## CORRESPONDENCE.

in a friendly overnment. reading it to

EWARD.

r 30, 1861. her Majesty's

the admiralty amer Trent. al Mail Cont Havana on on board nur noon on the lowing colors, nd shot from erican colors. el discharged ngth ahead of guard of mars; and, comrders to arrest re information going on upon fficer that the commander of aking by force of the British ards from the tompions out. tlemen before vas made that acinto, but he demand was

from on board as pursuing a affront to the

s which have willing to bession was not hat if he cone instructions must be fully to the national ent are unwilrnment of the United States unnecessarily to force into discussion between the two governments a question of so grave a character, and with regard to which the whole British nation would be sure to entertain such unanimity of feeling.

Her Majesty's government, therefore, trust that when this matter shall have been brought under the consideration of the government of the United States that government will, of its own accord, offer to the British government such redress as alone could satisfy the British nation, namely, the liberation of the four gentlemen and their delivery to your lordship, in order that they may again be placed under British protection, and a suitable apology for the aggression which has been committed.

Should these terms not be offered by Mr. Seward you will propose them to him.

You are at liberty to read this despatch to the Secretary of State, and, if he shall desire it, you will give him a copy of it.

I am, &c.,

The Lord Lyons, K. C. B., &c., &c., &c.

## Mr. Seward to Lord Lyons.

## DEPARTMENT OF STATE, Washington, December 26, 1861.

RUSSELL.

My LORD: Earl Russell's despatch of November the 30th, a copy of which you have left with me at my request, is of the following effect, namely :

That a letter of Commander Williams, dated Royal Mail Contract Packetboat Trent, at sea, November 9th, states that that vessel left Havana on the 7th of November, with her Majesty's mails for England, having on board numerous passengers. Shortly after noon, on the 8th of November, the United States war steamer San Jacinto, Captain Wilkes, not showing colors, was observed ahead. That steamer, on being neared by the Trent, at one o'clock fifteen minutes in the afternoon, fired a round shot from a pivot-gun across her bows, and showed American colors. While the Trent was approaching slowly towards the San Jacinto she discharged a shell across the Trent's bows, which exploded at half a cable's length before her. The Trent then stopped, and an officer with a large armed guard of marines boarded her. The officer said he had orders to arrest Messrs. Mason, Slidell, McFarland, and Eustis, and had sure information that they were passengers in the Trent. While some parley was going on upon this matter, Mr. Slidell stepped forward and said to the American officer that the four persons he had named were standing before him. The commander of the Trent and Commander Williams protested against the act of taking those four passengers out of the Trent, they then being under the protection of the British flag. But the San Jacinto was at this time only two hundred yards distant, her ship's company at quarters, her ports open and tompions out, and so resistance was out of the question. The four persons before named were then forcibly taken out of the ship. A further demand was made that the com-mander of the Trent should proceed on board the San Jacinto, but he said he would not go unless forcibly compelled likewise, and this demand was not insisted upon.

Upon this statement Earl Russell remarks that it thus appears that certain individuals have been forcibly taken from on board a British vessel, the ship of a neutral power, while that vessel was pursuing a lawful and innocent voyage an act of violence which was an affront to the British flag and a violation of international law.

Earl Russell next says that her Majesty's government, bearing in mind the