FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

SATURDAY, Jan. 7—6 P. M.

The stock market was steady at the first board, but without spirit. The closing sales showed very light variations from those of yesterday's second board. Erie advanced ⅛, Reading ⅜, Fort Wayne ¼, Cleveland and Pittsburg ⅛, Rock Island ⅝, Quicksilver ⅛, Ohio and Mississippi certificates ¼. Michigan Southern declined ⅛, Michigan Central ¼, Mariposa ¼. Cleveland and Toledo, Hudson River and Northwestern were steady.

Government securities were steady. Coupon five-twenties were moderately active at 108⅜ a ½, ten-forties 102⅝; ixes, 1881, 110¼ a 111.

At the open board at one o'clock the market was stronger, and quotations advanced ⅛ a 1⅜. Erie closed at 84¼, New York Central 118⅛, Hudson River 113¾, Reading 117, Michigan Southern 73¾, Cleveland and Pittsburg 96⅛, Rock Island 103⅛, Fort Wayne 101⅛, Cumberland Coal 46, Ohio and Mississippi certificates 33¼, Quicksilver 98, Mariposa 16⅞.

Later on the street, the market was lower, and it closed heavy. Erie was quoted at 83⅝, Michigan Southern 73¼, Cleveland and Pittsburg 96⅛, Fort Wayne 101⅝, Chicago and Northwestern 37⅛.

The military, political and financial situations afford indications of important changes soon to transpire which will, in all probability, make the next six months the most momentous period in the history of the war, and therefore, with an inflated currency as the basis of the financial operations of the country, it is not unnatural that capitalists and men of business should be anxious to secure themselves as much as possible from the risks of inordinate speculation or depreciation. A general, although but partial, decline of confidence in the safety of ordinary investments in stocks has induced many to sell their securities, and as the number of outside buyers has not increased in the proportion of the sellers, the market has of course been unfavorably affected, and is likely to be still more so, although the hopes of most of the brokers and those who make a business of speculation incline in the contrary direction, and they pray for a rise, as sailors, when becalmed, sometimes whistle for the wind.

The great enemy of railway and miscellaneous stocks is the government, whose securities compete with all others by the high rates of interest they offer. Moreover the people feel that the fiscal system of the country, mistaken and ruinous though it is, so far underlies the monetary affairs of the whole community that the prosperity of every financial institution and trading and carrying company in the States open to our currency is to a great extent dependent upon the strength of the government credit and the real value of the currency dollar. They are, therefore, quite as willing to invest in national as other securities, as the extent to which they have already done so, and are still continuing to do so, abundantly testifies. They do this as much, or more, from interest than patriotism; and even those who regard our financial position as most perilous do not hesitate to invest in federal bonds, but trust blindly to the future, knowing that the faith of the nation is pledged to the payment of the interest and their final redemption. They are keen enough also to see that the greater the future depreciation of the currency may be the larger will be the currency rate of interest on their gold bonds.

At every stage in the progress of depreciation, however, the government credit is impaired, and the principal becomes less valuable and secure, while even the payment of the interest is proportionately endangered. This exercises, of course, a corresponding effect upon the market price of the securities. On the other hand, the gradual appreciation of the currency, with a view to the return to specie payments would, by imparting greater security to the principal, more than neutralize the effect of the nominally reduced rate of interest calculated in currency.

The people have yet to learn that a policy of indefinite inflation, such as that which the government has been pursuing, must, if indefinitely continued, according to the suggestion of the present Secretary of the Treasury, when he asked in his report for unlimited power to increase our paper money issues, lead to ultimate collapse. The only remedy, therefore, for the fiscal evils which now press upon us is the substitution of a policy of contraction for that which has thus far been pursued. If we fail to make an effort to check the evil before the disasters which it threatens are upon us, we shall then find ourselves powerless to stem the tide, and the history of the currency to which the war of Independence gave birth, as also of the assignats which owed their origin to the French Revolution, will not unlikely be repeated here in our own time.

