THE MARYLAND NEWS SHEET

PUBLISHED BY

CARTER & NEILSON.

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BALTIMORE.

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 22 1862.

WAR AND OTHER NEWS.

In the Senate a resolution was adopted conferring the rights of citizenship on all foreigners who participated in the war. The bill appropriating $150,000 to complete the defences of Washington, was taken up and passed. Also, a bill providing that hereafter no minors under eighteen years of age, shall be mustered into the service of the United States. The discussion of the report of the Committee on Elections in the case of Mr. Bright, occupied the remainder of the session.

In the House of Representatives, nearly the whole of the session was taken up in the discussion of the bill from the Committee on Post-offices and Post Roads, which provides for regulating the carriage of printed matter outside of the mails. It was finally tabled by a vote of 75 to 60.

In the State Senate, on Monday, there was no business of importance transacted.

In the House of Delegates a petition from the bondholders of the Northern Central Railway, asking an investigation of its affairs was referred. Leave was obtained to introduce a bill providing for an uniform system of education throughout the State. A series of resolutions was introduced, asking Congress to examine into the causes of the war, with a view to the enactment of such laws as will satisfy the seceded States, and restore the integrity of the Union. They gave rise to a short debate, were read for the first time, and, finally, postponed indefinitely. The discussion of the Treason bill was then resumed.

By the mails of the Arabia we have European news of some importance. The *Annual Trade Circular* puts the stock of Cotton on hand at Liverpool, on the 1st of January, at 622,560 bales, of which but 279,310 were American, or less than sixty days' supply. It is further stated, with regard to the future, that no American Cotton is on its way to Europe, and that there are but 80,000 bales from the East Indies to arrive within the next two months. So far, says the *Circular*, no Cotton of the last crop has reached the shipping ports, nor does there appear to be any probability that any will be so received until the blockade of the Southern ports is either raised or forced by England or France, whose manufactories will suffer materially by any further withholding of that material, which is so essential not only to their own, but to the Commercial prosperity of the world.—The dispatch of the Prussian Government to its Minister at Washington, on the Trent affair, though mild in terms, is yet perfectly explicit in declaring that the interests of the neutral States have been injuriously affected by the violent capture and carrying away Messrs. Mason and Slidell from on board the neutral mail steamer Trent, and the hope is expressed that the course of Captain Wilkes was not adopted in consequence of instructions from his Government.

Affairs in Russian Poland are in a deplorable condition. The Roman Catholic clergy have fallen under the displeasure of the Czar, and, failing to conform to his wishes—although many of them have been arrested and carried off to remote places or imprisoned—it has been finally determined to starve those who remain into submission, by depriving them of their salaries. The clergy, nevertheless, are firm, and show no disposition to yield. The privateer Sumter, which was recently reported to have been sunk off the coast of Spain, is now cruising, it is rumored, in the British channel. It is thought that the brief address of the Emperor Napoleon to the French clergy, on New Year's Day, indicated an intention, on his part, to settle terms for the evacuation of Rome. A French pamphlet, on "The American Union and Europe," discusses the question as to whether Europe ought to desire a reconstruction of the Union, or the independence of the two sections? The conclusion of the writer is, that the breaking up of the Union, which he regards as certain, is a fortunate occurrence for the peace of the world.

Later details in regard to the defeat of Zollicoffer near Somerset, Kentucky, qualify very materially the original account of that affair. Thus far, if we strip of their verbiage the statements that have reached us, all that we really know amounts but to this:—General Zollicoffer left his entrenchments on the north side of the Cumberland river, marched to the vicinity of Somerset, attacked General Thomas, and was defeated. Zollicoffer, being himself either dangerously or mortally wounded in the battle, was taken prisoner. His troops, after losing, by the victors' own estimate, some two hundred in killed and wounded, retreated in disorder to their entrenchments; but being closely followed by General Thomas, abandoned their entrenchments on the north side of the Cumberland during the night, and crossing the river made their escape. Whether they occupy the much stronger entrenchments on the south side of the Cumberland, or whether they have dispersed, as General Thomas believes, is wholly a matter of conjecture. As General Thomas does not claim to have possession of the strong works across the river, but has halted his command on its northern bank, it is evident that Zollicoffer's principal defences, about two miles and a half from there on Mill creek, are still held by the Confederates. As Zollicoffer had been superseded in his command some short time before by General Crittenden, and as it is reported that the latter has reached the Cumberland and entered upon his duties, it may be doubted whether General Thomas and Shoepff with their united commands will venture the hazard of crossing the river until ample means of transportation shall enable them to do so with a probability of success.

The Washington correspondent of the New York *Post*, gives what purports to be the programme by which Gen. Lane, who has been appointed to an independent command in Kansas, proposes on his part to carry on the war. If the statement be true that he designs to ravage the South with fire and sword, and to turn over the lands of Southern men to loyal negroes, no one can contemplate what the consequence of such a war would be without a shudder.

