THE EXAMINER.

A Weekly Journal of Politics, Literature, and News.

"This is true Liberty, when Freeborn Men, having to advise the Public, may speak free."—Euripides.

Vol. XI. Charlottetown, Prince Edward Island, Monday, December 23, 1861. New Series.—No. 50.

PERRY DAVIS' VEGETABLE *Pain Killer*

An unrivalled and invaluable Family Medicine, which should be kept always near at hand, in case of accident or sudden attack of Pain. In these days of railroad and steamboat accidents, no traveller is safe without it.

We ask the attention of the public to this long tested and unrivalled Family Medicine.

It has been favorably known for more than twenty years, during which time we have received thousands of testimonials, showing this Medicine to be an almost never-failing remedy for diseases caused by or attendant upon—Sudden Colds, Coughs, Fever and Ague, Headache, Bilious Fever, Pains in the Side, Back, and Loins, as well as in the Joints and Limbs; Neuralgic and Rheumatic Pains in any part of the system, Toothache and Pains in the Head and Face.

As a Blood Purifier and Tonic for the Stomach, it seldom fails to cure Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Liver Complaint, Acid Stomach, Heartburn, Kidney Complaints, Sick Headache, Piles, Asthma or Phthisic, Ringworms, Boils, Felons, Whit-lows, Old Sores, Swelled Joints, and General Debility of the System.

It is also a prompt and sure Remedy for Cramp and Pain in the Stomach, Painters' Colic, Diarrhea, Dysentery, Summer Complaint, Cholera Morbus, Cholera Infantum, Scalds, Burns, Sprains, Bruises, Frost Bites, Chilblains, as well as the Stings of Insects, Scorpions, Centipedes, and the Bites of Poisonous Insects and Venomous Reptiles.

See Directions accompanying each bottle.

It has been tested in every variety of climate, and by almost every nation known to Americans. It is the almost constant companion and inestimable friend of the missionary and the traveller,—on sea and land,—and no one should travel on our lakes or rivers without it.

The only Genuine Pain Killer, all others are Counterfeits, Imitations, or Frauds, and as such generally worthless, not dangerous, and never to be trusted. Beware of them.

Prices, 12½ cts., 25 cts., 50 cts., and $1.00 per Bottle.

PERRY DAVIS & SON, MANUFACTURERS AND PROPRIETORS, PROVIDENCE, R. I.

Sold by dealers every where.

AGENT, T. DESBRISAY, Apothecaries' Hall, Charlottetown, P. E. I.

January 28, 1861. 12m

GLASGOW HOUSE!

ESTABLISHED 1838.

WE respectfully solicit the attention of customers and the public generally to an EXTENSIVE STOCK OF NEW

Fall and Winter Goods!

complete in every department, received per ships "Isabel," "Gazelle," and "Prince Alfred," from the best Manufacturing Districts in Great Britain.

FANCY DRESS GOODS,

in Evelinas, Reps, Silk Warps, Tweeds, Winceys and Plaids. Three hundred and fifty Pieces Colored and Black Coburgs and Lamas, in every shade and price. A splendid assortment of CLOAKINGS, in Sealskins Velvet Piles, and Brown, Black and Fancy mixtures; Plain Habit Cloths; Brown, Black and Mauve Cloth, and Rich Paisley SHAWLS. A choice assortment of very cheap MANTLES. Ladies' Fancy Rep and Balmoral Skirts, (some splendid Goods can be shown in this department); Silks, Faced Bonnet Velvets! a large Stock of Ladies' FURS, good value; Hosiery and Gloves of every description; a beautiful assortment of Misses and Ladies' Felt Hats, Plumes and Flowers, Chenille, Silk and Braided Hair Netts, Head Dresses, Ribbons, &c.

MILLINERY,

Ladies' White, Fancy and Mourning Caps; a large variety in Small Wares and Haberdashery! Gents' Furnishing Goods of every new style, London Rifle Caps and Deer Stalkers' Shirt Collars, Iris Scarfs, Mufflers, Fancy Flannel, Regatta and Waist Shirts, Shetland and Lamb's Wool Under Garments, Fur Caps and Stormers in variety.