The value of the currency is the great indicator of the state of the national credit, and it should be jealously guarded. To this end the taxation of the country should be as heavy as its resources will permit, without hindrance to industry, and the government credit, through the entire banking interest of the country, on the plan of the New York Clearing House, as we explained on a former occasion, should be made to dispense as far as possible with the use of currency, while an organized system, to be originated by the government and followed by the people, whose interest it is to have it adopted, should be simultaneously carried into execution for paying and receiving in coin at its market price, instead of its equivalent in currency. There is gold enough in the country with which this salutary change could be made; but it is probably too much to expect that either the administration or Congress will adopt any policy so radical and beneficial. Nevertheless, we deem it our duty to warn the people of the dangers which lie before us, and to urge our legislators to prompt and vigorous action upon this great question of the national finances.

The gold market was steady, and the speculative feeling tame. The quotations were:—

10:30 A. M.	227¼	2:35 P. M.	227¼
11:25 A. M.	226⅞	3:40 P. M.	226⅞
12:40 P. M.	226¼	4:10 P. M.	227¼
1:45 P. M.	227⅜	5:00 P. M.	226⅞

The money market continues active, but the drain westward has subsided, and a return flow may be looked for. One cause of the scarcity of currency here of late is traceable to the remittances of the government to facilitate the movements of Thomas' army. In this way it is supposed that the greater portion of the legal tender notes received in payment of the last (five-twenty) loan was withdrawn from the financial centres. The return flow is checked to some extent at Cincinnati by the pork packing operations, but the funds so employed will be gradually disengaged, and find their way back.

The importations of dry goods at this port during the week ending January 4 compare as follows with those of the week previous:—

	Week ending Dec. 28.		Week ending Jan. 4.	
Entered for Consump'n.	Pkgs.	Value.	Pkgs.	Value.
Manufactures of wool..	144	$42,736	250	$90,187
Manufactures of cotton.	44	18,824	17	5,058
Manufactures of silk...	30	26,922	107	52,933
Manufactures of flax...	362	84,472	229	62,251
Miscellaneous.....	45	12,656	53	13,903
Total	625	$185,590	656	$224,332
Withdrawals.				
Manufactures of wool..	150	$60,073	74	$30,676
Manufactures of cotton	54	18,978	67	14,367
Manufactures of silk...	15	13,748	11	7,793
Manufactures of flax...	150	38,748	137	32,239
Miscellaneous.....	1,223	17,612	41	9,428
Total.....	1,592	$149,159	330	$94,503
Warehoused.				
Manufactures of wool..	238	$110,680	248	$78,622
Manufactures of cotton.	50	21,671	280	98,708
Manufactures of silk...	62	76,836	18	13,482
Manufactures of flax...	260	87,945	395	117,242
Miscellaneous.....	83	14,383	—	—
Total	693	$311,483	941	$308,052

The subscriptions to the ten-forty loan, which closed this afternoon, are larger than the receipts, since the announcement of its withdrawal led many to expect they would be; but, as we intimated would probably be the case, the heavy subscriptions came in at the close. The total subscriptions to-day throughout the country may be estimated at twenty-five millions, allowing five millions to Boston and Philadelphia. The following subscribed for themselves and others about the amounts appended to their names:—

First National Bank	$5,300,000
Ninth National Bank	2,000,000
Fourth National Bank	2,000,000
Third National Bank	1,000,000
Bank of Commerce	2,000,000
National Currency Bank	2,000,000
Central National Bank	1,000,000
Other national banks	1,000,000
Livermore, Clews & Co.	2,000,000

—To which may be added $1,000,000 received in miscellaneous sums at the Sub-Treasury.

This makes a total subscription in this city of more than nineteen millions. The previous subscriptions during the week aggregated throughout the country only between two and three millions. The untaken or withdrawn balance of the loan will be about fifty-five millions. The fact that payment of subscriptions will be made mainly in five per cent notes, which have been out of active circulation, and that this will be received in three equal instalments—viz., on the 7th, 14th and 21st—operates against any violent spasm in the money market to which it might otherwise be exposed in its present stringent state.

The rate for money on call is strictly seven per cent, and in the discount line first class commercial paper is quoted at 8 a 11 per cent.

