveyance of legitimate and innocent in their first commencements and passengers, entitled to peculiar favor ment as afterwards, and that the rule cannot be and protection from all Governments in whose restricted to the case in which diplomatic regula- service they are engaged. To detain, disturb, or tions are already formally established by the resi- interfere with them, without the very graves dence of an accredited minister of the belligerent cause, would be an act of most noxious and injupower in the neutral country. It is the neutrality | rious character, not only to a vast number and of the one party to the communications, and not variety of individuals and private interests, bu either the made of the communication or the time to the public interests of neutral and friendly

of the very essence of the definition of contraband ling to that defence. Mr. Seward does not here as ous, and then by economizing in the great sources To-day the Secretary of the Treasury 1 ad been that the articles should have a hostile and not a sert any most founded on international law, how- of waste and loss. Still, if there was a real ne- both soundly abused and beautifully admired. d16-6m 'going to a neutral port, tannot come under the he entirely loses sight of the vast difference which vote for it.

The rule respecting con- and the commission of an unquestionable wrong. was now an issue of treasury notes to be made a 'as I have always understood His frankness compels me to be equally open, and legal tender or payable for everything. Treasury te voyage on an enemy's submitted to the perpetration of that wrong, how- wave payable at the option of the person in payis less necessary, or in the South, and however important the persons been attempted to make them re obnoxious, for constitute aptured might have been. Happily all danger | con and receivable by force. But the bill goes

at considerable length may be averted by praceful negotiations conduct- gage all of you who owe debts to take this paper, ott and Vattel, and con- ed in the spirit which befits the organs of two and depresiate it as much as you can, to cheat

> THIRTY-SEVENTH CONGRESS. WARRINGTON, Feb. 12, 1862. SENATE.

Juri-King, of New York, presented a petition or the entire confiscation of the property of rebels If the master. The ene- and the emancipation of the slaves. t to exercise acts of hostil- Fortification bill Mr. Grimes sent to the Clerk to be read the desplaces where you have no patches from Com. Foote, and other despatches stility. It would be an relative to the expedition of the gunboat Con-

Also, the despatches of the success of the Burn-The right conclusion is, side Expedition. He said perhaps it might be or sent to a neutral power, is in- the Senator's argument in favor of the fortifica-The fortification bill was taken up, and the er dictum of Sir W. Scott, in the case | question being on Mr. Sherman's amendment as

abo, is even less pertinent to the pres- a substitute for the bill, it was disagreed to--year Mr. Hale, of New Hampshire, said be was opwas held by the court to have posed to the bill, which appropriates \$9,000,000 for something which has nothing to do with ose duties were intimately connected can beg or borrow—he had almost said steal, bu

The bill was passed—yeas 28; navs 11. Mr. Wilson, of Massachusetts, introduced a bill compel a man to take paper at half its value. It warden at the jail in the District of Columbia. days ago the Secretary of State addressd an order. He did not believe there was any necessity for this o that Government, and within its territory can- the object of which was to clear the jail of persons measure. in the sense in which these words were slaves. That order was received at that jail, of the amendment of the Committee, that the notes der the superintendence of a net to thief named payment of interest in coin was adopted. Wise. To evade this order of the Secretary, a Also, the amendment striking out the provisiou Seward's note, in which he person in jail, owned by a man named Chapman, that the notes may be excludinged for the bonds "Have une, in the present case, what, of Charles county, Maryland, who is a secession- hearing 74 per cent.

vale reasons to suppose this confidence in the Greek British authorities, is true maritime law, that mally committed. This terson was not in the inflator of the bill. He contended that we must Appereelf as true maritime law, that mally committed. This person was put in the jail in favor of the bill. He contended that we must good faith of the neutral State has a doubtful the cumstant that the Trent was proceeding by this Wise, who visits the regiments and other have money to carry on the Government, and Gentral pure to another neutral port does places to steal all the negroes that he can. A could not raise a sufficient amount by taxation in f the belligerent capture." week ago he stole a negro from the Rhode Island time to effect our objects. Consequently the Govate and ostensible voyage regiment who he got away. But this person be- ernment must issue something that will for the lieved that he was to be sent back to his master, time take the place of coin currency. The Govation to some port of the so he cut up his blanket and let himself down ernment owes a large amount and must pay it in from the jail, nearly fifty feet, but fell, and was some way—either by coin or something eise. It to be of an innocedt nature, and in the mainte- been better able to understand the reference to taken by the guard. A loaded revolver was would be better to pay it in paper than not at all. nance of a pacific connection." And he contin- British authorities contained in this passage. It placed at his breast, and he told them to shoot, He denied that any other Government had yet ness shortly afterwards: "It is to be considered, is undoubtedly the law, as laid down by British that he had rather die than go back to his master. Tried such an experiment as this. also, with regard to this question, what may be authorities, that, if the real destination of the He was put in a dungeon, there his hands were lue to the convenience of the neutral State; for vessel be bostile, (that is, to the enemy or the tied over a barrel, to be hogged, as they call it, of currency, and its burrency needs inflation, and

where it belonged. The Senate, by a unanimous an ambassador from the enemy shall not reside in English, nor indeed, as her Majesty's Government vote, had passed a resolution, stating that Marshal the neutral State, if he is declared to be debarred believe, any American authority can be found Lamon had committed a contempt of the Senate, The bill was referred. was then taken up. to the speech of Mr. nghamalso wasted time. Ways and Means had done as well, if not better, I

> The Secretary of the Treasury had pr ittention of the other House, and he thou lime well spent. The measure of forcing country millions of irredeemable paper was so thing never done before, and it required my attention. It was admitted by all that it was with great reluctance that such a measure was adopted le explained the features of the House bill, and the amendments of the Finance Committee.

