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The Kent News.

PLUMMER & USILTON,..Editors.

Chestertown:

Saturday Morning, April 27, 1861.

THE COUNTRY.

In these times of unexampled trial, without precedent in experience to guide us or history to teach us the way of safety and escape, men entertain different opinions, and propose different plans to extricate us, as a nation and a State, from our political dilemma. As no one can claim exemption from error, or mistake, and cannot arrogate to himself any peculiar claim of excellence for his own opinions over those of others, we are taught thereby the charity, which endureth and hopeth all things.

We have thoughtfully considered the subject, matured it as we could in our understanding, and reviewed it again and again, and our deliberate conviction is, that SECESSION NOW WILL BE RUINOUS TO MARYLAND. Our geographical position would cause us to be the arena of strife and deadly conflict, between the legions of the North and the South, and as a small power between the immense ones, we would be crushed between the "upper and the nether mill stone." Our State is too small and powerless to arrest the gigantic forces now marshalling for the battle; neither our arms could arrest, nor our councils divert the blow about to be struck; only a higher power than earthly ones can effect that. Our true policy for the present is that of neutrality. If we enter the contest we cannot decide it, but cripple and destroy ourselves. The Border Slave States—North Carolina, Maryland, Kentucky, Tennessee and Missouri, by preserving a neutral position, can best exert their influence to bring about peace and harmony. Without mediation there can be no reconciliation between the sections. Men in conflict are not in a condition of mind to propose terms of adjustment—this must be done by a third power. The Border States, either as States or as a separate confederacy, if all effort of adjustment shall prove fruitless, and Disunion must come as a direful and fixed necessity, the Border Southern States can better mediate and reconcile the contending parties, if they are in a neutral state. Let us not hurry ourselves into the contest, but await and see the progress of events, and counsel forbearance and moderation.—"Words rightly spoken are like apples of gold in pictures of silver," and the timely counsels and admonitions of the Border States, might serve to bring about amity and reconstruction. The forces will be too numerous and the conflict too great to continue for a long period—breathing time and a period for reflection must come, and then reason and interest may take friendly counsel of brethren, and a truce, peace, and reconciliation be the happy result.

Let us not be hurried into secession!—That is no remedy, it cannot bring peace. Let us not jump from our present foothold hastily, lest we find ourselves in inextricable difficulty, pressed with calamities and ruin. War is the greatest curse that can befall a people. Let us act prudently—not differ among ourselves, not enter into angry controversies, which exasperate and do no good, but widen the breach and render us less efficient in our mission of mercy; but, while we prepare in arming and disciplining our forces, let us keep always extended to the sections the Olive Branch of peace, and endeavor to win back to the Union all contending parties, upon terms of secure and honorable compromise.

ELECTION IN BALTIMORE CITY.—The Legislature at its late session vacated the seats of the ten delegates from that city; one of the reasons was because they got too many votes. The law requires ten days' notice before a new election can be held, but they have recently held an election on three days' notice, and will no doubt determine it to be legal. Only about 9,200 votes were polled, there being but one ticket run. There are upwards of thirty thousand voters in that city, and the smallness of the vote polled would leave room to infer that the Union sentiment, opposed to immediate secession, was strong.

KENTUCKY.—The Kentucky State Union Committee have issued an address on the state of the country, advocating the ground that it is the duty of the State to maintain a neutrality, taking no part either with the Government or the Confederates.—Senator Crittenden, in his speech at Lexington a few days since, took the same ground. Vice President Breckinridge and ex-Secretary Guthrie have taken the same view, and recommended delegates to be appointed to a Border State Convention in May.

Union Meeting in Elkton, Md.

ELKTON, Md., April 23.—A large Union meeting was held here to-day, and attended by 300 delegates. Resolutions were passed declaring that let Maryland do what she will, Cecil county will not secede.

EXTRA SESSION OF THE LEGISLATURE.