Foreign exchange is quiet, as usual on steamer day. Bankers' sterling at sixty days is offered at 109½ a 109⅝, and at three at 110⅛ a 110⅜. Merchants' bills vary from 108 to one per cent advance.

The shipments of specie to-day amounted to $606,700, of which the City of Manchester took out $556,700, and the Saxonia $50,000.

The subscriptions to the seven-thirty loan to-day at the First National Bank amounted to $165,000. The quarterly report of the First National Bank, just published, shows its condition to be as follows:—

Loans and discounts	$987,648
Due from banks	419,995
United States bonds deposited with United States Treasurer	561,000
United States bonds on hand	2,928,738
Cash on hand	1,590,735—$6,488,021
Capital stock paid in	500,000
Surplus fund	100,000
Circulation	277,300
Deposits	5,552,608
Profit and loss	58,119—$6,488,021

A meeting of the stockholders of the Mariposa Company is called for the 23d inst., for the purpose of taking into consideration its affairs.

The following were among the principal subscribers to the ten-forty loan, through the First National Bank:—

Samuel C. Thompson, President.	$1,500,000	E. P. Hoyt	$10,000
Clark, Dodge & Co	1,400,000	Coffin & Kenworthy	10,000
Fisk & Hatch	1,250,000	Williamsport First National Bank	10,000
Russell Sage	100,000	Boies, Rude & Co.	12,000
F. P. James & Co.	70,000	Franklin Bank	10,000
C. R. Marvin & Co.	60,000	Bank of Utica	50,000
A. D. Williams	30,000	Briggs' Bank	20,000
T. T. Humphrey	25,000	Exchange Bank of Springfield	10,000
Eugene Kelley	40,000	Highland Bank, Newburg	30,000
R. S. Chapel	20,000	Charnley & Hatch	10,000
W. A. Brown	15,000	Zophar Mills	10,000
A. D. Bennett & Co.	18,000	Wm. Bogardus	12,000
Alonzo Melville	10,000	Jno. J. Done	10,000
Holmes, Booth & Haydens	16,000	R. J. Powers	10,000
W. P. Sampers	10,000	Atlantic Bank	10,000
A. Raymond	10,000		
Chas. H. Griffin	10,000		

The subscribers to the ten-forty loan at the National Currency Bank were:—

Willard & Struthers	$600,000	Pennsylva Coal Co.	$100,000
W. Bennett	220,000	J. L. Spink, Cashier	60,000
Augustus Belknap	120,000	H. Lynde, Esq.	45,000
E. Scofield, agent	100,000	L. P. Hulburd	40,000
A. W. Greenleaf	100,000	Sundry	526,800
W. A. Woodbridge, President	100,000	Total	$2,011,100

The principal subscribers through the Ninth National Bank were:—

But. & Drov's Bank	$100,000	W. S. Morrell	$25,000
Lord & Taylor	20,000	E. R. Smith	25,000
U. S. Penfield	50,000	Stamford Sav. Bank	12,000
W. G. Smith	10,000	D. G. Fort	10,000
N. D. Wendell	10,000	Virgil Bull	10,000
A. B. Comstock	10,000	H. P. Espy	26,000
Geo. B. Spalding	10,000	German Sav. Bank	100,000
Edward Lambert	100,000	James Merrell	50,000
E. D. Jones	20,000	Saratoga Co. Bank	10,000
L. & C. H. Bull	100,000	A. H. Hart & Co.	5,000
Henry H. Elliott	10,000	Stamford Bank	13,000
William Whitty	5,000	F. S. Bailey	5,000
Prescott, Wellington & Wood	7,500	Edward Schell	100,000
N. D. Wendell	5,000	E. H. Larned	12,000
First National Bank of West Granville	10,000	Kiggins & Kellogg	7,000
Fulton Bank	104,000	N. D. Wendell	50,000
Murray Shipley	25,000	Thos. Gross, Jr.	15,000
T. R. Morgan	5,000	Ward & Brother	7,000
George Hager	6,000	Wm. M. Day	20,000
President North National Bank, Boston, Mass.	150,000	E. D. Jones	20,000
W. P. Black	5,000	A. D. Hope	100,000
		Lockwood & Co.	219,000
		H. C. Southworth	5,000
		H. N. Clemens	5,000