Committee had deemed it necessary that the Gov-

ernment should pay the interest in coin, as calcu-

lated to sustain the credit of the Government, and to give confidence to creditors. The Committee thought that if the legal tender clause was to be tion of the independence of the de focto Gov- Dover, might be captured and carried to New adopted, the country should know that such was not to be a permanent policy. Such a policy would be ruinous, and nobody is this: that for the purpose of avoiding the diffi- might cause the capture of a neutral packet plying claimed that it would be anything else. It was culties which might arise from a formal and posi- between Malta and Marseilles, or between Malta only defended as a measure of necessity at the pretive solution of these questions, diplomatic agents and Gibraltar, and condemnation of the ship at sent time. The Committee also provided for a Self-acting and without springs, screws or ma- the Southern States to the Courts of St. James' the minister sent to the Tower of London. So condition of the country before the war as one of , it; therefore,

> similar to those of the Trent, and that the fact of tory to himself, vet he thought we had done as the intelligence from Roanoke Island. crease the public confidence in the integrity and was an attempt to applaud.

has been avoid- still further, and proposes to make them legal It is the earnest hope of He Majesty's Gov- poyment for all private debts, with which Con-

our creditors with. This temporizing policy would destroy all credit, public and private. He eferred to and read from Story on the Coastitution, in regard to paper money, and from the ac-

Disguise this measure as you will, it is simply a plan to enable a man who ownes debts to pay . them at par with depreciated paper. This was really impairing the odligation of all contracts. Such paper, put out and made payable by coercion, depreciates. It always has in every country where it has been tried. He referred to the proplace it out of the power of the State to issue any such paper, and especially to make it a legal ten-And they would certainly not give the power to Congress to debauch the credit of the Gov-

ernment and infringe the rights of citizens in the He contended that Congress had no power unso honorable as a forced loan. In making forced tors, sometimes, if he is able. But in this case we is like a young lawyer's definition of a prima . Also, a bill for the appointment of a facie case—a case which is good in front but bad in the rear. It is a practical deception of the

Mr. Sherman, of Ohio, offered an amendmen to

He declared that the country was dying for want for a long time on per cile ency. He urged the Mr. Hale said that he wanted the blame to reet necessity of this mrement secause the country needs it, and because it is nic. Mr. Fessenden in me amendment in regard to the withdrawal of de-

the notes, and their hought it would be advantage, and moved to one per cent. Re-The amendment providing for the payment of his important bill until it had hive per ont, on the deposits, was rejected. The amendment setting apart the proceeds of the

es on imported goods, as a special fund for nont of the interest on the bonds and notes. sed States, and for a sinking fund, was cerbal amendments of the Com-

red to amend the first seebonds for which the notes emable at pleasure in five ty, and payable in twenty used the amendment, as tendto appropriate the character of the bonds.

Mr. Fessenden said the amendment was to prevent the paying of too high an interest for a long Mr. Chandler, of Michigan, said there had been no time since the first of November, that the war could not be closed in sixty days. There was only one obstacle that had stood in the way for four months, which Congress could remove tomorrow. He believed the order "Forward" would then be given and the war be closed by the

1st of May. Adjourned. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. are frequently substituted, who are clothed with Trieste, and the confinement of the minister or place of deposit in case of the notes accumulating. Mr. Hickman, of Pennsylvania, from the Comthe powers and enjoy the immunities of ministers, agent in an Austrian prison. So in the late war in any person's hands. But, after all, the great mittee on the Judiciary, offered a preamble, setthough they are not invested with the representa- between Great Britain and France on the one question of the legal tender question was-is this ting forth that Henry Wikoff, having transmitted tive character, nor entitled to diplomatic honors. hand, and Russia on the other, a Russian Ministan absolute necessity? He contended that the a portion of the President's last annual message Upon this footing Messrs. Mason and Slidell, who ter going from Hamburgh to Washington in an public credit was founded on the confidence of the for publication in the New York Herall Lefore it THE PATENT AUTONOMIC AND BAROME- are expressly stated by Mr. Seward to have been American ship might have been brought to Ports- people in the ability and integrity of the Govern- was laid before Congress, and having refused to sent as pretended Minusters. Plenipotentiary from mouth, the ship might have been condemned, and ment and its power to pay. He referred to the state before the Committee from whom he received

> The resolution was adopted. Mr. Sedgwick, of New York, obtained the United States. Nor, indeed, is it clear that these Seward, and the consequences they involve, Her gentlemen would have been clothed with any Majesty's Government think it necessary to decrease good and unimpaired everywhere, patch from Lieutenant Commanding Phillips to those accorded to diplomitic agents not officially of any British merchant ship in circumstances the war. It was certainly not altogether satisfactively successful expedition to Florence, &c.; also, It appears to her Majesty's Government to be a its being brought before a prize court, though it well and better than any other country could have. This is exactly the same news as was telegraph-

[Conclusion on 4th page.]