Boots and Shoes,

Ladies', Misses' and Gents' Rubbers, and Ladies' long Rubber Boots, very cheap.

2500 sets Skirt Canes. 40 dozen Steel Extension Skirts.

STAPLE GOODS in white, grey, striped and other Cotton Fabrics—good value can be had from the fact of our having purchased previous to the rise in the raw material. COTTON WARPS, a choice lot of Prints, Cloths, Tweeds, Coatings and Doeskins. Heavy Woollen Goods, Flannels and Blankets Ready-made Clothing. Shelf HARDWARE and CUTLERY, together with a variety of Goods impossible to enumerate.

Groceries

of all kinds—choice Teas, Sugar, Rice, Starch, Tobacco, Pepper, Mustard, Pickles, Dye Stuffs, Indigo, Soda, Spices, Candles, Sole Leather, Currants, Raisins, Buckets, Brooms, Coffee, &c. &c.

Crates Earthen and Crockeryware; 20 Puncheons choice Retailing MOLASSES.

☞ This Stock, which, for extent, variety and moderation in price, together with recent improvement in our business premises, enables us to offer Retail and Wholesale Buyers good value for ready money. C. C. VAUX.

Queen-street, Nov. 18, 1861. 5w

New Goods, New Goods!

The Subscriber has just received his

FALL & WINTER SUPPLY OF DRY GOODS,

PER Ship *Isabel* and Barque *Gazelle* from Liverpool, consisting of

Black Cloths	Black Doeskins
Fancy Doeskins	Union Cloths, fine wool
Black Sealskin	Brown Sealskins
Saber do.	Drab do.

Woollen Black Cloth, do. Doeskin, Medium Blankets, Mackinaws do., Indian do., assorted Horse Rugs, Coat Trimmings of all descriptions.

IN DRESS STUFFS.

Fancy Coburgs, Alpacas, Repps, French Merinos, Mixed Alpacas, Tartan Plaids, Union Damasks, Fancy Repps, Winceys, Scarlet Flannels, White do., Blue do., Saxony do., Carpets, Reversible Caps, Canadian do., Sealskin do., Musquash Hats, Shawls, Mufflers, Cravats, Woollen Shirts, Faced do., White do., Regatta do., Chintz Braces, Woollen do., Black Cloth Mantles, Brown do., Grey do., Zouave Shawls, Plain Black Shawls, Fancy do., Paisley do., Diaper Linen, Drill, Fine Towelling, Darlington Towels, Bed Tick and Bedding, Three and Four Bushel Sacks.

Ladies' Indian Rubber Boots and Shoes, Gentlemen's Indian Rubber Boots and Shoes, Gentleman's Napoleon Rubber Boots, Gentlemen's Wellington do.

Together with a large assortment of small articles, too numerous to mention, will be sold low for cash.

JAMES PURDIE.

Charlottetown, December 9, 1861.

PIANO FOR SALE.

ONE very handsome Rosewood COTTAGE PIANO (new), 7 octave, will be sold very cheap, at the Furniture Warehouse. GEORGE DOUGLAS.

Dec. 16, 1861. Isl Pro Mon 6i

FRESH FRUIT.

JUST received per Schooner *Ariel*,

50 BOXES RAISINS, FRESH.

In Whole, Halves and Quarters. N. RANKIN.

Queen Street, Dec. 16, 1861. 3i

FURNITURE! FURNITURE!

GEORGE DOUGLAS

WOULD call the particular attention of his numerous friends and patrons to his large and varied Stock of

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,

having now in store the largest and best selected stock of rich modern and low priced Furniture that has ever been presented to the people of this Island, consisting in part of French Tete-a-Tetes, Easy and Sewing Chairs, Sofas and Lounges, Marble top Centre and Side Tables, extension leaf Toilet Teapoy and Dressing Tables, Marble top Bureaus and Sideboards, Wardrobes, Sectraries, Book shelves, Whatnots, Hatstands, Umbrellastands, in iron and wood; Bedsteads, iron and wood, large variety; Mattrasses, hair and excelsior; Chamber sets, handsomely painted; Chairs, cane and wood seated, of every description; Office Chairs and Cushions, Desk Stools, Cribs, Cots and Cradles; Looking Glasses and Plates, gilt mouldings, Oval Picture Frames; Frames for the Prince of Wales' Picture; Window Cornices, Bands, Rings and Hooks; Window Rollers, Tassels and Cord; Venetian, Reed and Paper Blinds. Particular attention paid to fitting up Windows in the latest styles, and making Picture Frames at short notice.