The New York exports for the week ending January 3, 1865, compare as follows with former returns:—

	1863.	1864.	1865.
For the week	$3,250,152	1,916,398	2,596,818

The New York imports compare as follows:—

	1862.	1863.	1864.
Dry goods	$1,045,360	1,326,826	497,073
General merchandise	2,236,363	1,754,869	1,878,367
Total for the week	$3,283,762	3,081,695	2,375,440
Previously reported	168,762,287	181,317,572	204,091,976
Since January 1	$172,076,049	184,399,268	206,467,416

The Philadelphia banks reduced their specie last year $2,328,000, leaving a balance in their vaults of only $1,830,635. They contend that, as coin is no longer recognized as currency, and is of no use to the banks in the way of business and produces no interest, it is a dead loss to carry it.

The following comparative statement shows the average condition of the leading items of the Philadelphia banks for the past and previous week:—

	Last Week.	This Week.
Loans	$47,406,491	$48,059,403
Specie	1,830,635	1,803,383
Legal tenders	13,316,404	14,542,175
Deposits	39,663,010	39,845,963
Circulation	2,516,065	2,793,408

The following table, showing the number of railroad companies, miles of rail and cost of construction, in each State, is from a work which is soon to be issued by Carlton, entitled "The Railroad and Insurance Almanac, for 1865":—

	No. of Companies.	Miles.	Aggregate Cost.
Alabama	10	804	$18,161,000
Arkansas	1	38	1,155,000
California	3	116	5,790,000
Connecticut	13	629	23,014,000
Delaware	4	126	4,500,000
Florida	6	401	8,628,000
Georgia	17	1,419	29,389,000
Illinois	26	3,156	120,417,000
Indiana	19	2,195	71,296,000
Iowa	10	804	25,496,000
Kansas	1	40	1,400,000
Kentucky	12	566	21,062,000
Louisiana	9	334	12,021,000
Maine	15	505	12,669,000
Maryland and Dis. of Col.	8	408	22,737,000
Massachusetts	49	1,285	59,051,000
Michigan	10	898	35,091,000
Minnesota	4	157	3,850,000
Mississippi	5	862	24,682,000
Missouri	7	924	30,046,000
New York	42	2,820	135,887,000
New Hampshire	17	660	22,489,000
New Jersey	26	864	38,892,000
North Carolina	10	983	19,120,000
Ohio	30	3,310	117,583,000
Oregon	2	19	700,000
Pennsylvania	85	3,359	170,080,000
Rhode Island	3	125	4,588,000
South Carolina	10	973	22,053,000
Tennessee	14	1,295	33,533,000
Texas	8	451	16,239,000
Vermont	9	587	23,852,000
Virginia	17	1,378	42,905,000
West Virginia	1	360	21,985,000
Wisconsin	9	1,010	37,165,000
Totals	510	33,877	$1,261,526,000

The Pennsylvania coal trade in 1863 and 1864 compares as follows:—

	Tons.
Shipped in 1864	10,223,635
Shipped in 1863	9,768,068
Increase this year	455,567

The Pottsville (Pa.) *Miner's Journal* says:—

The year 1864 has been rather an eventful year in the coal trade—large fortunes have been made by many of the operators who have sold out their collieries, and by others on the profits of their business for the last two years. During the present year, also, about twenty-six coal companies have been formed, mainly on the purchase of leases, and but few by the purchase of the land. Many of these companies have been gotten up for legitimate business, but a large number for speculative purposes; and what effect they will have upon individual operators and the trade of the county hereafter remains for development.

