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BALTIMORE.

FRIDAY, JANUARY 10, 1862.

WAR AND OTHER NEWS.

In the Senate, after a number of petitions and bills were read twice and referred, the debate was opened on the special order of the day, which was the reply of the State Department to the resolution of inquiry in regard to the Trent affair. Mr. Sumner, as Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Affairs, read a long speech in reference of the action of the Government in surrendering Messrs. Mason and Slidell. At the conclusion of Mr. Sumner's speech, the amendment offered by Mr. Hale to the bill, providing for the construction of twenty iron-clad gunboats was debated. The point discussed was the substitution of the President, for the Secretary of the Navy, as the person, under whose authority, the work should be done. The amendment was intended to operate as an indirect censure of the Secretary of the Navy, for having authorized his brother-in-law, Mr. Morgan, to make purchases of vessels for the use of the Government, and for allowing him the extraordinary commission of two-and-a-half per cent., instead of the usual commission of one per cent. A sharp debate ensued, which was finally brought to a close by the adoption of a resolution calling upon the Secretary for particulars.

In the House of Representatives, the entire session was taken up with the discussion of the bill to abolish the franking privilege. A motion was finally made to lay the bill and amendments on the table, but the motion was lost by a large majority. The House, in Committee of the Whole, resolved to suspend the operations of the coast survey during the war.

The Judiciary Committee of the Senate, are investigating the charges of disloyalty, which have been brought against several of the Senators. It is announced by the correspondent of the *Tribune*, that the committee will report against permitting Senators Johnson and Polk, of Missouri, to retain their seats. They are also considering the case of Mr. Bright, of Indiana.

Mr. Wendell Phillips has been delighting the radical abolitionists of Boston with one of his characteristic speeches on slavery. His abuse of the Federal Government and its policy was hearty and unstinted. He styled the Cabinet at Washington "nothing but an apology Cabinet," "headless men whom history would allow to divide curses with Aaron Burr." Let McClellan, he said, make the liberation of the slave the object of the war and there will be no foreign appeal from such an issue; but it was unfortunate that we had Kentucky for a President, "who is but a puppet in the hands of abler men." He called upon Congress to abolish slavery and thus checkmate England. "To-day," he said "is the accepted time—to-day is the hour of salvation."

The citizens of St. Louis who were assessed by General Halleck in the sum of ten thousand dollars for the support of Union refugees, have published a vigorous protest against the military Order which compels them to pay their several proportions of the fine. They deny the right of General Halleck to enforce an order of the kind, and respectfully, but firmly, declare their intention not to pay voluntarily the amounts for which they are respectively assessed. By a telegram from St. Louis on Wednesday it will be seen that the original order has been modified by the appointment of a new board of assessors, with power to revise the original list of assessments. It is doubtful, however, whether the Order, even in its present form, will ever be carried into effect.

[illegible] the policy of the Government in regard to the war, an "Emancipation League" has been formed, with branch societies established in various Eastern and Northwestern cities. The single purpose of this League is said to be "to make the war the engine of complete and entire emancipation." The Boston *Courier* charges that the outrageous memorial to Congress, which was signed by Bryant, of the New York *Post*, and others, is designed to promote the same end, the names appended to the memorial being those of open and undisguised abolitionists.

It is at all times difficult to get at the truth with reference to the actual state of affairs in Missouri, and at no period since the commencement of the war has it been more so than it is now. Late accounts from the interior of that State had it that Price was falling back upon Arkansas, and now the St. Louis *Republican* reports that he is at Springfield with twenty thousand men and fifty-six pieces of cannon, and that McCullough, who was said to be in winter quarters, had joined him with a body of Arkansas troops.

General Seigel's resignation has been followed by that of twenty or thirty other officers in command at Rolla, and has created great excitement among the German troops.

The loyalty of General Stone is now called in question by the letter-writers for the Northern press. The affair at Ball's Bluff and the strictures made upon it by officers of the Massachusetts regiment and by members of both Houses of Congress, have rendered him unpopular. He has, moreover, replied in strong terms to the remarks of Mr. Sumner in the Senate, which has increased the indignation against him. It is probable, we are told, that the name of General Stone will be stricken from the rolls of the army.

The London *Times*, in an intensely sarcastic article, reviews the financial scheme of Secretary Chase, and "stands aghast," at the disclosure, for the first time, of the tremendous vegetation of our national debt and the magnificent scale of our deficits.

At the election for State Senator, which took place yesterday, Marcus Dennison was elected without opposition. The whole number of votes [illegible] three hundred and twenty-four.

A letter from a correspondent at Hagerstown states that it was a body of cavalry under Colonel Ashby which drove the Federal troops protecting the working parties on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad across the Potomac, and that the ten thousand Confederates who appeared before Hancock under General Jackson were "of imagination all compact," being akin to those "men in buckram," against whom Falstaff fought so valiantly.