Governor Hicks has issued his proclamation convening the Legislature of Maryland in extra session. The original intention was to hold the session at Annapolis, but in view of the landing of Federal troops at that place, the Governor by virtue of the discretion given him by the Constitution, directed the Legislature to assemble in Frederick on Friday, the 26th inst., instead of at the State Capital. Upon the deliberations and policy of this body will depend the question of war or peace, so far as Maryland is concerned. The circumstances surrounding us at this time are of the most momentous and fearful character. The attack upon Federal troops in their passage through the city of Baltimore, and the consequences resulting therefrom, have precipitated the State into a premature and unexpected excitement, which it will require the utmost wisdom and prudence of our legislators to allay. Great as are the dangers which the war threatens to the whole country, for us they are magnified a thousand times by our geographical position and interests. We already begin to realize its disastrous effects in the general prostration of business, the obstruction of commerce, and the curtailment of the comforts and enjoyment of families. We cannot yet abandon the hope that something will be done to avert the terrible civil war whose clouds now so darken our prospect. In all such efforts Maryland ought to be the first and most earnest, for if the war does come, it is obvious that her territory will be the battle-ground, and upon her citizens will fall the most calamitous of its consequences.

THE CONSERVATIVE VIEW.

JOHN BELL and a number of prominent gentlemen of Tennessee have published an address to the people of that State, giving their views as to the true policy of the State in the present crisis. If the letter had been addressed to the people of Maryland, the language could not have been more appropriate, or applicable to the present condition of our State. And if it is important that Tennessee, a State which has but little comparatively to suffer, should exert her influence to preserve the peace of the country, and maintain a neutral position in this contest, it is vastly more essential to the interests of Maryland that she should pursue a similar course. We commend to the careful consideration of our readers the following extract from that address:

"Tennessee is called upon by the President to furnish two regiments, and the State has, through her Executive, refused to comply with the call. This refusal of our State we fully approve. We commend the wisdom, the justice and the humanity of the refusal. We unqualifiedly disapprove of secession both as a constitutional right, and as a remedy for existing evils; we equally condemn the policy of the Administration in reference to the seceded States. But while we, without qualification, condemn the policy of coercion as calculated to dissolve the Union forever and to dissolve it in the blood of our fellow-citizens, and regard it as sufficient to justify the State in refusing her aid to the Government in its attempt to suppress the Revolution in the seceded States, we do not think it her duty, considing her position in the Union, and in view of the great question of the peace of our distracted country, to take sides against the government. Tennessee has wronged no State or citizen of this Union. She has violated the rights of no State, North or South. She has been loyal to all where loyalty was due. She has not brought on this war by any act of hers. She has tried every means in her power to prevent it. She now stands ready to do anything within her reach to stop it. And she ought, as we think, to decline joining either party. For in so doing she would at once terminate her grand mission of peace maker, between the States of the South and the General Government. Nay, more; the almost inevitable result would be the transfer of the war within her own borders—the defeat of all hopes of reconciliation and the deluging the State with the blood of her own people."

VIRGINIA.

Union Feeling at Wheeling—The Custom House Protected by Citizens.

WHEELING, April 20.—Orders have been received from Governor Letcher to seize the Custom House, but the people of this city are strong for the Union, and the building was last night guarded by the Mayor for the United States.

The people are greatly excited by the news, and declare that they will stand by by the Stars and Stripes.

UNION MEETING AT LOUISVILLE KY.—LOUISVILLE, April 19.—There was a Union meeting here last night, at which Mr. Guthrie and other prominent men spoke. Resolutions were adopted declaring that the Confederate States had commenced the war and that Kentucky had a right to choose her position, and acknowledge her loyalty till the government becomes the aggressor—opposing the call for volunteers for coercion, or for raising troops for the Southern Confederacy, that secession is a remedy for no evils; that Kentucky will not take part with either side, and declaring her soil sacred against the hostile foot of either.

A SOUTHERN ARMY AT NORFOLK.—Captain Russell, of the steamer Louisia which reached Baltimore on Wednesday, reports that over 7,000 troops from the South arrived at Norfolk on Tuesday. Their destination was kept a secret.

Latest News.

From the Baltimore Papers of yesterday.

The Baltimore papers of yesterday contain but little news. The excitement is subsiding, and the city resuming more of its ordinary aspect. The most important item of news is the removal of the prohibition upon the export of provisions, &c., said to have been done at the unanimous request of the mercantile community.

The movement of troops towards Washington is reported to be very active.—About eight thousand passed from Annapolis to Washington on Thursday, and others are passing rapidly on. It is said that General Scott will soon have all the force at Washington he desires at the present time.

CONDITION OF WASHINGTON.

The city of Washington is represented to be quiet, and now that reinforcements are freely arriving the fears of the people of an attack are abating. Great numbers are, however leaving the city.

Latest from Virginia.

Definite information has been received here, we learn through a reliable source, that Gov. Letcher has issued instructions to Gen. Harper directing the Virginia troops on the border to act entirely on the defensive, and make no aggressive movement either against the Federal forces, or to aid Maryland.