The Schuylkill Navigation Company has declared a dividend of six per cent upon the common and preferred shares, payable, less the government and State taxes, on the 23d inst. The annual meeting of the company was held in Philadelphia on the 1st inst., at which the yearly report was read, from which it appears that the receipts have been on anthracite coal $1,419,895, on miscellaneous articles $70,077, on Union canal trade $37,861, rents $25,232, interest money received $4,399; making a total of $1,557,165, being an increase of $635,409 over 1863. The total expenses during the year amounted to $920,369, being $155,196 more than in 1863, and leaving a balance to be carried to the credit of the profit and loss account of $636,796.

The exports of treasure from San Francisco to the 12th of December, last year, foot up as follows:—

From January 1 to December 12, 1864	$52,832,922
Same time in 1863	42,769,998
Excess in 1864	$10,062,924

The following were the comparative earnings of the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad for the month of November:—

	1863.	1864.
Eastern Division	$153,437	203,560
Western Division	115,528	142,682
Total	$268,965	346,242
Increase		$77,277

—From January 1 to November 30, 1864, the earnings of both divisions of the above road were in excess of the receipts for the same time in 1863, $462,651.

Stock Exchange.

SATURDAY, Jan. 7—10:30 A. M.

$22000 US 6's, '81 cou	110⅛	80	Erie RR pref	98	
5000 do	110⅜	300	Hud Riv RR	113	
10000 do	111	200	do	b10	113
10000 US 6's, 5-20 cou.	108⅝	100	do	c	112⅞
50000 do. new iss	108⅝	400	do	c	112⅞
48000 do. new iss	108⅛	500	Reading RR	116	
1000 US 5's, 71, reg	105	100	do	116⅛	
60000 US 5-10-40c.	b10	102⅛	200	do	s30	116
100000 do	102⅛	200	Mich Cen RR	114	
20000 do	s10	102⅛	200	do	114⅛
5000 US 5's, '74, cou	105	200	do	s30	113⅞
21000 U S 6's 1 yr cer	97⅞	50	Chic & Alt pref	94⅞
1000 Indiana 5's	86	94	Mich S & N I RR	71⅞
5000 Missouri 6's	68	700	do	72⅛
2000 do	68⅛	200	do	72⅜
2000 Mo 6's, P RRiss	69⅛	400	do	s60	72
8000 N Carolina 6's	58	100	Clev & Pitts RR	95
100000 Ohio & Miss.	b15	33⅛	400	do	b10	95
10000 do	b10	33	200	do	c	94⅞
20000 do	32⅞	500	do	b3	95
40000 Erie 4th mtge.	104⅛	1500	Chic & N W RR	37
10000 Alton & TH inc.	78	500	do	s10	36⅞
5000 Chic & NW 1stm	95	2000	do	37⅛
1957 American gold	226⅝	300	do	s30	37⅛
500 shs Cum Coal prf	46	300	do	38
200 American Coal	81⅛	400	Chi & NW RR pref	68⅛
200 Qk Mg Co	b60	98⅛	300	do	68⅜
100 do	97⅛	300	do	68⅜
300 do	97⅛	300	do	s60	68⅜
100 Mariposa Mg Co.	15⅞	500	do	b15	69
800 do	15⅜	100	do	s10	68⅞
100 do	16	200	Cleve & Tol RR	108
100 Ash'n Coal Co.	17	200	Chi & R I RR	s10	102⅛
400 NY Cen RR	s30	117	400	do	102⅜
200 do	s10	117⅛	300	do	s10	102⅜
100 do	s15	117⅛	100	do	102⅞
100 do	118	500	do	103
600 Erie RR	82⅛	300	do	b30	103⅛
500 do	82⅝	200	do	b30	103⅛
100 do	b30	83	300	Pitts, Ft W & Chi RR	100⅜
200 do	s10	82⅛	200	do	b30	100⅜
200 do	s10	82⅝	100	Alton & Ter Hau RR	43
100 do	b30	82⅞	50	Alton & TH RR pref	70

NEWS FROM KEY WEST.

The Trial of Major Weeks Closed—The Late Homicide at Sea—Arrival of Escaped Prisoners, &c.

OUR KEY WEST CORRESPONDENCE.

KEY WEST, Fla., Dec. 27, 1864.

THE TRIAL OF MAJOR WEEKS.