GEORGETOWN, D. C., Jan. 8, 1862.

Editors Maryland News Sheet:—The following notice appeared as an advertisement in the Washington *Star* of the 6th and 7th inst.:

CONCERT IN GEORGETOWN, D. C.,
Will be given by the
Hutchinson Family,
At the
MOUNT ZION M. E. CHURCH,
On TUESDAY EVENING, January 7th.
Admission 25 cents.

This church is one of two African Methodist churches in our midst, and is attended almost exclusively by negroes, both slave and free, it being wisely among the provisions of the ordinances in regard to negroes within our corporate limits, that all religious meetings shall be conducted by, or in the presence of, a member of one of the established Churches of the town; which requirement, however, is more "honored in the breach than the observance."

The concert did take place, and at the place named, and was attended by negroes, both free and slave.

The name of the family to perform on the occasion was sufficient, at least, to excite suspicion as to the character of the exercises, when taken in connection with the locality selected by them; but we were not prepared for the bold efforts of the performers to excite dissatisfaction and revolt among the negroes of this "loyal" community.—The character of most of the songs was purely abolition, and of the blackest dye; at one time consoling the negroes with the assurance that there was "a good time coming," when slavery would be abolished; "that the time of their redemption draweth nigh," and that "our army" would soon strike the chains from the down-trodden children of bondage, with various graphic representations of Southern auction blocks and rice plantations. These sentiments were delivered with appropriate music, and the applause of the audience must have made the hearts of these Northern philanthropists leap with joy, that they had been the instruments of imparting such welcome intelligence to the benighted negroes of this section, and that they were the first missionaries of their faith in this new field of labor.

[illegible] you will, however, perceive, the "glad tidings of salvation" brought by them were not "without money and without price." The whole affair was worthy of its authors, and prompted by the characteristic impudence of the race. It had the unmistakeable evidence of a strong desire for what little money might be raised on the occasion from their deluded hearers, and has been the means of adding another Act to their already notorious record.

At any other time such an attempt would have met its deserved reward, either at the hands of an excited populace, or from a faithful guardian of our town interests; but as "the times are strangely out of joint," we are without redress. This is one of the many means, used by our Northern friends, which have succeeded in rendering slave property almost useless in this District. A.

Correspondence of the Maryland News Sheet.

ANNAPOLIS, Jan. 8th, 1862.

MESSRS. EDITORS: Edward P. Hagan and Charles E. Elwood, minors, were enlisted at the city of New York, in the 52d regiment of New York Volunteers, and attached to Company K, Zouaves, forming a part of the expedition to sail from Annapolis. They had embarked, and were on board a vessel in this harbor on Tuesday, the 7th instant, when a *habeas corpus* was issued by the Hon. S. M. Cochrane, a Judge of the Court of Appeals of Maryland, and served by the Sheriff of Anne Arundel county on A. E Burnside, Brigadier-General in the United States army. They were promptly surrendered by him to the civil authority, and upon an investigation of the circumstances, were discharged by order of the judge.

William Tell Claude and O. Miller, Esqs., of this city, acted as counsel for the petitioners.

From the Missouri Democrat, Dec. 27.

PROTEST OF THE CITIZENS OF ST. LOUIS AGAINST THE ASSESSMENT LEVIED ON THEM BY GENERAL HALLECK IN FAVOR OF UNION REFUGEES.

TO MAJOR-GENERAL HALLECK.

ST. LOUIS, Dec. 26, 1861.

To Major-General H. W. Halleck, Commanding the Department of the West:

SIR: The undersigned, citizens of the State of Missouri, residing in the city of St. Louis, have received, from the Provost Marshal General of Missouri, notices by which we are respectively informed that, "pursuant to General Order No. 24, from the headquarters of the Department of Missouri, directing a levy upon the friends of the enemy for charitable purposes," we have been assessed in sums varying in amount from one hundred to four hundred dollars, as our "contribution in aid of the suffering families driven by the rebels from Southwestern Missouri." Against this harsh, illegal and most extraordinary measure, we deem it our imperative duty to enter this, our respectful but earnest and solemn protest. We do so for the following reasons:

On the 3d day of August, 1861, Judge Hamilton R. Gamble, on assuming the duties of Provisional Governor of this State, to which he was called by the State Convention, did, by his proclamation of that date, addressed to the people of Missouri, set forth in clear and explicit terms the objects for and the principles on which such Provisional Government should be administered. Among other things, it was in that paper promulgated that "the choice of temporary Governor gives the further assurance to all, that every effort will be made to stop the practices on the part of the military which have occasioned so much irritation throughout the State—such as arresting citizens who have neither taken up arms against the Government, nor aided those who are in open hostility to it, and searching private houses without any reasonable ground to suspect the occupants of any improper conduct, and unnecessarily seizing or injuring private property.