Demolition of the Norfolk Navy Yard.

DESTRUCTION OF VESSELS OF WAR AND GOVERNMENT PROPERTY.

The immense destruction of Government property at Norfolk, which was done to prevent it being taken possession of by the State of Virginia, is a sad result of the unfortunate strife now raging in our country. Property of the value of several millions of dollars has been destroyed. The particulars are stated as follows:

The steam tug Yankee from New York arrived at Norfolk on the afternoon of the 17th, and finding that there was a movement on foot to seize her, she proceeded to the Navy Yard and took protection under the guns of the battery. On the 18th the Custom House officers of the State came to seize the Yankee, but the Commodore refused to deliver her up, saying that if they attempted to seize her by force he would blow her out of water before they could reach Norfolk.

The Yankee then took the Cumberland in tow for Fortress Monroe. The secessionists observing the escape of the Cumberland, commenced obstructing the channel below her.

At Gosport the officers in charge had commenced destroying the public property finding it would fall into the hands of the enemy. They had scuttled all the ships. The Cumberland being the only ship in commission, cut down the shears, and rendered most of the other property useless.

The object of the rioters having been partially frustrated by the scuttling of the ships, it was intended that the Federal forces should leave. Preparations were made to render the demolition complete, to blow up the dock, and burn the property, all things to be ready at daylight.

The Pawnee, with the Cumberland in tow, assisted by the Yankee, started, and after passing the Navy Yard, sent up a rocket—a preconcerted signal to apply the match—and, in an instant, ships, ship houses, and store houses, were in flames.

Large quantities of provisions, cordage, and machinery were also destroyed, besides buildings of great value, but it is not positively known that the dock was blown up.

The burning of the Navy Yard at Norfolk was done by the Union men, who are in a majority but comparatively unarmed. The Cumberland was 60 short of her complement. When the Pawnee came up to the Navy Yard, both the Cumberland and Merrimac lay broadside to her with guns loaded, thinking she was in the hands of the Secessionists. On board the Pawnee an opinion prevailed that a similar state of affairs existed on board those ships, and the crew were ready accordingly.

So rapid was the progress of the conflagration that Commodore Rogers of the Navy, and Capt. Wright of the Engineers, were unable to reach the point of rendezvous, where the boat was in waiting, and were necessarily left behind.

Among the most valuable property destroyed were the line of-battle ship New York, on the stocks; Merrimac, first class screw; Germantown, sloop of-war, just ready for sea; Plymouth and Dolphin, brigs; also the ship of the line Pennsylvania; and Columbia and Potomac, Frigates; Columbus and Delaware, liners, all of the last named being hulks and nearly worthless.

When the Cumberland hailed:—"What steamer is that?" the answer was, the U. S. steamer Pawnee. The cheering on board the vessel and on shore told how satisfactory this reply was.

The Union men employed in the Navy Yard cut down the flag-staff, so it could not be used by the enemy.

The guns in the Navy Yard and at St. Helena were spiked.

The steam-tug Yankee reports that the Pawnee and Keystone State left Norfolk for Washington, with the marines from the barracks and the crew of the Pennsylvania.

SOUTHERN PREPARATIONS FOR WAR.—NEW YORK, April 23.—A gentleman from Charleston, who left that city on Thursday last, says that the Southern troops were in excellent condition. It was the intention of the Southern Confederacy to march North with an army of 50,000 or 60,000 men, expecting to join with 50,000 additional troops to be raised in Virginia.

FORTRESS Monroe has been reinforced by the United States Government, two Massachusetts regiments having been landed at that place. It is also said that Fort McHenry is fully garrisoned.

THE Union men of western Virginia are consulting together with a view to holding a convention to separate that part of the State from eastern Virginia.

War Excitement in Baltimore.

Baltimore City has been the point of concentration of the war excitement during the past week. The papers of that city are filled with the doings of the civil and military authorities. Business there has been to a considerable extent suspended, and many families are leaving, in anticipation of an attack upon the city. We have room only for the following interesting items, though we could easily fill our entire space with the transactions in that locality:

RESISTING THE PASSAGE OF TROOPS.