A part of the Burnside Expedition is reported to have been seen off the mouth of Cape Fear river.—There is some doubt about this, however, for the latest telegrams announce that the vessels comporing the expedition had entered Pamlico Sound.

A new Military Department—the Department of Key West—has been organized recently by General McClellan. Brigadier-General Brannan, has been assigned to its command.

DISTURBANCES AMONG THE NEGROES.

From the Frankfort (Ky.) Yeoman, Jan. 17.

We have just learned of a reliable gentleman of New Castle, the circumstances of a very unusual occurrence in that place just before Christmas, which we deem it proper should be placed before the people of Kentucky. Some forty or sixty negroes, all slaves, had been engaged in killing hogs for one of the citizens of New Castle, at night. About that time, and after the work was over, they paraded the streets of the town in a body, between the hours of ten and twelve, uttering all sorts of disorderly sounds, singing political songs and shouting for Lincoln. They seemed to take special pains to make their unusual and disorderly demonstrations in front of the residences of one or two prominent Southern Rights citizens. They continued their tumultuous proceedings for an hour or two without interruption from either officers or citizens, and finally dispersed of their own accord.

We deem it due to the peace and security of the Commonwealth to give this information to the public, in order that other communities may be put on their guard, and be prepared to suppress in their incipiency all such dangerous movements on the part of the slave population.

We also learn from the same gentleman, that about the same time, or shortly after, a party of slaves in Henry county, belonging partly to Union and partly to Southern Rights men, made off from the county, taking with them a wagon and horses, with a full supply of provisions belonging to their owners, and made their escape into Indiana. They were immediately pursued by their owners into Indiana and overtaken; but the owners were notified by the population that they should not arrest the slaves, and, in fact, were themselves notified to leave the State without delay. A second visit of the same and other parties, with proper certificates, as the gentleman who gives us the facts is informed, was made with the same result.

We are also informed that numerous houses and barns, belonging to residents of Henry county, have recently been fired and burned to the ground by the negroes, and that in consequence a general feeling of insecurity prevails throughout the entire community.

The Adjutant General of Connecticut has ordered the Selectmen of the several towns to proceed to draft men for the State militia. This is not to recruit the army service, but to fill up the active militia force of the State.

EUROPE.

THE STEAMER ARABIA'S MAILS.

A LETTER FROM THE PRINCE OF WALES—ENGLISH VIEWS OF HIS CHARACTER.

The following letter, though unimportant in itself, is interesting as being almost the first public effort of the heir to the British Crown to fill the place of his late father as nearest adviser to the Queen. It is addressed to the Royal Horticultural Society:

"OSBORNE, December 28, 1861.

"*Gentlemen*: Prostrated with overwhelming grief, and able, at present, to turn her thoughts but to one object, the Queen, my mother, has constantly on her mind the anxious desire of doing honor to the memory of him whose good and glorious character the whole nation in its sorrow so justly appreciates. Actuated by this constantly-recurring wish, the Queen has commanded me to recall to your recollection that her Majesty had been pleased to assent to a proposal to place a statue of herself upon the memorial of the Great Exhibition of 1851, which it was intended to erect in the New Horticultural Gardens.

"The characteristic modesty and self-denial of my deeply-lamented father had induced him to interpose to prevent his own statue from filling that position, which properly belonged to it, upon a memorial to that great undertaking which sprung from the thought of his enlightened mind, and was carried through to a termination of unexampled success by his unceasing superintendence.

"It would, however, now, her Majesty directs me to say, be most hurtful to her feelings were any other statue to surmount this memorial but that of the great, good Prince, my dearly-beloved father, to whose honor it is in reality raised. The Queen, therefore, would anxiously desire that, instead of her statue, that of her beloved husband should stand upon this memorial.

"Anxious, however humbly, to testify my respectful and heartfelt affection for the best of fathers, and the gratitude and devotion of my sorrowing heart, I have sought, and have with thankfulness obtained, the permission of the Queen, my mother, to offer the feeble tribute of the admiration and love of a bereaved son, by presenting the statue thus proposed to be placed in the gardens under your management.

"I remain, gentlemen, yours,

"ALBERT EDWARD."

A Cambridge paper, by the way, denies an insinuation made by the London *Times* in regard to the Prince, and, after alluding to his life at Cambridge, adds:

"We declare, without fear of contradiction, that while the Prince of Wales was at the University, he proved himself to be a good and amiable young man, a true English gentleman, and a prince wholly free from everything approaching to a debasing tendency. No parent could wish his son to behave better, and now that his time of trial has come, we feel confident that his Royal Highness will be found neither unwilling nor unit, nor unable to console and assist his bereaved mother, and to fulfil the warmest hopes of the people."