G. D. returns his sincere thanks for the very liberal patronage bestowed upon him, and wishes a continuance of the same.

GEORGE DOUGLAS. Next door to Hon. Geo. Coles'.

Furniture Warehouse, Kent-street, December 9, 1861. I P M R W 4i

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LATEST ARRIVAL OF NEW GOODS.

THE subscriber begs leave to inform his friends and the public, that by recent arrivals from ENGLAND and the UNITED STATES, he has completed an extensive assortment of

MERCHANDIZE,

of the best description, which he offers for sale at the lowest market rate for CASH, payable on delivery.

He deals in LADIES' and GENTS' CLOTHS of various kinds. Has a splendid lot of LADIES' WINTER MANTLES. MEN'S COATS and OVER COATS, not to be excelled in the City.

A few Ladies' ample INDIA RUBBER MANTLES, and Gent's ditto in Coats and Leggings.

Children's RUBBER CAPES, Ladies' and Gents' RUBBER BOOTS and SHOES.

He has all kinds of Ladies' FANCY GOODS in the latest style, with DRESS MATERIALS in variety; and staple lot of

GLASGOW GOODS,

in Carpets and Oil Cloths, Plaids, Merinos, French do., Reps, Winceys, Coburgs, Shawls, and Blankets; FLANNELS, in Plain and Fancy, at a very small advance over cost and charges.

Has an entire NEW STOCK of WINTER RIBBONS, Velvets, Flowers, Plumes, &c. &c., at nominal prices.

In HATS he defies competition, whether in Gents' or Ladies', as well as in Brown, White and Printed COTTON, and COTTON WARP.

He deals in FURS of various kinds, in Boas, Muffs, Cuffs, Trimming, with a variety of FUR and CLOTH CAPS, and Ladies' and Gents' Fur Mits and Gloves, Gauntlets and Seal Skin Coats.

BOOTS and SHOES of every description.

He sells CROCKERYWARE and IRONMONGERY; in the latter line with many other articles he enumerates the following, viz: Wrought and Cut NAILS, Knives and Forks, Gents' Fancy Knives, Spoons, Tea Tray, Shovels, Spades, Chizels, Hames, Traces, &c. &c. LOOKING GLASSES, JEWELLERY, GLASS, &c.

IN GROCERIES,

TEA that may be relied on, Brown and White Coffee and Crushed Sugars, Molasses, Sultana Raisins, Currants, Salt, Paraphine Oil, Fluid, Linseed Oil, Whiting, together with an innumerable lot of articles of daily consumption of the same kind in the AMERICAN line.

He has on hand 4,000 pieces of ROOM PAPER *all English*, 12 yards each, on sale at a little above cost and charges.

BENJAMIN DAVIES, Firm of the late Charles McNutt, adjoining Messrs. Bell's Establishment, Cheapside, Queen Square.

Charlottetown, November 25, 1861. 7i

For Sale at the

CITY GROCERY STORE,

SMARDON'S BUILDINGS, North Side Queen's Square.

Tea	Coffee	Sugar
Molasses	Soap	Candles
Tobacco	Cigars	Tobacco Pipes
Confectionary	Crackers	Cheese
Ale & Porter	Pickles	Sauces
Raisins	Rice	Digby Herring

Onions, &c., and a general stock of Provisions, Liquors, &c., at very low prices. WILLIAM KOUGHAN.

Charlottetown, Dec. 9, 1861.

Removal!

THE subscriber wishes to inform his friends and the public generally, that he has removed to MR EDWARD LOVE'S CORNER, where he is prepared to execute all orders in the BOOT and SHOE LINE. Gaiter and Stub-toed Boots made of the latest and most improved style, Belmont Tops Patent in Calf.

P. S. Ladies' Satin Slippers made to order. W. DOUGAN.

Charlottetown, 18th November, 1861. 4w

GEORGETOWN.