"Such acts must be, and will be discountenanced; and there is every reason to believe, from a general order recently issued by Lieut.-Gen. Scott, and from the known disposition of Major-General Fremont, whose command embraces Missouri, that such oppressive conduct on the part of the military will, in a short time, be arrested. * * * * * Civil government in this State has no concern with men's opinions, except to protect all in their undisturbed enjoyment. It is only where they become the causes of acts that they bring those who entertain them into any responsibility to the law. While this freedom of opinion is the right of all, and while it is the duty of each to respect this right in others, it is plainly the duty of the Government to suppress, as far as practicable, all combinations to violate this right, and all violence arising from a difference of opinion."

This proclamation, in its most material part, namely, that respecting persons who had taken up arms against the Government, was sanctioned by the President of the United States, as announced by the publication therewith of the despatch from the Secretary of War to the author of the proclamation.

Furthermore, under date of November 26th, 1861, a few days after assuming command of this department, you issued your General Order No. 8, from which we had reason to presume that to the fullest extent we should be protected in the enjoyment of our right of property. In that order you deemed it proper to admonish the army under your command respecting the "numerous cases of alleged seizure and destruction of private property in this department," showing an outrageous abuse of power and a violation of the laws of war; and after prescribing the mode of seizing of private property when deemed "necessary for the subsistence and transportation of the troops," you proceed to say:

"The seizure and conversion of the private property of an enemy (where not required for immediate supplies, as provided in the foregoing paragraph) is justifiable only in particular cases, provided for by the laws of the United States. The present laws of war, and should never be as much injustice has been done to individuals who are not enemies, and much discredit cast upon our patriotic army by excuses committed by unauthorized persons pretending to act in the name of the United States."

On the 12th day of December instant you issued the orders following:

"GENERAL ORDERS.

["HEADQUARTERS DEP'T OF THE MISSOURI,
"ST. LOUIS, Dec. 12, 1861.

["General Orders, No. 24.]

"1. The suffering families driven by rebels from Southwestern Missouri, which have already arrived here, have been supplied by voluntary contributions made by Union men. Others are on the way, to arrive in a few days.—These must be supplied by the charity of men known to be hostile to the Union. A list will be prepared of the names of all persons of this class who do not voluntarily furnish their quota, and a contribution will be levied on them of *ten thousand dollars*, in clothing, provisions and quarters, or money in lieu thereof. This levy will be made upon the following classes of persons, in proportion to the guilt and property of each individual: 1st. Those in arms with the enemy, who have property in this city. 2d. Those who have furnished pecuniary or other aid to the enemy, or to persons in the enemy's service. 3d. Those who have verbally, in writing or by publication, given encouragement to insurgents and rebels.

"II. Brigadier General S. R. Curtis, United States Volunteers, Lieutenant B. G. Farrar, Provost Marshal General, and Charles Borg, Esq., Assessor of the county of St. Louis, will constitute a Board of Assessors for levying the aforementioned contribution. In determining the amount of property of the individuals assessed, the Board will take into consideration the official assessment lists for municipal taxes.

"III. As soon as any part of this contribution has been assessed by the Board, the Provost Marshal General will notify the parties assessed, their agents or representatives, stating the amount of provisions, clothing or quarters, and the money value thereof required of each, and if not furnished within the time specified in such notice, he will issue an execution, and sufficient property will be taken and sold at public auction to satisfy the assessment, with costs, and a penalty of twenty-five per cent. in addition. Where buildings, or parts of buildings, are to be used, and where any of the sufferers are to be quartered on families, care should be taken to produce as little inconvenience to the owners or families as possible, this not being considered a military contribution levied upon the enemy, but merely a collection to be made from friends of the enemy for charitable purposes.

"IV. If any person upon whom such assessment shall be made, shall file with the Provost Marshal General an affidavit that he is a loyal citizen, and has been true to his allegiance to the United States, he will be allowed one week to furnish evidence to the Board to vindicate his character, and if at the end of that time he shall not be able to satisfy the Board of his loyalty, the assessment shall be increased ten per cent., and the levy immediately made.

"V. The supplies so collected will be expended for the object designated, under the direction of the Provost Marshal General, with the advice of the State Sanitary Commission. Where moneys are received in lieu of supplies, it will be expended for them, as they may be required. Any money not so expended will be turned over to the Sanitary Commission for the benefit of sick soldiers. A strict and accurate account of these receipts and expenditures will be kept and returned to these headquarters.

"VI. Any one who shall resist, or attempt to resist the execution of these orders will be immediately arrested and imprisoned, and will be tried by a military commission.

By order of

"MAJOR GENERAL HALLECK.

"Jno. C. Kelton, A. A. G."

We have thus placed before you those parts of the proclamation above noticed, extracts from General Orders No. 8, and General Orders No. 24 in full, to the end that you may the more readily discover the reasonableness of the ground on which we claim that General Orders No. 24 are in conflict with the assurances heretofore given out to the people of this State.