A correspondent of the Manchester *Guardian* contributes these items:

"The character of the Prince, hitherto, has shown itself to those brought into closest contact with him singularly pure and honorable, and perfectly free from that insincerity and dissimulation which so early developed themselves in George IV, and formed no small element in the character of even his comparatively excellent predecessor.—But, while the Prince is a perfect gentleman, truthful, straightforward and unstained by any propensity or vice that can cause anxiety to his parent, or his teachers, friends and advisers, he is not in the least a student by natural taste or acquired habits. He is, in fact, the very reverse of a lover of literature. A successor to his father, as an active and personal promoter and planner of improvements in education, in arts and science, he is not fitted by nature to be; and his distinctions as a sovereign will have to be sought in other directions."

The Prince of Wales will soon proceed to visit Corfu and the Ionian Islands, as arranged before the death of his father.

ANNUAL TRADE REPORTS.

COTTON.

IMPORT.—The total import of the past year, of all kinds, amounts to 3,036,930 bales, against 3,366,686 bales in 1860—being a falling off in the year of 329,756 bales.

EXPORT.—The export of cotton from this country to the Continent has this year been very large, and shows an increase over that of last year. There has been also a considerable amount of cotton exported to the Northern States of America in consequence of the complete exhaustion of the stocks on hand there, by the existing civil war preventing their receiving the usual supplies of cotton from the South.

STOCK.—The stock of cotton actually on hand in this port, as officially made up to-day, is 622,560 bales, consisting of 279,310 American, 9,490 Egyptian, 27,250 Brazil, 370 West India, &c., and 306,140 East India, which, compared with the previous estimates, show an increase of 71,800 in American, 210 in Brazil, and 21,450 in Surats, and a decrease of 3,630 in Egyptians, and 40 in West India—making a total increase of 89,790 bales.

With our previously reduced stock, this addition must be a matter of congratulation to all, inasmuch as it will tend still further to avert the possibility of a cotton famine, and enable us to wait for a longer period the chance of a supply being obtainable from the southern ports of America. The error in the stock is attributed to a large quantity of cotton being returned by spinners to this market to be sold, and to the possibility of a deal of cotton which had been purchased on speculation during the year being omitted to be returned as such, and thus added again to the stock. The enormous sales, and the great amount of speculative transactions in the year will readily account for this, for the reported purchases this year on speculation amount to 1,242,440 bales, the largest amount ever known. The stock held in London is 72,260 bales, consisting of 20 American, 72,100 East India, and 140 West India. The stock in Glasgow and other ports is 8,010, consisting of 7,500 American, 100 Egyptian, and 410 East India; these, added to the stock held in this port, viz: 622,560 bales, will make a total on hand this day of 702,830 bales, which, added to the estimated amount in the hands of spinners, about 80,000 bales, will give about seventeen weeks' supply, at the average consumption of the past year.

CONSUMPTION.—Various causes have operated this year to limit the consumption of cotton in Great Britain. At the commencement of the year—the new machinery then being brought into play was naturally expected to add materially to the consumptive power of the country. The short supply, however, which has been received from America, and the comparatively dear prices, which, throughout the year, spinners have had to pay, leading them gradually to diminish their working hours, and, finally, inducing many of them, during the last two months, to cease running, has materially affected the amount consumed, and led to a much larger stock being left on hand to-day than was expected. The total amount consumed in Great Britain shows a decrease this year, as compared with last, of 111,411 bales, being only 2,391,290 bales, or 45,986 bales per week, against 2,502,701 bales, or 48,136 bales per week in 1860.

SUPPLY.—Although the stock turns out much larger than previously estimated, as regards the future supply there is little encouraging to spinners. The stock on hand to-day in Liverpool is 279,310 American, and a total of all kinds of 622,560 bales, against 383,180 American, and a total of all kinds of 515,670 bales. The stock now held by spinners is estimated at only 80,000 bales, or full 140,000 below the amount held at the same period last year; whilst there is no American cotton at sea on its way here, and but 80,000 bales from the East Indies to arrive the next two months. So far, no cotton of the last crop has reached the shipping ports, nor has any cotton been shipped to any country, or been obtainable for consumption. Nor does there appear to be any probability that any will be so received here, until the blockade of the Southern ports is either raised, or forced by this country or by France, whose manufacturers will suffer materially by any further withholding of that material which is so essential, not only to their own, but to the commercial prosperity of the world.