Extensive Importations and Consignment of British & Foreign

MERCHANDIZE.

THE Subscriber begs leave to inform his old friends, acquaintances, and the public in general, that his present Importations and Consignments embrace almost every article in a general line of business, and are all of first rate quality, suitable for the season, and will be sold at the lowest prices for CASH, Oats in exchange, or approved credit at 3 months Call, Friends, Call at the Warehouse opposite Trinity Church, and judge and buy for yourselves.

The periodical sale by AUCTION, of CONSIGNMENTS, will take place on the 12th DECEMBER next, at his Auction Room in the Warehouse.

ON COMMISSION, AND FOR SALE—

A Splendid PIANO,

"Mason's First Class Horizontal," cost £120, will be sold cheap and terms granted.

N. B. Those parties who granted their Notes of Hand and Bonds to the subscriber during the past Summer, for flour, &c., are requested to make immediate payment, as further delay will cause trouble and expense, which should by all means be avoided.

W. SANDERSON, General Agent.

Georgetown Nov. 11, 1861. [Nov. 18

FOR CHRISTMAS.

BOXES, Halves, and Quarters Bunch Muscatel Raisins, a few half Boxes Superior Layer do., Valencia do., Currants, Apples, Onions, Cheese, Candied Peel Spices, &c. &c.

Dec. 16, 1861. 1m BEER & SON.

BUFFALO ROBES,

AT KING SQUARE HOUSE.

Dec. 16. 1m BEER & SON.

Superior Axes.

100 Superior, Warranted Axes.

Dec. 16. 1m BEER & SON.

MR. W. A. JOHNSTON,

OF HALIFAX, N. S.

ATTORNEY AND BARRISTER AT LAW, NOTARY PUBLIC, &c. &c.

☞ For the present enquire at the "PAVILION HOTEL."

Charlottetown, October 21, 1861.

CARD.

Removal.

THE Subscriber begs to RETURN HIS SINCECE thanks to his Friends (both at home and abroad) for the very liberal patronage received since his commencement in Business, and now begs to inform them of his REMOVAL to the NEW BRICK BUILDING in QUEEN STREET, having a spacious SALE ROOM, and good Storage and Cellerage,) he hopes by continued attention, still to merit a continuance of their favours.

WILLIAM DODD, Auctioneer and General Commission Agent.

Charlottetown, Dec. 16, 1861. 4w

GEORGETOWN.

WILLIAM SANDERSON,

Commission Merchant, Wholesale & Retail General Agent, Auctioneer & Broker.

Agent for Col. Life Assurance Company in King's County. NOTARY PUBLIC. Agent for Pictou Iron Foundry.

Town Lots, Pasture Lots, and Farms for Sale in King's County.

Nov, 18.

ALFRED PURCHASE,

Watch and Clock-maker, Smardon's Corner.

Horizontal Watches in Silver cases	£4 0 0
Hunting ... do ... do	4 10 0
Lever Escapement	5 10 0
Hunting .. do.	6 0 0

Charlottetown, Sept. 23, 1861. 1y

ALEXANDER McKINNON,

AUCTIONEER AND GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANT, QUEEN STREET, CHARLOTTETOWN, P. E. ISLAND.

OFFICE in the same Building as A. H. Yates, Esq.

JAMES McCOMB,

IMPORTER OF CLOCKS, WATCHES, JEWELLERY, FANCY GOODS of all kinds, Ambrotype and Photographic Goods, Chemicals &c. Wholesale and Retail.

BAZAAR, Great George Street.

No. 4, 1861

WM. KOUGHAN,

General Commission Merchant, AND DEALER IN Groceries, Provisions, Liquors, &c. &c. &c.

SMARDON'S BUILDINGS, North side Queen Square. (formerly occupied by H Fraser, Esq.)

Charlottetown, P. E. Island.

December 16, 1861. 1y

R. R. MACLELLAN,

Artist.

GREAT GEORGE STREET, Charlottetown, - - - - P. E. Island.

REMOVAL.

DR. GAUVREAU has removed to the corner of POWNAL and SYDNEY STREETS, where he may be consulted at all hours. Entrance on Sydney Street.