On Friday morning upon the arrival of the Massachusetts volunteers at President street depot, on their way to Washington, a large crowd assembled to resist their further progress. The cars numbered 36 occupied by the volunteers and were dispatched one after another by horses and at the intersection of Gay and Pratt streets demonstrations were made by a vast assemblage of citizens contemplating the stoppage of the troops at that point. Ten of the cars had succeeded in passing on their way before the crowd were able to accomplish their purpose of barricading the track, which they now began to effect by placing large heavy anchors lying in the vicinity directly across the rails. Having accomplished this object, the crowd set to lustily cheering for Davis, South Caralina, &c. In the meanwhile the troops thus delayed at the depot remained quietly in the cars until tired of their inaction, and apprehending a more formidable demonstration, they came to the conclusion to face the music and march through the city. They accordingly evacuated the cars and rapidly gathering on the street north of the depot, formed in line and prepared to make the attempt. The word was given to 'march' and the head of the line had advanced some fifteen paces, when it was driven back upon the main body by an immense crowd, still further increased by a body of men who marched down to the depot bearing at their head a Confederate flag.

Eight of the cars reached the Camden station in safety, but the ninth was compelled to return owing to the obstructions on the track at the corner of Pratt and Gay streets. The troops then attempted to march through, which was opposed by the crowd, and they were greeted by volleys of bricks and stone. Several of the soldiers fell dead in the line, and others were wounded. At the corner of Gay Street the troops presented arms and fired upon the crowd, killing and wounding several of the citizens. People then ran in every direction in search of arms. The firing continued from Frederick street to South street; and the troops succeeded in reaching the railroad station and departed for Washington. The dead and wounded were kindly cared for by the citizens.

At 1 o'clock the military of the city was called out by the Governor, and martial law proclaimed. No more troops will be allowed to pass through the city.

A TURBULENT SUNDAY.

The *American* of Monday says:—Yesterday was one of the most turbulent Sundays ever experienced in Baltimore. It was a bright and beautiful day, and the war excitement drew to our thoroughfares an immense concourse of people. The announcement that the Norfolk Navy Yard was being destroyed prior to abandonment, had scarcely been discussed before the great excitement of the day commenced.

When the announcement was made that troops were approaching the city from the direction of Pennsylvania, and had already reached Cockeysville, the scene of excitement on Baltimore street was one of extraordinary intensity. The street was already thickly thronged with people for several squares east and west of North st., but they were rather discussing what had been done than contemplating any immediate renewal of action. The telegraphic despatch from Washington stating that no more troops would be sent through or around Baltimore, though not receiving general credence, had still to some degree calmed the excitement, and the popular interest was concentrated upon the rumors that were floating about in relation to the reinforcement of Fort McHenry, the transfer of the Seventh Regiment of New York to Washington via Annapolis, the facts in relation to which were related with every variety of incident and comment.

In the midst of this comparative pause the news was received that troops were at Cockeysville, marching steadily towards the city. The number was originally stated at two thousand, but it rose rapidly in the mouth of rumor to five, eight, and ten thousand. Instantly the street was in an uproar; the cry to arms rang out; men, singly and in groups, with arms of every variety, from patent rifles to common fowling pieces, passed hurriedly around to different rendezvous. A fresh impulse was given to the excitement by a second report that another body of troops were marching on the city by the Reistertown road, and were already at Pikesville, seven miles distant. The throng rushed curiously and excitedly about. The armed men gathered into squads and were formed into companies. The unarmed clamored for weapons and rushed to the gun shops on Baltimore street, which were quickly broken open, and what arms they contained passed out indiscriminately to any who were alert enough to get within reach of the supply.

The bells of the church on Second street rang out a startling alarm, communicating the excitement to every part of the city. In the churches in which services were at the time in progress, of course the wildest apprehensions were created. A general attack upon the city, a bombardment from Fort McHenry, with all the addenda of horrors that the fertile imagination could depict, presented themselves. Services were interrupted, ladies shrieked and fainted, congregations dismissed themselves, and terrified women hurried to their homes. From all sections of the city throngs of men poured toward the centre, seeking information as to what had occurred, and adding to the general alarm by repeating the rumors that were caught up, magnified to the utmost extent, and then thrown aside for some newer and stranger story.

MUSTERING OF THE VOLUNTEERS.

Among the most exciting incidents of the day was the enrolment of those who had volunteered for the defence of the city. These, to the number of 4,000 and upwards, after being divided into companies of about 30 each, and having proper officers assigned them, were marched to the Old City Hall, where they were furnished with fire-arms. These were of every pattern and description, from the now obsolete flint rock rifle and musket to Minnie's improved and terrible arm.