The court martial on Major Edmund C. Weeks, of the Second Florida cavalry, which has been the event of this place for the past two months, has been brought to a close. Major Weeks, it may be remembered, was tried on a charge of murder—killing a sentry—of assault with intent to kill the guard that arrested him, conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman, and conduct prejudicial to good order and military discipline. These charges embraced eight minor specifications, growing out of the original transaction. The case will be classed among the court martial *causes celebres*, from the legal and other points involved; among others a denial of the authority of Major General Banks or the War Department to raise the regiment. The trial lasted fifty-three days, and the record is very voluminous. The summing up by W. J. A. Fuller, of New York, occupied a whole day, and was a masterly and convincing argument, making a most thorough and exhaustive analysis of the testimony, and a sharp and critical review of the whole case. The court, by reason of the importance of the case, comprised the most intelligent officers of the district. The President, Colonel John Wilder, Second United States colored regiment, commander of this post *pro tem.*, and formerly of Boston, is a thorough lawyer, and the Judge Advocate, Captain James Doyle, of the One Hundred and Tenth New York Volunteers, who, by the way, left his right arm at Port Hudson, though not a professional lawyer, has discharged his arduous duties with rare ability and fidelity.

The evidence, so far from implicating Major Weeks in the slightest degree, was a complete vindication of his character and conduct, and disclosed a concerted plan to murder him on the part of the sentry who was killed. The principal witnesses for the prosecution were rebel refugees and deserters, who deliberately tried to swear away the Major's life, because he had subjected them to such thorough discipline and had kept them so hard on raids, destroying rebel public property and gathering cotton for the government. Their testimony was completely broken down in cross-examination, and the leading witness was successfully impeached by six of the most highly respectable citizens of this place.

The credit of ferreting out this conspiracy belongs to Mr. J. P. Lynch, a detective police officer, who came here from Boston for the express purpose, and who has evinced extraordinary energy and shrewdness in working up the case to a successful issue. The finding of the court has not yet been divulged; but, from the evidence there can be no doubt of a triumphant acquittal on all the charges and specifications.

The trial enabled Major Weeks to show a most enviable record as a naval and military officer. Letters from Commodore Morris, Captain Semmes (of the United States Navy), and Lieutenant Commander Buchanan spoke in the highest terms of his zeal and efficiency in the navy, and he was specially mentioned in the official reports for his conduct in passing the rebel batteries on the Potomac, in 1861, and in the naval fights at Forts Jackson and St. Philip, under Admiral Farragut, at the taking of New Orleans. His subsequent naval engagement with a rebel iron-clad, and with the Mississippi shore batteries, when in command of a United States gunboat, and his capture of six hundred bales of cotton, were brought out on the trial, as was also the fact that he had captured over two hundred rebel prisoners, and had brought more than four hundred contrabands and nearly fifteen hundred refugees within the Union lines.

His military was even more brilliant than his naval career. Letters from General Banks, General Grover and General Birge show that he rendered distinguished service in this department. At Port Hudson he led the regiment of skirmishers that planted and held, after a sharp and severe struggle, the first and most effective line of rifle pits that enfiladed and silenced many of the rear batteries of that stronghold; and he volunteered, and was accepted by General Banks, to lead the forlorn hope that was to have assaulted the works, when the surrender of the place, consequent on the fall of Vicksburg, rendered the movement unnecessary.

THE LATE HOMICIDE ON THE BARK ANNIE M. GRAY.

James Kelly, the seaman who is charged with the murder of Johnson, the second mate of the bark Annie M. Gray, has been committed for trial at the May term of the United States District Court. William Thompson, John Hughes and Thomas Hayes, who were charged with mutiny, are exonerated of the charge, but are held to testify against Kelly. The matter was investigated before Commissioner Allen, and not Captain Welsh, as erroneously stated.

The United States steamer Clyde arrived this morning from up the Gulf coast, bringing five colored United States soldiers, who escaped from the clutches of the rebels in Apalachicola Bay; also Amos Cook, private in the Seventy-fifth Ohio.