Charlottetown July 1, 1861.

PISCATAQUA

Fire & Marine Insurance Co. of Maine.

STOCK DEPARTMENT:

Authorized Capital, $500,000 Capital Subscribed and Secured, $253,445.76.

HON JOHN N GOODWIN, Prest. OBED P MILLER, Vice Prest. SHIPLEY W RICKER, Secretary.

DIRECTORS.

HON JOHN N GOODWIN, OBED P MILLER, SHIPLEY W RICKER, DAVID FAIRBANKS, ABNER OAKES, JOHN A PAINE, F W DE ROCHEMONT.

Fire Insurance on Dwellings, Furniture, Warehouses, Public Buildings, Mills, Manufactories, Stores, Merchandize, Ships in Port, or while building, and other property. Inland Insurance on Goods to all parts of the country. Marine Insurance on Vessels, Cargo and Freight to all parts of the World.

POLICIES ISSUED AND FURTHER INFORMATION OBTAINED OF J. S. CARVELL, Agent.

Charlottetown, September 23, 1861.

A CARD.

NEIL RANKIN begs leave to inform the MERCANTILE and TRADING COMMUNITY of Prince Edward Island, and the Neighbouring Provinces, that he has made arrangements for the immediate prosecution of business as an

Auctioneer, Commission Merchant & General Agent,

in each of which lines all Commissions with which he may be favoured (at home or from abroad) shall receive his prompt and best attention.

Charlottetown, July 8, 1861.

Grand River Wharf, Lot 56.

RONALD WALKER

RESPECTFULLY intimates to his Friends and the Public that he has commenced Business in the Store lately occupied by Messrs McAulay & Johnston, where he has received a LARGE ASSORTMENT of

NEW GOODS,

suitable for the present and approaching seasons, which will be sold cheap for cash.

R. W. assures his Friends and the Public that nothing shall be wanting on his part to render his Establishment worthy of their patronage.

October 14, 1861. Ex. only, 6m

Notice.

WHEREAS, by Order, dated the 10th of August last, made by His Honor the Master of the Rolls, I have been appointed Committee of the Estate of PAUL MABEY, Esquire, who has been adjudged to be of unsound mind, I therefore require all Persons indebted to the said Paul Mabey, for RENT, or otherwise, to make immediate payment to me of the amounts due from them respectively.

And Whereas it appears that the said Paul Mabey, while in such unsound state of mind, executed Conveyances of portions of the Land and Real Estate belonging to him in Charlottetown, Charlottetown Royalty, and elsewhere, I do hereby CAUTION all Persons against dealing in, or conveying any such Lands, or accepting any Conveyances thereof, until the question of the validity, or invalidity, of such Conveyances, from the said Paul Mabey, shall have been decided by the Court of Chancery.

JOSEPH HENSLEY, Committee of Estate.

Office, Lower Great George Street, Charlottetown, 16th December, 1861.

ESTATE of Messrs. J. W. BRADLEY & Co.

NOTICE is hereby given that a Balance Sheet of this Estate, with a full statement of Assets and Liabilities, up to the time of the departure of Mr. J. W. BRADLEY from this Island in July last, lies at the Office of Messrs HAVILAND & BRECKEN, Solicitors, Charlottetown, P. E. Island, for the inspection of Creditors and other parties interested in the said Estate.

ALFRED PHILLIPS, Assignee of said Estate.

Ch. Town, Dec 16, 1861. 2i

Poetry.

THE BREEZE IN THE CHURCH.

'Twas a sunny day, and the morning psalm
We sang in the church together;
We felt in our hearts the joy and calm
Of the calm and joyous weather.

The slow, and sweet, and sacred strain,
Through every bosom stealing,
Checked every thought that was light and vain,
And waked each holy feeling.

We knew by its sunny gleam how clear
Was the blue sky smiling o'er us
And in every pause of the hymn, could hear
The wild bird's happy chorus.

And lo! from the haunts by cave or rill,
With a sudden start awaking,
A breeze came fluttering down the hill,
Its fragrant pinions shaking.

Through the open windows it bent its way,
And down the chancel's centre,
Like a privileged thing that at will might stray,
And in holy places enter.