But this order and the proceedings taken under it against us are open to objection upon weightier and still more serious grounds. They violate the provisions of the fundamental law of the land, a law to you as well as to us, prescribing the duties of the citizen, and clearly defining and limiting the powers of the Government. That law provides that no person shall "be deprived of life, liberty, or property without due process of law; that the accused shall enjoy a speedy and public trial by an impartial jury, and to be informed of the nature and cause of the accusation; to be confronted with the witnesses against him; to have compulsory process for obtaining witnesses in his favor, and to have the assistance of counsel for his defence."

And yet, in disregard of all these great and dearly-cherished principles of constitutional freedom, at a time when the Federal Congress is in session to enact laws, if new ones be deemed necessary; the courts in full operation to enforce them; civil officers, with all the power of the army and navy at hand to aid them in the execution of process, and all branches of the Government in full and harmonious operations—we have been tried before a secret inquisitorial tribunal (on what charge we know not), and condemned to pay a forced contribution, arbitrarily levied upon us, for alleged charitable purposes. In case of failure to liquidate the amount adjudged against us within the number of days allowed for that purpose, our property is threatened to be seized and sacrificed by sale at auction, to satisfy such demand, and twenty-five per cent. additional. And what is the remedy prescribed for those considering themselves aggrieved by the secret edicts and decrees of this tribunal? They are allowed one week within which "to furnish evidence to the Board to vindicate their character," and if at the end of that time they fail to satisfy those judges, who have already prejudged their cases of their loyalty, they shall be adjudged to pay the further sum of ten per cent. on the sum assessed. How "loyalty" is to be defined, by what particular standard it shall be measured, and under what rules and by what evidence it will be required to be established, we are left to conjecture. And why, we respectfully inquire, are we thus to be abused, not for anything we have done, but because of acts alleged to have been committed by persons to us unknown, remote from the locality in which we move, and over whose acts we could have exercised no control whatever?

If we have in any manner transgressed the law, we are ready to make all the atonement which the violated law demands. Its avenging ministers are near to try, condemn and punish, as conformably to the established forms and usages of law. There exists no necessity, in our opinion, for overriding, in the way proposed, the great principles of the fundamental law, setting aside all the restraints and limitations it so guardedly places upon power, and thus inaugurating new tests and arbitrary modes for ascertaining guilt. There exists no necessity for such summary proceedings. Within this jurisdiction the ordinary course of justice, except so far only as it has been interfered with by the military authority, has been, and is now, entirely free and unobstructed. All officers of the Government, both judicial and ministerial, are in the free exercise of all their official functions; so that all persons charged with having offended against law, may be as speedily tried, and if found guilty, as surely and certainly punished, as when peace prevailed throughout the State.

If, then, it be charged against us that we have sinned in any way against the Constitution, or violated any known provision of law, in God's name let us be tried under and according to the established forms and prescribed rules, and under the solemn sanctions of that Constitution and those laws. Vouchsafe us a speedy and *public* trial by an *impartial* jury; make known to us the nature and cause of the accusations against us; let us be confronted with our accusers, that we may see the hand that would smite us, and do not leave us, and all we own, to the mercy of a Star Chamber Court of Inquiry, where malice may be the lurking motive that determines the question of guilt and pronounces the judgment that may doom us and ours to want and beggary.

If two or three military officers of the United States, or other persons designated for such purpose, may meet in secret, and, without notice, single out such citizens as they may choose, upon whom to levy forced contributions, and arbitrarily fix the amount of the same, what man who may perchance hold political opinions not altogether acceptable to the tribunal thus constituted, can consider himself secure in his right of liberty or property? If the military, by authority of the bayonet, may to-day force from us a contribution of hundreds of dollars, they may to-morrow, by the same authority, force from us thousands of dollars, or all we may own, and cast us and ours paupers on the world's wide common.

We, moreover, claim it to be our right to dispose of and distribute in our own way, such charity as it may be in our power to bestow, and respectfully deny the power of the Government of the United States, or that of any officer thereof, civil or military, to assess us for such purposes, and protest against the exercise of any such power.

We do not mean by anything we have already said to be understood as conceding that any "necessity" can justify the assumption, by any officer of the Government, of power not given by law. The duty of obedience to the Constitution is due alike from the official and the citizen, from those whose privilege it may be to govern as well as those who are governed; and to admit the validity of a plea of necessity to justify the agents of the Government in a plain violation of the Constitution, or in the assumption of powers not authorized thereby, "is to say, as explicitly as could be said in words, that it justifies the Federal authorities in breaking up the Government themselves, under the guise of preventing its being broken up by others. The forms of Government may outlast such a catastrophe, but the Federal Government, known to and created by the Constitution, must end with it. What remains is revolution in the garb of Government, and depending for its legitimacy upon bayonets."