DESTROYING BRIDGES.

The railroad bridge at Canton, over Harris' Creek, was destroyed by fire at an early hour on Saturday. The Canton bridge was also entirely destroyed and fell into the creek.

The bridges over the Gunpowder and Bush rivers, and other bridges near the city, were destroyed early on Saturday morning by order of the authorities of the city.

ARREST OF SUSPECTED PARTIES

Captain Scott, of the Maryland Guard, arrested last night, at Barnum's Hotel, one Sergeant Schwartzer, recruiting officer at Fort McHenry, on suspicion of being a spy. He was commited.

HEAVY CARGO OF POWDER FOR WASHINGTON.

A large side-wheel steamer of this port, which arrived here on Sunday last, reported that whilst steaming up the Chesapeake bay they came across a large steam tug having a scow in tow filled with small sized barrels. The officer in command stated that he was bound for Washington and declined answering any further questions. A gentleman who reached here yesterday from the Metropolis explains the character of the transport, and states that the cargo consisted of gunpowder. It came by canal from Philadelphia and amounted to thirty dray loads.

EXPEDITION TO THE RELAY HOUSE.

The *American* of Wednesday says:—Shortly after ten o'clock last night a force of about four hundred picked men left the city for the Relay House, on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, for the purpose of seizing and holding that important strategic point. They were followed at a late hour by a force of about 200 men, having with them four field pieces, and an abundance of ammunition.

It is the intention of the military authorities to concentrate there about 1,200 men in a few hours. The object of the seizure is to cut off the communication of the Pennsylvanians with Washington by this route.

TRAVEL BY WATER AND LAND.

In consequence of misapprehension on the part of some persons in relation to the orders about the departure of steamboats and carrying provisions from the city General Trimble has issued the following

"*Notice to the Citizens of Baltimore.*—It is important to correct the many misapprehensions which prevail in the city in regard to the restriction put upon trade and intercourse by land and water; and with the view of having the same plainly understood by the community, the following information is given:

"*Steamers.*—No *absolute* restriction has been put upon the departure of steamers in all cases; but no more will be allowed to leave the city without special permits for each trip.

"*Bay Craft and Railroads.*—No restriction has been placed upon the departure of vessels engaged in the commerce of the bay, or in the coasting trade on the seas; provided such vessels shall not take from the city munitions of war, blankets, saltpetre, sulphur, flour, bacon, salt beef or pork, and anthracite coal.

"It is however, understood that all vessels may supply themselves with provisions for the voyage, and that small supplies of the same may be taken, by steamers or by sailing vessels, for domestic consumption in this State, or along the waters or the Bay to the Capes.

"The same restrictions is placed upon railroads as to the articles above enumerated. Droves of horses are also prohibited from leaving the city.

"*Private Travel.*—No restrictions have at any time been placed upon the voluntary movements of private citizens, to or from the city. All, as they should be, are allowed to come and go at their pleasure.

"Every one may exercise his own judgment as to his personal safety in the city, but I cannot avoid saying that I think it simply ridiculous in any one to leave the city under the belief that his personal safety may be endangered here either by a foreign enemy or by domestic disorder. I feel sure that all classes of the community will zealously co-operate with each other in the preservation of the public peace and safety, and will bear themselves in the present crisis as true sons of Maryland. Respectfully, I. R. TRIMBLE, Comd'g."

COLORED VOLUNTEERS.

Yesterday morning beteen 200 and 300 of our most respectable colored residents made a tender of their services to the city authorities. The Mayor thanked them for their offer, and informed them that their services will be called for if they can be made in any way available.

MILITARY PREPARATIONS.

At the works of the Messrs. Winans their entire force is engaged in the making of pikes, and in casting balls of every description, for cannon, the steam gun, rifles, muskets, &c., which they are turning out very rapidly.

THE SEVENTH REGIMENT.

The officers of the Seventh Regiment of New York conversed freely with the citizens of Annapolis, while at that place, and some gentlemen from Baltimore, in relation to what they deemed the unexpected and inexplicable course of Maryland.—They anticipated no hostile reception in Maryland, where each man claimed to have scores of intimate personal friends. "If, in the performance of our duty," they added, "we shall be compelled to meet our old friends of the Baltimore City Guard and the Richmond Grays in hostile array, we shall return their first fire by presenting arms; but at the second fire we shall be compelled to defend ourselves."

Proclamation by the President.