GENERAL REMARKS.—Eventful as was last year in the history of the cotton trade, the present has been far more so. Last year the excess of supply, caused by the yield of the American crop of 1859-60, amounting to the unprecedented figure of 4,675,770 bales, enabled spinners for many months to supply themselves at a comparatively low scale of prices, while the losses by merchants and importers were serious. This year, the great increase in the spinning and manufacturing power of the country, which the good trade and large profits realized in 1858, 1859, and 1860 brought into play—an American crop 1,013,684 bales less than the previous one—the complete stoppage of all shipments from the United States since July by the blockade of the Southern cotton ports, and the fears entertained as to our future supply—have all combined to advance prices, especially during the latter part of the year, with a rapidity, and to an extent, not experienced for over twenty-five years. Last year, although the inferior qualities of American were at one period sold equally as low as if middling were quoted 5d per lb., the lowest quotation for middling Orleans was 6d per lb., whilst the highest quotation for the same during the year was 8d per lb. This year, the lowest quotation for middling Orleans was 6¾d per lb., viz., on 22nd Febr uary and the 1st March, whilst the highest quotation for the same has been 12d per lb., at which price it is this day quoted. Last year the extreme fluctuation was but 2d per lb. in the middling qualities of American; this year it has been quotably 5½d per lb., whilst the deterioration in classifications compared with that when the stock was greater, and consisted of a larger proportion of the better qualities, makes a further difference of ½d. to ¼d. per lb.; as many lots of the low and better qualities of American are now realizing an advance of 6d. per lb. upon previous valuations.

This important advance has not been established without inflicting a corresponding injury upon the spinning and manufacturing interests of the country, for the diminished supply, and consequent dear price of the raw material, coming at a period when the mill power at work was producing considerably more Yarn and Cloth than the markets of the world could take off, has caused such an accumulation of stocks in the hands of spinners, manufacturers and merchants at Manchester, as to prevent anything like the advance being obtained for the manufactured article which had to be paid for the raw material. This, with but little intermission, has been the position of spinners and manufacturers throughout the year, and as but little "short time" was worked until the close of October, the losses sustained by them as a body must have been great, the only exception being where they had either by purchases of cotton or yarn anticipated the slow progress with which the Manchester market has followed the continuously advancing price of cotton for so many months. This loss at last became so large and so general when the early purchases of cheap cotton had been consumed, that towards the close of October a general desire was manifested to resort to short time, so much so, that during the last nine weeks it is estimated that a reduction in the consumption of fully 35 per cent. has taken place, but which has so far exercised but little influence in restoring cloth to its relative position with the price of cotton—the accumulated stock of so many months still acting as a check to any material improvement, notwithstanding the favorable accounts which have been received from India for several weeks past.

PROSPECTS.—Never were the future prospects as regards the supply, demand, and prices of cotton enveloped with such a cloudy and uncertain aspect; so much are all dependent upon intelligence which may be received in a few hours or a few days.—Should war ensue between this country and the Federal Government of America, there would be the prospect of a future supply to some extent, by the breaking of the blockade of the Southern ports; but should the hopes of peace be realized, it will prevent any arrivals of cotton from America for months to come; and, if so, from where is Great Britain to obtain her supply? Certainly we have to-day a larger stock than at any corresponding period since 1853, viz, 702,830 bales, which, with 200,000 bales in Havre and on the continent of Europe, will give a supply of 902,830 bales for the immediate future requirements of Europe.

America would become a large purchaser here should the peaceful relations with this country be undisturbed; and a desire on their part to remain so, must be taken as evidence of the determination of the Federal Government to prosecute with all their might the efforts already set on foot to put an end to the secession of the Cotton States. In doing this who can predict the issue? Will the South succeed in establishing its independence with the institution of slavery intact, by which she is enabled to produce that great growth of cotton, now so essential to the wants of Europe, or will the North, failing in their other efforts to succeed against the South, endeavor to turn the war into one for the abolition of slavery? If the latter, who could predict the effect and the danger, not to the supply of cotton for the immediate future only, but for years to come? All, therefore, being so uncertain, no correct estimate can now be formed as to what may be the future course of consumption or prices. Enumerating the various manufacturing countries, we find the consumption of Great Britain the past year has been 2,390,000 bales, of France 630,000, of Prussia 450,000, of Germany 500,000, of the remainder of the Continent 450,000, and that of the Northern States of America 650,000 bales, making a total consumption during this year of about 5,070,000 bales. With a further suspension, or even a serious curtailment or delay, in the coming forward of a crop, which supplies four-fifths of this consumption, what mischief may not be inflicted upon the manufacturers of this and other countries? and already is there not evidence of this fact when middling boweds, quoted here to-day at 11½d. per lb., were selling at New York at 38 cts. per lb. at the latest dates? The supply this year of East India cotton, as usual with high prices current here, has been large, but a deal of this has been diverted from China, and should prices rule even much higher than at present, it is scarcely possible that any important increase in the imports thence can take place next year over and above the 987,530 bales which we have this year received.

The export of Yarns and Cloth indicate the large and increasing foreign markets, which still develope themselves for the reception of our manufactures. But for the unfortunate occurrences of America, which has itself taken 121,142,621 yards less of Cotton Cloth from this country in the first eleven months of this year (considerably more than the total decrease in the exports), there can be no doubt that our spinners and manufacturers would again have experienced a profitable trade. It is therefore to be hoped that some means may be devised to effect a settlement of the existing strife between the Federal Government and the Southern States, which is now becoming so seriously injurious to the commerce of the world, and especially to the millions of work-people in this country who are so dependent upon a good supply of cotton to obtain their daily bread.—*Maurice Williams, Liverpool.*

From the London Times, City Article.