In conclusion, we do not mean to resist the proceedings against us under the orders complained of, unjust and oppressive as we deem them to be. We are powerless in the premises. You have the armed hand to enforce your orders and decrees. We are defenceless, and resistance would be idle. We cannot, however, give to your authority in the premises, even such recognition as might be implied from our voluntary payment of the sums required of us. We have therefore concluded respectfully to protest and remonstrate against it, and to decline paying the same. When the constitutional supremacy of the civil over the military power shall again be established, we shall prefer our appeal to it for a vindication of our violated rights.

Yours, very respectfully,

SAM'L B. CHURCHILL,	D. H. ARMSTRONG,
WM. M. MCPHEETERS,	S. S. FARRINGTON,
LOUIS C. GARNIER,	ROBT. M. RENICK,
GEO. KINGSLAND,	E. C. SLOAN,
MRS. TRUSTEN POLK,	WM. F. FERGUSON,
ERASTUS WELLS,	J. W. WILLS,
L. CH. BOISLINIERE,	JOHN WICKHAM,
CHAS. MCLAREN,	ROBT. M. FUNKHOUSER,
JUDITTE B. GARNICHE,	DAN'L H. DONOVAN,
D. ROBT. BANCLAY,	WILEY RUDOLPH,
SAM'L ROBBINS,	WM. G. CLARK,
L. DONSHEIMER,	HENRY B. BELT.

The undersigned begs leave to annex his individual respectful protest, and to suggest that the adage "Charity commences at home," might, with particular grace, be applied to the inhabitants of a city renowned for her unbiased benevolence, which now, already in the eighth month, with unmurmuring loyal fortitude, groans under the centre-weight of war and blockade.

Very respectfully,
ALEXANDER KAYSER.

FROM EUROPE.

STEAMSHIP CANADA AT HALIFAX.

Great Anxiety to Hear from America.

The English papers continue to teem with articles on the American question, but as they are mostly confined to speculations on the eve of solution, it is not essential to give them.

At the nearest precedent yet quoted to the Trent affair, the British in 1714, while she was bound to a neutral port. She had on board five officers for the American army. The ship and officers were released by the British Admiralty, the Judge ruling that, although the officers frankly admitted their positions, yet, as they were passengers on a neutral ship, which sailed from a neutral port for another neutral port, the proximate destination of the passengers was entitled to be regarded as an innocent destination; and they were consequently set at liberty.

The *Times* claims that this case plainly establishes the principle that between one neutral port and another all persons and things whatsoever may be legally carried.

The London *Daily News*, in a letter, gives an account of a meeting of English merchants, at which a paper was read purporting to be Earl Russell's note to Lord Lyons in regard to the Trent affair. This note is worded with great moderation. It describes the seizure of Messrs. Mason and Slidell, the Southern Commissioners, in the terms of Capt. Williams' report to the Admiralty. It makes no mention of the opinion of the Law Officers of the Crown, of which so much has been said in the papers, but simply and explicitly characterizes the capture of the Commissioners as an infraction of the law of nations and an insult to the English flag.

It declares that the Cabinet at St. James, considering the cordial and friendly character of the relations existing between England and the United States, cannot doubt for an instant, that the Captain of the San Jacinto must have acted without authority from his Government. It then adds that the British Government feels confident that the Government of the United States will not hesitate to take the only step possible under the circumstances, namely: the release of the prisoners, Messrs. Mason and Slidell, and making, at the same time, suitable reparation for the insult offered to the British flag.

Every regiment in the camp at Aldershott had been medically inspected, so that they might be in perfect readiness to embark immediately for Canada.

The English funds were flat on the 27th of December, and ¼@½ lower. The heaviness was caused by the tone of the New York journals per the City of Baltimore, which, it was argued, rendered the prospects of peace less favorable.

The Board of Trade returns for November show a falling off in the exports of 8 per cent. as compared with the same month in 1860, almost entirely made up of cotton manufactures. The decline of the eleven months is 7½ per cent.

FRANCE.

The *Moniteur* announces the appointment of two Vice Admirals, three Rear Admirals, ten Captains and forty Lieutenants of men-of-war, and fourteen Captains of frigates.

It was reported that Prussia had made fresh proposals to France, in relation to the conclusion of a treaty of commerce between France and the Zollverein.

The Paris Bourse was flat on the 27th of December, 67f. 20c. for the Rentes.

ITALY.

There was a vague rumor that an attempt had been made to assassinate General Cuyon at Rome, and that one of his aids had received two poignard wounds.

It was reported that the French Ambassador to Rome had proposed to the ex-King of Naples to take up his residence in France.

Gen. Klapka had arrived at Turin.

It was reported that Signor Petongo, Lieutenant Governor of Sicily, had tendered his resignation.

AUSTRIA.

It was rumored that a considerable reduction of the Austrian army was contemplated.