From niche to niche, from nook to nook,
With a lightsome rustle flying,
It lifted the leaves of the Holy Book
On the altar-cushion lying.

It fanned the old clerk's hoary hair,
And the children's bright, young faces;
Then vanished, none knew how or where,
Leaving its pleasant traces.

It left sweet thoughts of summer hours
Spent on the quiet mountains;
And the church seemed full of the scent of flowers,
And the trickling fall of fountains.

The image of scenes so still and fair,
With our music sweetly blended,
While it seemed their whispered hymn took share
In the praise that to heaven ascended.

We thought of Him who had poured the rills,
And through the green mountains led them,
Whose hand, when He piled the enduring hills,
With a mantle of beauty spread them.

And a purer passion was borne above,
In a louder anthem swelling,
As we bowed to the visible spirit of love
On those calm summits dwelling.

NEWS BY THE LAST ENGLISH MAIL.

AMERICAN OUTRAGE ON THE BRITISH FLAG.

SEIZURE OF THE WEST INDIA MAIL BY AN AMERICAN WAR FRIGATE, AND CAPTURE OF THE CONFEDERATE COMMISSIONERS.

Most important intelligence has been received, involving questions affecting the relations existing between this country and the Federal Government of America. The mail steamer Trent, Capt. Moir, was intercepted by the American steamer San Jacinto, commanded by Captain Wilkes, while on her passage from Savannah to St. Thomas, and under force of arms the accredited Commissioners to Europe from the Southern Confederacy, Messrs. Mason and Slidell, were taken prisoners, and forcibly removed from the Trent to the San Jacinto. This act was committed in defiance of the joint remonstrances of the Commissioners, Capt. Moir, and Commander Williams, the naval officer in charge of the mails on board the Trent. The San Jacinto, a first-class steam sloop of war, of 1146 tons, and carrying 13 guns, arrived at Havannah on or about the 2d of November, from the coast of Africa, bound to New York. She coaled and sailed again on the 4th inst. At this time it was well known at Havannah that Messrs. Mason and Slidell, with their suites, were at that place, having arrived there in the steamer Theodora, which vessel ran the blockade at Charleston. These gentlemen had not kept their presence a secret, as from the moment of their landing at Havannah they were unquestionably under the protection of the Spanish flag. Passages to Southampton were booked for them by the British Royal Mail steamer which was to sail from Havannah for St. Thomas on the 7th inst., on which day they duly embarked on board the Trent as follows:—Mr. Slidell, accredited Commissioner from the Confederate States to France, accompanied by his wife, son, and three daughters. Mr. Mason, accredited Commissioner from the Confederate States to England. Mr. Eustis, Secretary to Mr. Slidell, accompanied by his wife. Mr. McFarland, Secretary to Mr. Mason. The Trent sailed from Havannah at 8 o'clock on the morning of the 7th, and about noon on the 8th, when, in the narrow passage of the old Bahamas Channel, opposite the Paradon Grande lighthouse, a steamer was observed ahead, apparently waiting, but showing no colours. On approaching her, Capt. Moir, of the Trent, hoisted the British ensign, which met with no response until the two vessels were within about a furlong of each other, when the stranger fired a shot across the Trent's bow, and hoisted the American flag. This proceeding was contrary to all acknowledged law, as when a vessel of war wishes another vessel to stop it is customary to fire first a blank cartridge. The Trent was still holding on her way, when a shell was fired from a long pivot gun on the American's deck forward, which burst about 100 yards from the Trent's bow. Captain Moir immediately stopped the Trent, as the American had her broadside of guns run out, and men at quarters ready to fire. Captain Moir then hailed her, and the American captain replied that he wished to send a boat on board. A boat, containing 2 officers and 20 men, armed with muskets, pistols, and cutlasses, then shoved off and boarded the Trent, and demanded a list of the passengers, which the captain refused to give. The officer commanding the boat stated that the name of the frigate was the "San Jacinto," of which he was the first lieutenant, and further that they had received most positive information that certain passengers were on board, whom he would take out. This was also refused. Commander Williams, R. N., the naval agent in charge of Her