FINANCIAL PROSPECTS.

Although our habit of distrust is inveterate, the country has no reason to look with alarm at any of the contingencies before it. Indeed, in a commercial sense it would be difficult to determine whether in the present conjuncture our interests would be promoted most by war or by peace. A superficial glance would seem to tell in favour of war, since, contrary to all former precedents, war would now restore commercial intercourse, instead of interrupting it. The whole of America is at this moment closed against the mercantile operations of Europe—the North by the Morrill tariff, and the South by the blockade, which, by the barbarous expedient of choking up all the harbors, is threatened soon to be rendered in some degree permanent. Hostilities would at once liberate the commerce of the South and remove the cotton question from the list of the world's terrors, giving us at the same time 8,000,000 ready customers for our manufactured goods. On the other hand, it is not easy to see that we should be exposed to damages that would greatly counterbalance these effects. Our shipping might be temporarily affected by the action of privateers, but the captures on one side would be met by those on the other, and, as American commanders would probably find no ports for their prizes and little shelter for themselves, the risk of English vessels would, it may be hoped, soon become little more than nominal. As regards our general commerce, it would, of course, be entirely free from disturbance.

The regulation that gives immunity to cargoes in neutral ships prevents for the future all anxieties on that point; and, as the power of carrying on the war depends upon money, and money depends upon trade, England, as the creation of greatest trade, may always rely on her ability in a just cause to exhaust every opponent. It is true that, supposing the war to be protracted through the year, we should have no supply of American grain, but this would be a disaster for America, not for ourselves. The New York journals gravely assure their credulous readers that the withholding of their wheat and flour would cause millions in England to experience starvation, and be infallibly followed by a revolution. The fact is, however, that the choice whether our custom shall be given to Russia or to America is always simply a question of a shilling or two per quarter, and the Americans, in their eager contemplation of rebellion on this side, while they are punishing it with fire and sword and the gallows at home, forget to inquire what would be the condition of their own farmers with the produce of their labor rotting for want of buyers. Thus, there is nothing in the commercial state of the case to give us uneasiness.

The parties who insist that we should bow meekly to the Trent outrage ask us to look at the cost of the Russian war and what we gained by it to show that submission in any case is always most profitable. But they could not make a more unfortunate reference, for while they themselves are entirely responsible for that war by having deceived the Emperor Nicholas into the belief that we should never attempt to redress any outrage on the comity of nations, its results in pecuniary and commercial respects have been favorable in a degree never contemplated, from the impulse it gave to the trade of India, and which has never since been lost. In the same way we might trust, even if unable to conjecture how it could come about, that another war in defence of righteous principles, recognized by all the civilized world, and carried on without a thought of national animosity or a desire for aggrandizement, will be followed by results such as will cause us to look with no mortification on the sacrifices it may have rendered necessary.

REVIEW OF THE MONEY MARKET FOR 1861.

The changes in the bank rate of discount during the year were as follows:—On the 31st of December, 1860, it was advanced, so that on January 1 it was 6 per cent.; January 7, advanced to 7; February 14, advanced to 8; March 21, reduced to 7; April 4, reduced to 6; April 11, reduced to 5; May 16, advanced to 6; August 1, reduced to 5; August 15, reduced to 4½; August 29, reduced to 4; September 19, reduced to 3½; November 7, reduced to 3.

POLAND.

The Warsaw correspondent of the *Daily News*, in a letter dated the 23d inst., says:

Arrests, deportations and imprisonment having failed to compel the Roman Catholic clergy to open their churches, the Government has determined to starve them into submission. An order has been lately issued, stopping, for the present, the issue to the members of the Warsaw Chapter of their salaries. The priests remain firm, however; and there is as yet no sign of a disposition on their part to yield. The Government has been more successful with the clergy of the United Greek persuasion, who are not under the Administrator of Warsaw, and only followed the example of their brethren of other religions because they knew that no exception would be made in their favor, exempting their churches from desecration. Their weak and unprotected state was soon perceived and taken advantage of by the Government. M. Hube, the new minister of the department of religion, sent for the priests of the Basilian Church here, Kalinowski and Bronlewski, and told them that if they did not open their church forthwith they would be sent to Siberia, and that Surprasl, an estate in Lithuania belonging to the Church, would be confiscated. Upon this the two priests, the only remaining members of the United Greek clergy left at large in Warsaw, the rest having been imprisoned or sent to Siberia, yielded, fearing that when they, too, were gone the Russians would turn their church into a Greek *cerkiew*. This is how the Basilian church came to be opened; and similar underhand stratagems are being used by Messrs. Platonow and Hube with the Roman Catholic clergy, to induce them to follow the example of the United Greeks. The Russians, who are such great sticklers for subordination, do not scruple to preach disobedience to their superiors to the inferior clergy, telling them that it is their duty to obey the Government, not the ecclesiastical authorities; but their object in doing this is so transparent that they meet with no success.