PORTUGAL.

Prince Joas continued in a very dangerous state.

The King had gone to his country palace, at the request of the people. This was urged upon him in consequence of some disturbances which afterwards ceased.

A royal decree appoints a Medical Commission to examine into the state of the Royal palaces.

INDIA AND CHINA.

The India and China mails reached Marseilles on the 26th of December, and would probably arrive in London in season to catch the Canada, via Queenstown.

The Bombay mails, which left Marseilles on the 20th of December, had to be taken back there, owing to an accident to the machinery of the steamer conveying them. They were to be forwarded again on the 26th.

The news is of little importance.

Advices from Pekin say that the Chinese authorities appeared to be desirous of receiving European Consuls; and a favorable influence on foreign relations was consequently expected.

The foreigners at Shanghai had been attacked and threatened with extermination.

LATEST, VIA QUEENSTOWN.

[*By Telegraph.*]

QUEENSTOWN, Dec. 29.—The steamship Bavaria has arrived at Southampton, and the most intense excitement prevails at Liverpool to learn the news she brings.

BERLIN, Dec. 29.—The Government of Prussia has addressed a despatch to the Minister of Prussia at Washington, in reference to the arrest of Messrs. Mason and Slidell, condemning the proceedings of the commander of the San Jacinto.

The Duke of Saxe Coburg and Gotha left Osborne yesterday for the Continent.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

Arrived from New York, Dec. 24th, Henry the Third, at Marseilles.

MEMORANDA.—The Anonima, from New York, for the Clyde, was abandoned on the 10th of December.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

TRADE REPORT.—The advices from Manchester are favorable, the market for Goods and Yarns having an upward tendency, with light transactions.

LIVERPOOL BREADSTUFFS MARKET.—The Breadstuffs market is easier. The various circulars report flour dull and declined 6d. per bbl., State, 30@34s. Wheat inactive and declined 1@2d. per cental; red Western, 11s. 9d.@12s. 7d.; red Southern, 12s. 6d.@12s. 9d.; white Western, 13s.@13s. 5d.; white Southern, 13s. 3d.@14s. Corn quiet; mixed, 33s. 3d.@33s. 6d.; yellow, 33s. 6d.; white, 36s. @38s.

LIVERPOOL PROVISION MARKET.—The Provision market is quiet and steady. Beef quiet. Pork quiet and steady. Bacon quiet. Lard has an upward tendency; quoted at 48s.@52s. Tallow inactive at 51s.

LIVERPOOL PRODUCE MARKET.—Ashes are steady; Pots 26s.; Pearls 35s. Rosin dull; Common 13s. Spirits Turpentine firm, without sales. Sugar firmer. Coffee firm; sales small. Rice quiet and steady. Cod Oil quiet and steady. Linseed Oil steady at 28s.@28s. 6d.

LONDON MARKETS, (Baring,)—Breadstuffs dull, but quotations remain steady. Iron steady. Sugar steady. Coffee firm. Tea steady; common Congou, 1s. 1d. Tallow dull at 51s. 3d.@51s. 6d. Linseed Oil dull at 33s.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.—Consols closed Friday evening at 93⅝@93¾ for money.

AMERICAN STOCKS.—There are no sales to report, and prices are nominally unchanged.

LATEST, VIA QUEENSTOWN.

LIVERPOOL, Sunday.—The sales of cotton, yesterday and Friday, reached 15,000 bales, inclusive of 8,000 bales to speculators and exporters. The market was easier at unchanged quotations. Some authorities quote a decline of ⅛d. per lb.

Breadstuffs.—The Breadstuffs market closed steady. Corn was firmer; mixed quoted at 33s. 9d.

Provisions.—The Provision market closed quiet, and generally unaltered. Bacon was slightly easier.

LONDON, Saturday Evening.—Consols closed at 93⅝@93¾ for money.

American stocks continued dull.

HAVRE COTTON MARKET.—Sales of cotton for five days were 6,000 bales. Orleans *tres ordinaire*, 150f.; *bas*, 143f. The market was firm, with an upward tendency, and all qualities had advanced. The stock of cotton in port was 130,000 bales.

SECRETARY CHASE'S GIGANTIC FINANCIAL SCHEME.

From the London Times, Dec. 23.

Everything in America is on a magnificent scale. She has mammoth rivers, her waterfalls are tumbling floods, her mountains tower head and shoulders above the pigmy altitudes of Europe. She is a continent of very marked features. But there is nothing in her physical phenomena which so taxes our astonishment as the moral immensities she has lately developed. We have got used to the thunders of Niagara, and the tremendous distances of the Mississippi and the high-shooting peaks of the Andes; but we are not altogether incapable of a new sensation. We stand aghast when we have for the first time disclosed to us the tremendous vegetation of her national debt and the magnificent scale of her deficits.