Majesty's mails with Captain Moir, positively objected to their being taken, denying their right to take any person whatever from under the English flag. The lieutenant then called out the names of the before-mentioned Commissioners and secretaries, and said that those were the persons he sought, and that he would take them at all hazards. The four gentlemen, who were standing near, answered to their names, and requested to know what was wanted of them. The lieutenant stated that he wished to take them on board the man-of-war, to which they replied that they would not go until they were taken by force, and, turning to Capt. Moir, Mr. Slidell said, "We claim the protection of the British flag." On the captain's again refusing to give up the passengers, the lieutenant said he should take charge of the ship. Commander Williams, R. N., then spoke as follows, viz: "*In this ship I am the representative of Her Majesty's Government and I call upon the officers of the ship and the passengers generally to mark my words when, in the name of that Government, and in distinct language, I denounce this as an illegal act—an act in violation of international law—an act, indeed, of wanton piracy which had we the means of defence, you would not dare to attempt.*" The lieutenant then beckoned to the frigate, and three boats, containing 30 marines and about 60 sailors, officered and heavily armed, came alongside. The men at once leaped on deck, sword in hand. After some more parleying, Messrs. Slidell, Mason, Eustis and McFarland were taken and forced into the boat. The Americans went back to the cabin and took possession of the baggage, and sent it with their prisoners on board the San Jacinto. Mr. Slidell said, as the boat shoved off, that he expected redress from the British Government for this outrage while under the protection of its flag, and called upon the English captain to represent the case properly. The lieutenant stopped on board, having ordered the boat to return. He then stated that he had orders to take Captain Moir and his papers on board the San Jacinto, and that the Trent was to be moved nearer. Captain Moir replied, "*You will find me on my quarter deck; if you want me, you will have to come there for me,*" and he immediately walked on deck. The lieutenant, however, went into one of the boats, and told Captain Moir that he could proceed. The boat pulled for the San Jacinto, and the Trent steamed ahead for St. Thomas. The indignation felt on board the Trent by every person, of whatever nation, can better be imagined than described. A considerable number of foreigners of different nations were among the passengers, and it is affirmed that every man would have fought if called upon to do so; but, with such an opposing force, and the unarmed condition of the Trent, it was deemed impossible to make any defence. The officers of the San Jacinto asked for provisions to maintain the prisoners, as they stated that they were short of stores. Captain Moir told the four gentlemen that at their request he would supply what was needed, and they having expressed a wish that he should do so, all the necessaries were supplied. The despatches of the Confederate Emissaries escaped the vigilance of the boarding officers, and they have all arrived safely here per La Plata. The families of Mr. Slidell and of Mr. Eustis were urged by the first lieutenant of the San Jacinto to accompany them, but, being informed on inquiry that it was probable they would be separated from them on their arrival at New York, they declined the offer, and have arrived in the Plata. On the arrival of the steamer in the dock at Southampton the whole of the party went on board the Nashville, which is now lying near the entrance of the graving dock, where they were received with every attention and kindness and left for London by the three o'clock train. One of the gentlemen of the party has the despatches in his possession, which he, of course, keeps in close custody. Besides the mails and a large quantity of passengers, the Trent had a large amount of specie on board from Mexico for England, as well as a very valuable cargo of general merchandise. It is stated by the friends of Messrs. Slidell and Mason, who have come home, that the lieutenant of the San Jacinto said this was the most painful act he had ever been called upon to perform, but he was compelled to do it, acting under orders.

THE AMERICAN LIEUTENANT'S FACE SLAPPED BY MISS SLIDELL—THE YOUNG LADY CHARGED WITH FIXED BAYONETS.