The prisoners in the citadel are being removed to Siberia as quickly as possible to make room for new ones. The most severe sentences are pronounced on the municipal delegates. MM. Schlenker, Steckl, and two others have been sent to Siberia for five years; M. Bayer for three. No one stirs from his house if he can possibly help it, as one cannot go a dozen steps into the street without being subjected to some brutal insult or outrage; and any attempt to resent it is immediately punished by transportation to Siberia, or, as in the case of the unfortunate youth who, on being struck in the back by a soldier without the slightest provocation, said "What are you striking me for, you rascal?"—enlistment in the Orenburg corps as a private soldier. The consequence is that many do not go out of their houses for months. But even there are not safe from the savage soldiery; on the slightest pretext they break into private houses, nearly always at night, and after subjecting the inhabitants to every indignity, carry off one of them to answer some absurd question at the police-office which might very well have waited till the next morning.

Many of the wealthiest bankers and merchants in Volhynia have failed; in Warsaw there is a perfect stagnation; and the Government account promises to show as intractable a deficit as those of neighboring countries. The news from Poland continues to be very distressing. The Polish Journals of Gallicia and of the Grand Duchy of Posen publish a long list of condemnations, in which the names of priests and nobles are seen by the side of those of artisans. The places of banishment include such spots as Irkoutsk, Kasan, Orenburg, and Vologda. Nor is it Warsaw alone that furnishes the Russian Government with means for this compulsory colonization; the provinces also send their contingent. Six young gentlemen of the town of Kalish have just passed through Warsaw to be transported to the Caucasus or Siberia.

THE PRIVATEER SUMTER IN THE ENGLISH CHANNEL.

A letter was received to-day at Lloyd's from the Secretary of the Admiralty, stating that the Inspecting Commander of the Coast Guard at Ramsgate had reported that a suspicious-looking steamer was seen cruising about the Channel, off Dover, on the 27th ult., which, from circumstances since transpired, there is every reason to suppose it was the Confederate privateer Sumter. It appears that the Sumter, when last heard of by the Federal navy, was seen making in the direction of Europe. The Sumter is about 1,000 tons, painted black, and very fast.

THE CLOSING OF THE UNIVERSITY OF ST. PETERSBURG.

ST. PETERSBURG, Jan. 3.—The *Official Gazette* of to-day publishes a report from the Minister of Public Instruction, sanctioned by the Emperor, followed by an imperial decree stating that, in consequence of the recent disturbances, the University of St. Petersburg will be closed until a new set of regulations is drawn up. The decree also orders the dismissal of the professors and students. The students are permitted however to pursue their studies at other universities of the empire, and the poor students will have pecuniary assistance afforded by the Emperor to defray the expenses of their journey. The professors may, with the sanction of the authorities, be reinstated in their former posts when the new regulations are promulgated.

FRANCE.

The speech of the Emperor Napoleon to the clergy on New Year's Day is thought to indicate that a serious attempt is about to be made to settle terms for the evacuation of Rome. The assurances to the Senate have strengthened the impression that the Emperor has a lurking tendency towards liberal measures, which are for the present resisted by his official counsellors.

THE NORTH WITHOUT FRIENDS.

From the London Morning Post—Ministerial.

In their hour of trial the Federal States have no man's good word. There is not a country in the Old World which does not number amongst the naturalized citizens of the once United States thousands, in some cases, hundreds of thousands, of her own sons. Ties of blood, intertwined with those of interest, might be expected to create a lively sympathy between the speculative Democrat of the Old, and the practical Republican of the New World; the European jealousy of England would, it is only natural to suppose, develop and strengthen every wish for the prosperity, every regret at the misfortunes, of the transatlantic power, whose commercial marine is only second, if, indeed, it be second, to that of this country. This has not proved to be the case. The cynical scorn with which the United States, in their past relations with other countries, have trampled, whenever it suited their convenience, on the principles and precedents of international law, has brought with it its just and appropriate retribution. "Love, if then would'st be loved," was the shrewd advice given by the Latin poet to the youthful lover. It is no otherwise with States. The country which shows no respect to the national dignity of another country, or to the commonest principles of law recognized in all civilized lands, has only itself to blame, if it is not, in its turn, respected. Precisely because its power has been, not a guarantee of, but a menace to, the common interests of progress and civilization, the sudden decay and overthrow of that power will be hailed as a blessing and a boon.

THE CRISIS PASSED—FOR THE PRESENT.

From the London Herald.