Blockade of Southern Seceded Ports.

The President has issued a Proclamation stating as follows:

An insurrection against the government of the United States has broken out in the States of South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Florida, Mississippi, Louisiana and Texas, and the laws of the United States for the collection of revenue cannot be effectually executed therein conformably to that provision of the Constitution which requires the duties to be uniform throughout the United States.

And further, a combination of persons engaged in such insurrection have threatened to grant pretended letters of marque to authorize the bearers thereof to commit assaults on the lives, vessels and property of good citizens of the country engaged in commerce on the high seas, and in the waters of the United States.

And whereas, the President says, an Executive proclamation has been already issued, requiring the persons engaged in the disorderly proceedings to desist therefrom, calling out a militia force for the purpose of repressing the same, and convening Congress in extraordinary session to deliberate and determine thereon, the President, with a view to the same purposes before mentioned, and to the protection of the public peace, and the lives and property of quiet and orderly citizens pursuing their lawful occupations until Congress shall have assembled and deliberated on the said unlawful proceedings, or until the same shall have ceased, has further deemed it advisable to set on foot a blockade of the ports within the States aforesaid, and in pursuance of the laws of the United States and the laws of nations in such case provided.

For this purpose a competent force will be posted so as to prevent the entrance and exit of vessels from the ports aforesaid.

If, therefore, with a view to violate such blockade, any vessel shall attempt to leave any of said ports, she shall be duly warned by the commander of one of said blockading vessels, who will endorse on her register the fact and date of such warning, and if the same vessel shall again attempt to enter or leave the blockaded port, she will be captured and sent to the nearest convenient port for such proceedings against her and her cargo as may be deemed advisable.

Important Letter from Mr. Seward to Gov. Hicks.

The following letter was addressed on Monday, to Gov. Hicks, of Maryland, by the Secretary of State:

DEPARTMENT OF STATE, April 22, 1861.

His Excellency, Thos. H. Hicks,
Governor of Maryland:

SIR:—I have had the honor to receive your communication of this morning, in which you informed me that you felt it to be your duty to advise the President of the United States to order elsewhere the troops off Annapolis, and also that no more be sent through Maryland; and that you have further suggested that Lord Lyons be requested to act as mediator between the contending parties in our country, to prevent the effusion of blood.

The President directs me to acknowledge the receipt of that communication, and to assure you that he has weighed the counsels which it contains with the respect which he habitually cherishes for the chief Magistrates of the several States, and especially for yourself. He regrets, as deeply as any magistrate or citizen of the country can, that demonstrations against the safety of the United States, with very extensive preparations for the effusion of blood, have made it his duty to call out the force to which you allude.

The force now sought to be brought through Maryland is intended for nothing else than the defence of this Capital. The President has necessarily confided the choice of the national highway which that force shall take in coming to this city to the Lieutenant General commanding the army of the United States, who, like his only predecessor, is not less distinguished for his humanity than for his loyalty, patriotism, and distinguished public service.

The President instructs me to add that the national highway thus selected by the Lieutenant General has been chosen by him, upon consultation with prominent magistrates and citizens of Maryland, as the one which, while a route is absolutely necessary, is farthest removed from the populous cities of the State, and with the expectation that it would therefore be the least objectionable one.

The President cannot but remember that there has been a time in the history of our country when a General of the American Union, with forces designed for the defense its capital, was not unwelcome any where in the State of Maryland, and certainly not at Annapolis, then, as now, the capital of that patriotic State, and then, also, one of the capitals of the Union.

If eighty years could have obliterated all the other noble sentiments of that age in Maryland, the President would be hopeful, nevertheless, that there is one that would forever remain there and everywhere. That sentiment is that no domestic contention whatever, that may arise among the parties of this republic, ought in any case to be referred to any foreign arbitrament, least of all to the arbitrament of an European monarchy.

I have the honor to be, with distinguished consideration, your Excellency's most obedient servant, WM. H. SEWARD.

MAJOR ANDERSON.—Major Anderson delivered a speech at Trenton, New Jersey, on Friday, in the course of which he said:

"It is one of the most painful recollections of that event, that when our barracks were on fire, and the men were compelled to cover their faces with wet handkerchiefs, and lie with their faces upon the ground to avoid suffocation, instead of sending a white flag, with assistance to extinguish the flames, then threatening us with destruction, *they rapidly increased their fire upon us from every battery, in total disregard of every feeling of humanity.*"