The American news we publish to-day is chiefly remarkable for the wonderful financial statement of Mr. Chase, the Secretary of the Treasury. In other respects it is still an uncertain sound. The populace of New York was yet hugging the fond delusion that the seizure of the Trent would be passed over without resentment. The organs which assume to represent the policy of Mr. Seward and the opinion of the inhabitants of New York were still keeping up their spirits by big words; still boasting that England had too many interests at stake to risk a quarrel with the United States, and comforting themselves with the braggart notion that "Canada is within two days' railway journey of half a million of armed men, and has a frontier that can offer no resistance to an invading force."

The news had only just reached them that England had heard of the exploit of Commodore Wilkes. It will be remembered that at the first moment it was received with some astonishment, but with great calmness. The primary impulse here was, not to bluster, but to inquire. The people of New York, judging too much by their own habits, are delighted to find us so calm, and telegraph at once that "the effect of the news in England is not so unfavorable as was expected." In this fool's paradise they had yet to be disturbed. They had yet to learn that the more calmly and deliberately a sensible nation examines the ground it proposes to take up, the more resolute it will be in maintaining that ground. We are as far as ever from being able to judge in what mood our demand of reparation may find them; but if there should have been any doubt upon the mind of the Federal leaders, or any division of opinion among the Federal populace when Lord Lyons made his communication, that magnificent and stupendous deficit of forty-three millions sterling remaining at the end of a year, during which the borrowing powers of the Federal States were taxed to the utmost, ought to aid these people to see their position.

Mr. Chase, as a prudent, or rather a zealous Secretary of the Treasury, does not go out of his way to mention disagreeable facts. He does not tell us how much of the expenditure of 1861 was raised by loans, and how much by taxes; nor does he mention the present amount of the newly-born national debt of his nation. Without this intelligence, however, he states quite enough to enable any man of business to judge how long this war of subjugation can last, and what the probabilities are of sustaining another war in addition to it.—He says that from July, 1861, to July, 1862, the war expenses will be, in round numbers, £100,000,000 sterling, of which he has succeeded in borrowing about £40,000,000, and hopes to get the rest by paper money, money loans, and taxation to the amount of £2,500,000. Who can get the loans, and if people will take his paper money, and if they will also pay taxes, he will then be able to make both ends meet up to July, 1862. But if the South should not be subjugated by that early date, he tells his countrymen plainly that he shall want seventy-six millions sterling for the service of the next year, and that at the end of June, 1863, the national debt of the Federal States will be nine hundred millions of dollars.

This is pretty well for a three years' war. Yet, if we were to examine Mr. Chase's figures very closely, we should find the estimate of expenditure, and still more the estimate of the amount of debt, very much understated. However, let that pass. Two hundred millions in three years form not a bad nucleus to a respectable national debt. It will supply all the money. There can be no doubt, of course, that they will rush from all parts of the earth to fill up the vacuum in the Federal Treasury. It is, we presume, consistent with all the experience of American financiers that the more pressing the need of a borrower the greater becomes the zeal of lenders to assist him, and the more deeply the security becomes deteriorated by mortgage the more ready the capitalist is to double his advances. For the first time, Mr. Chase gives us a glimpse as to what this security is.

Of course, national security means the national patience of taxation. Mr. Chase is about to make the great experiment whether any such security exists in then Federal States. He proposes to raise by an income tax the moderate sum of £2,000,000. It is but a fifth of what we raise by the same tax; but when Mr. Chase has obtained his £2,000,000 we shall have a faith in his security which we have not now. He hopes also to get another four millions from other direct taxes. These six millions, when he gets them, will not go far, as he must admit; but then he has a complete set of excise machinery ready to get into gear. He is about to tax stills and spirits, and sugar, and tea, and coffee, and tobacco; he has an impost prepared for bank notes, legacies and carriages; and such, Mr. John Bright, how can your credit with the North have fallen so low?—he offers as part security for this mountain of debt a duty upon paper!

If all this only "go forward," as mercantile people say, we shall congratulate the Federal States upon being as well taxed a community as any respectable, old-fashioned kingdom of the Old World. Whether such young taxpayers will bear such a weight all at once must be a matter of experiment. Boston used not to like tea duties, and even under the present popular and enlightened Government of the Federal States some timorous man might have objections to take the appointment of Income Tax Commissioner in one of the Western States. We do not find any estimate of the cost of the collection of these taxes or of the new machinery of excise. We presume that patriotism will supply all the costly expedients of Europe, and that all these imposts will be voluntarily paid into the exchequer. If this should be so, Mr. Chase will get some fourteen millions towards his expenditure of seventy-six millions. And yet it is still dubious whether to this expenditure is not to be added the trifling contingency of a war with England.

THE FUNERAL OF PRINCE ALBERT.

From the London Times, Dec. 23.