If we are justified, as we believe we are, in viewing the resolve of the American Government in this mirror of popular opinion, we suppose that our differences with America will not for the present lead to war. But enough has occurred to put us on our guard for the future, to teach us to be very watchful of the temper of a people which seems to have two faces like the god Janus, to be as shifting as the sand of the sea, and as changeful in color as the chameleon. This concession of theirs must not be allowed to fetter us in our future course. We have a more immediate interest than before in the struggle between North and South; we have found that it concerns ourselves, and learned that its continuance is fraught with danger to our peace. It behoves both England and France to consider whether the time has not arrived for recognizing the Southern Confederacy, and whether the inefficient blockade, which is so great an injury to their manufacturing and commercial interests, should any longer be condoned from any false feeling of tenderness for the *amour propre* of the North. We shall be acting in the interests of humanity if we do what in us lies to discourage a struggle in which the North is committing political suicide, and the South undergoing a vindictive and resultless persecution, in which the customary usages of civilized war are most wantonly and wickedly set at naught.

PRUSSIA ON THE TRENT AFFAIR—THE DESPATCH TO THE PRUSSIAN MINISTER AT WASHINGTON.

The Arabia brings us the text—the translation of which we give below—of the despatch of Count Bernstoff, Prussian Minister for Foreign Affairs, to the Prussian Ambassador at Washington, on the Trent affair:

"BERLIN, Dec. 25, 1861.—Monsieur le Baron:—The warlike measures which President Lincoln has taken by sea against the Southern States which have separated from the Union were calculated, immediately upon their occurrence, to inspire in his Majesty's Government the apprehension that they might easily give occasion to the legitimate interests of neutral states being thereby injuriously affected.

"This apprehension has been unfortunately entirely justified by the violent capture and carrying away of Messrs. Mason and Slidell from on board the neutral mail-steamer Trent by the commander of the North American war-ship San Jacinto.

"This occurrence, as you will easily believe, has created the greatest sensation in England, as in the whole of Europe, and has not only placed the cabinets, but also public opinion, in a state of the most extreme expectation.

"Although England is certainly alone immediately affected by that act, still one of the most important and generally recognized rights of neutral flags is at the same time called in question.

"It is not requisite that I should now enter into an explanation of the points of law precisely involved. Public opinion in Europe has pronounced itself with rare unanimity and in the most decided manner in favor of the injured party. We, ourselves, have only hitherto hesitated to acquaint you with our views upon the transaction because, in the absence of reliable intelligence, we doubted whether the captain of the San Jacinto had been guided in the course he adopted by instructions received from his Government or not. We still, at present, prefer to believe the latter supposition correct. Should, however, the former prove to be the actual state of the case, we should feel ourselves compelled to ascribe a more serious importance to the matter, and to regard in it, to our great regret, not an isolated fact, but rather an open threat of the rights appertaining to all neutrals.

"We are as yet not positively acquainted with the demands forwarded upon the part of England to the Cabinet at Washington, upon compliance with which the maintenance of peace appears to depend.

"As far, however, as we are informed of them, we entertain the conviction that no terms have been proposed by England by which the dignity of President Lincoln could reasonably be offended.

"His Majesty, the King, animated by the sincerest wishes for the well-being of the United States of America, has desired me to advocate the cause of peace with President Lincoln, through you, in the most emphatic manner. We should consider ourselves fortunate if we succeeded by this means in contributing to a peaceful solution of a conflict, out of which the greatest dangers may spring. It is possible that the President may have already decided upon, and expressed his resolution. But of whatever nature this may be, it will at any rate be consolatory to the King's Government, looking back upon the uninterrupted conditions of sincere friendship which have prevailed between Prussia and the United States since their foundation, to have frankly submitted to the Cabinet of Washington its view of the present case, as to the wishes which are therewith connected.

"I beg to request you will read to the Secretary of State at Washington the above despatch without delay, and if he desires it, will leave with him a copy of the same. I shall expect to be favored by a speedy notification of the fulfillment of this commission.

"I have to present to you the renewed assurance of my profound consideration.

[Signed,] "BERNSTOFF."

FOREIGN ITEMS.

THE AMERICAN UNION.—A pamphlet by M. Sidney Benouf has just appeared, under the title of "*L'Union Americaine et l'Europa.*" The author, seeing the Southern States separated from the Northern ones, asks whether Europe ought to desire the reconstruction of the Union, or the independence of the two sections? He then takes a rapid view of all the political acts of the Union during its existence; its rapid increase, its spirit of annexation, its views upon Mexico and Cuba, the high tone it assumed towards the smaller States of South America, as if it already possessed them; the utter absence, on the American continent, of any power able to control the growth of the great absorbing Republic, which has never disguised its ultimate views, upon Europe, having more than once put forth its pretension to intervene in this quarter of the globe, to make its influence felt, and to propagate its principles; and lastly, the uncourteous behavior of the United States towards foreign nations, whose feelings have often been hurt by the uncompromising tone of the Republican Government, and which have often been obliged to make severe sacrifices to their love of peace. From all this the author of the pamphlet concludes that the breaking up of the Union, which he considers certain, will be a most fortunate occurrence for the peace of the world.