It is stated that the Americans, while on board the mail steamer Trent, behaved in a very violent manner. No authentic information has, however, been received to confirm this statement, which more particularly mentions that while Mr. Slidell was in his cabin with Mrs. Slidell, arranging his private papers, &c., the first lieutenant of the San Jacinto endeavoured to force the cabin-door. Miss Slidell was at the cabin-door, protecting any intrusion upon her father, and Lieut. Fairfax then endeavoured to forcibly remove her, whereupon Miss Slidell slapped him in the face. Lieutenant Fairfax then ordered one of the marines to charge her with open bayonet, which command was immediately obeyed, and would have no doubt resulted seriously to Miss Slidell, had not Commander Williams struck the marine and his bayonet to the ground, and protected the young lady. The "Purser of the Trent," describing the conduct of Miss Slidell, says:—"A most heartrending scene took place between Mr Slidell, his eldest daughter, a noble girl devoted to her father, and the lieutenant. It would require a far more able pen than mine to describe how, with flashing eyes and quivering lips, she threw herself in the doorway of the cabin where her father was, resolved to defend him with her life, till, on the order being given to the marines to advance, which they did with bayonets pointed at this poor defenceless girl, her father ended the painful scene by escaping from the cabin by a window, when he was immediately seized by the marines and hurried into the boat." The Purser adds: "If further proof were required of the meanness and cowardly bullying in the line of conduct pursued by the captain of the San Jacinto, I may remark, first, that, on being asked if they would have committed this outrage if we had been a man-of-war, they replied, 'Certainly not,' and, secondly, that Captain Wilks sent an order for Captain Moir to go on board his ship, and a second for Captain Moir to move the Trent closer to the San Jacinto. Of course, not the slightest notice was taken of either order, nor did they attempt to enforce them."

INDIGNATION MEETING AT LIVERPOOL.

So soon as the arrest of the Confederate Commissioners on board the steamer Trent became known, an unusual degree of excitement was manifested, and a meeting was called in the cotton sales-room, to consider what steps should be taken with reference to this "gross insult to the British flag." The room was densely crowded, hundreds being unable to obtain admission. The Hon. Mr. Cunard was called upon to preside, but he declined, and so also did Mr. Torr. There were then loud calls for Mr. Spence, a Liverpool merchant.—Mr. Spence said he took the chair neither with reluctance or difficulty. He then read the following resolution, which in its original form was somewhat stronger, the last paragraph calling upon Government for prompt reparation:—"That this meeting have heard with indignation that an American Federal ship-of-war has forcibly taken from a British mail steamer certain passengers who were proceeding peaceably under the shelter of our flag from one neutral port to another, earnestly call upon the Government to assert the dignity of the British flag." (The resolution was received with tumultuous applause.) Mr. Spence argued that there was a great difference between the right of search after naval deserters and the arrest of peaceable persons on board a neutral vessel. The United States had directly encouraged the slave trade, by allowing slavers to shelter themselves under the dignity of the American flag. Surely the dignity of the British flag sheltering peaceable persons proceeding to a neutral country was as well worthy of defence and care as an American flag sheltering slavers. He considered that the arrest of Messrs. Slidell and Mason was an insult calling for prompt reparation (cheers).—Mr. Campbell said he disagreed with the resolution. He was prepared to uphold the dignity of the British flag, but he thought that Government and the law officers of the Crown were the proper persons to take cognisance of the matter.—Mr. Torr said that he did not take the chair as he could not concur with the views of those who had called the meeting. They ought to have confidence in their Queen and her Ministers, and not prejudice a question fraught with such momentous issues.—Ultimately the resolution was carried by a large majority.

GREAT EXCITEMENT ON THE LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE—SUDDEN FALL OF THE FUNDS.

The Stock Markets exhibited great excitement when the news transpired of the flagrant outrage committed upon the British flag. There was instantly a kind of panic in the Stock Exchange, where confusion prevailed for some time. Prices of most kinds of securities were thrown down heavily. Opinion differed in the widest possible degree as to the probable results of the affair, some persons regarding it as an absolute *casus belli*, and others as an unfortunate incident which will yet be amicably arranged. In quarters where the latter view was entertained, however, the gravity of the event was generally admitted.

THE INTERNATIONAL LAW OF "RIGHT OF SEARCH."

Lord Stowell, in giving judgment in the celebrated case of the "Indria," which is the storehouse of all the English law on this subject, says:—"Be the ships, the cargoes, and the destination what they may, the right of visit and search are the incontestable right of the cruisers of a belligerant nation. Till they are visited and searced it does not appear what the ships or the destination are; and it is for the purpose of ascertaining these points that the necessity of this right of visitation and search exists. This right is so clear in principle that no man can deny it who admits the right of mari-