During Sunday funeral sermons were preached at all the principal churches on the loss the British nation has sustained in the removal by death of the Prince Consort of England. Yesterday, with little of the pomp and pageantry of a State ceremonial, but with every outward mark of respect, and with all the solemnity which befitted his high station and his public virtues, the mortal remains of the husband of our Queen were interred in the last resting-place of England's sovereigns—the Chapel Royal of St. George's, Windsor. By the express desire of his Royal Highness the funeral was of the plainest and most private character; but in the chapel, to do honor to his obsequies, were assembled all the chiefest men of the State, and throughout England, by every sign of sorrow and mourning, the nation manifested its sense of the loss which it has sustained. Windsor itself wore an aspect of the most profound gloom. Every shop was closed and every blind drawn down. The streets were silent and almost deserted, and all what appeared abroad were dressed in the deepest mourning. The great bell of Windsor Castle clanged out its doleful sounds at intervals from an early hour, and minute bells were tolled also at St. John's church. At the parish church of Clewer and at St. John's there were services in the morning and afternoon, and the day was observed throughout the royal borough in the strictest manner. The weather was in character with the occasion; a chill, damp air, with a dull leaden sky above, increased the gloom which hung over all. There were but few visitors in the town, for the procession did not pass beyond the immediate precincts of the Chapel and Castle, and none were admitted except those connected with the Castle and their friends.

At eleven o'clock a strong force of the A division took possession of all the avenues leading to the Chapel Royal, and from that time only the guests specially invited, and those who were to take part in the ceremonial were allowed to pass. Shortly afterwards a guard of honor of the Grenadier Guards, of which regiment his Royal Highness was Colonel, with the colors of the regiment shrouded in crape, marched in and took up its position before the principal entrance to the Chapel Royal. Another guard of honor from the same regiment was also on duty in the Quadrangle, at the entrance to the State apartments. They were speedily followed by a squadron of the Second Life Guards, dismounted, and by two companies of the Fusileer Guards, who were drawn up in single file along each side of the road by which the procession was to pass, from the Norman gateway to the Chapel door. The officers wore the deepest military mourning—scarves, sword-knots and rosettes of crape. In the Home Park was stationed a troop of horse artillery, which commenced firing minute guns at the end of the Long-walk, advancing slowly until it reached the Castle gates just at the close of the ceremony. The ministers, the officers of the Queen's household, and other distinguished personages who had been honored with an invitation to attend the ceremonial, reached Windsor by a special train from Paddington. They were met by carriages provided for them at the station, and began to arrive at the Chapel Royal soon after eleven o'clock. The Earl of Derby, the Archbishop of Canterbury, Earl Russell, and the Duke of Buccleuch, were among the first to make their appearance, and as they arrived at the door of the chapel, they were received by the proper officials and conducted to the seats appointed for them in the choir.

In the great Quadrangle were drawn up the hearse and the mourning coaches, and, all the preparations having been completed within the Castle, twelve o'clock. It had been originally intended that it should leave the Castle by the St. George's gate, and, proceeding down Castle hill, approach the Chapel through Henry VIII's gateway, but at a late hour this arrangement was changed, and the shorter route by the Norman gateway was chosen. The crowd which had gradually collected at the foot of Castle hill, owing to this change, saw nothing of the procession but the empty carriages as they returned to the Castle after setting down at the chapel. The few who were fortunate enough to gain admission to the Lower Ward stood in a narrow fringe along the edge of the flags in front of the houses of the Poor Knights, and their presence was the only exception to the strict privacy of the ceremonial. The Prince of Wales and the other Royal mourners assembled in the Oak Room, but did not form part of the procession. They were conveyed to the Chapel in private carriages before the coffin was placed in the hearse, passing through St. George's gateway into the Lower Ward. In the first carriage were the Prince of Wales, Prince Arthur, and the Duke of Saxe-Coburg. The Crown Prince of Prussia, the Duke of Brabant, and the Count of Flanders followed in the next; and in the others were the Duc de Nemours, Prince Louis of Hesse, Prince Edward of Saxe-Weimar, and the Maharajah Dhuleep Singh, with the gentlemen of their respective suites.

Scarcely had they alighted at the door of Wolsey's Chapel, from which they were conducted through the chapter room to the door of the Chapel Royal, to be in readiness to meet the coffin, when the first minute gun fired in the distance, and the rattle of the troops reversing arms, announced that the procession had started, and exactly at twelve o'clock the first mourning coach moved from under the Norman gateway. First came nine mourning coaches, each drawn by four horses, conveying the physicians, equerries, and other members of the household of the late Prince. In the last were the Lord Steward (Earl St. Germans), the Lord Chamberlain (Viscount Sidney), and the Master of the Horse (the Marquis of Allesbury). The carriages and trappings were of the plainest description; the horses had black velvet housings and feathers, but on the carriages there were no feathers or ornaments of any kind.

The mourning coaches were followed