ANOTHER DISTURBANCE AT ST. PETERSBURG.—A St. Petersburg letter of the 18th describes a new disturbance amongst the students of the St. Petersburg University:—"Two nights back scenes of disorder again occurred among the students. On the 10th a number of students met in the lecture room, and held a sitting contrary to the regulations, under the presidentship of a professor, who seems to have played a rather equivocal part in this business. One of the officers of the University endeavored to prevent the discussion, and collared one of the students, who resented the act by a blow, and his assailant was immediately hurried out of the room. M. Patkul, the chief of the police, and General Philipson, Curator of the University, were soon on the spot, and appeased the students by all sorts of friendly assurances; but during the night not fewer than 50 of them were arrested and lodged in prison. The next day other scenes occurred, of which we have not learned the particulars; but it is said that the students expected the release of their comrades on the occasion of the *fete* of the hereditary Grand Duke, then celebrated. Their hopes were not realized, and they met together to consider what could be done in the case.

EDDYSTONE LIGHTHOUSE.—The Eddystone Lighthouse has now withstood the storms of a century—a solid monument to the genius of its architect and builder. Sometimes, when the sea rolls in with more than ordinary fury from the Atlantic, driven up the channel by the force of a south-west wind, the lighthouse is enveloped in spray and its light is momentarily obscured. But again it is seen shining clear like a star across the waters, a warning and a guide to the homeward-bound. Occasionally, when struck by a strong wave, the central portion shoots up the perpendicular shaft and leaps quite over the lantern. At other times, a tremendous wave hurls itself upon the lighthouse, as if to force it from its foundation. The report of the shock to one within is like that of a cannon; the windows rattle, the doors slam, and the building vibrates and trembles to its very base. But the tremor felt throughout the lighthouse in such a case, instead of being a sign of weakness, is the strongest proof of the unity and close connection of the fabric in all its parts.—*Lives of the Engineers.*

COTTON GROWING IN INDIA.—The advices from Madras of the 27th ult., state that the Board of Commerce has informed the Government that the Egyptian cotton seed supplied by Mr. Shubrick had been tried at Caddapah and other places, and the result was a failure. In Ganjam the collector states that the produce could be raised all over the district with or without special care, although far greater yield might be expected from plants that are carefully watered. Two samples which have been forwarded were pronounced by the Chamber of Commerce, although discolored, to be probably worth from 5d. to 7d. a pound in London. —*Morning Post.*

POPULATION OF FRANCE.—If the resources of France have palpably increased under the Second Empire, the population returns do not follow suit, the census figures being well-nigh stationary for the last dozen years. The growth of the French people, as such, seems to have been unaccountably arrested. The numbers were—in 1821, 30,461,870; in 1831, 31,325,690; in 1836, 33,540,000; in 1841, 34,230,000; in 1851, 35,700,000; in 1856, 36,800,000; while in 1861, there has been an increase of some 90,000 on the last figure. This is sought to be variously accounted for, but mainly by the undue influx of rural population into towns.

Twenty-five American trotters have just arrived at Havre, which were purchased for the imperial stables. Prince Napoleon has selected five of them for his stud, and five for the King of Italy. Five splendid hunters, purchased in England, have likewise arrived at the imperial stables in the Bois de Boulogne.

At Malta, on the 21st ult., a Roman Catholic priest, Don Francisco Desira, and his brother Guiseppe, were tried by jury for a voluntary attempt to murder a civilian; both were found guilty, and sentenced to nine years' imprisonment each, with hard labor.

M. Caste, a clever Frenchman, has succeeded in transporting to Havre, from Baltimore and other places in North America, and acclimating two new species of oyster of a very delicious kind. The same attempt is to be made in other ports of France.

THE FEMALE STATE PRISONERS.

THEIR REMOVAL TO THEIR NEW PRISON QUARTERS—A DESCRIPTION OF THE BUILDING, AND THE ACCOMMODATIONS FOR THE PRISONERS.

Special Correspondence of the Philadelphia Press.

WASHINGTON, January 19.—On Saturday afternoon, at 5 o'clock, the female State prisoners confined in the Sixteenth street prison, a description of which I gave you in a former letter, were, by order of Provost Marshal Porter, removed to the Old Capitol prison, where quarters have been provided for them. Before entering the carriage that was to convey them to their new quarters, the prisoners took an appropriate farewell of all their guards—Mrs. Greenhow saying to one of the soldiers, "Good-bye, sir; I trust that in the future you may have a pleasanter employment than that of guarding defenceless women." Mrs. Greenhow and Baxley then advanced to Lieutenant Sheldon, who had charge of the prison quarters, and thanked him for the uniform courtesy and kindness he had shown them during their confinement; while little Rose Greenhow, who, at the request of her mother, will be imprisoned with her, threw her arms about the Lieutenant's neck