ARRIVAL OF THE BARK WILLIAM H. WALL.

Great fears were entertained for the safety of the bark William H. Wall, which left New York on the 8th inst. However, she arrived yesterday morning, in a heavy gale from S. S. E. On attempting to anchor she lost both anchors, whereupon Captain Castner, the master, had to run her on the middle ground. She was, however, soon towed off and brought alongside of her wharf. The passage from New York was very rough, and she lost several of her sails.

The French war steamer Amphion, four guns, Commandant Devarenne, from New Orleans, arrived here on the 20th inst. She left on the same evening for Havana.

On the same day the bark M. Williamson, Thompson, in nine days from Philadelphia, consigned to the navy agent, Mr. Philbrick, arrived at this port.

NEWS FROM ST. DOMINGO.

Barbarous Treatment of Dominican Prisoners by the Spaniards—Humanity of the Governor of Coal Island, &c.

OUR TURK'S ISLAND CORRESPONDENCE.

TURK'S ISLAND, Dec. 23, 1864.

Through a recent arrival from St. Thomas we are sorry to learn that the Dominicans captured by the Spaniards are kept by them in a most awful condition. Laden with heavy chains and full of painful sores, they have been sent from Porto Rico to Coal Island, where they are employed on public works without any distinction of their position in society. Their condition, it is said, is so pitiful that in St. Thomas a subscription has been raised to provide for them the most needful necessaries, such as clothing, &c., and to the humanity of the present Spanish Governor of Coal Island it is due that a ration of twenty-five cents is allowed them, as well as providing some with necessary clothing and ordering the sick to be conveyed to the hospital.

Is this the fulfilment of the promises which the ex-Captain General, (De Bargas) has vouched on their behalf and who would think hard of the Dominicans when they retaliate on learning the sad fate of their poor brethren? It becomes the solemn duty of every Spaniard to insist before the proper authorities on an investigation into this matter. The culpable must be brought to account, so as not to inculpate the innocent.

The Christian Commission.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 6, 1865.

The annual business meeting of the United States Christian Commission is to be held in Washington on Thursday, January 26, at ten o'clock in the morning. The anniversary of the committee will be held in the same city on Sunday evening, January 29. An anniversary meeting will also be held in this city on Tuesday evening, January 31.

Marine Affairs.

CAPTAIN WOTTON, OF THE STEAMSHIP FULTON.

ON BOARD STEAMSHIP FULTON, OFF SANDY HOOK, Jan. 4, 1865.

Captain JAS. A. WOTTON, Commander steamship Fulton:—

CAPTAIN—The passengers on board your vessel cannot in justice to you leave the ship without first tendering to you our sincere thanks for the courtesy and kindness extended to us by yourself and Mr. Walker, First Officer; Mr. Manua, Purser; Mr. McDonald, Chief Engineer; Dr. Wynkoop, Surgeon, and to each and all the officers of the Fulton during the entire passage. Withjan, overcrowded ship, and many of the passengers having never before seen salt water until they recently arrived on the shores of Georgia, after their march from Atlanta, they hardly knew what to do or where to store themselves, and were oftentimes in places where passengers were not allowed; but in each and every instance they were met with courtesy and forbearance, and a disposition was shown by yourself and all your officers to make our voyage as pleasant and agreeable as possible. We shall always remember with pleasure this (to many of us our first) voyage, and hope when we return to the army to have the good fortune to sail in as good a ship as the Fulton and manned by such gentlemanly, able and experienced officers.

With sentiments of high regard and esteem, we are, sir (in behalf of the passengers), very respectfully, your obedient servants, H. A. Hambright, Colonel Seventy-ninth Pennsylvania Veteran Volunteers; E. H. Murray, Colonel Third Kentucky Veteran Volunteer cavalry; N. Gleason, Colonel Eighty-seventh Indiana Volunteers; C. H. Howard, Lieutenant Colonel and Aid-de Camp, staff of Major General Howard; Thos. N. Heath, Colonel Fifth Ohio cavalry; Lewis Wolfley, Major Third Kentucky cavalry; J. W. Breathelt, Major Third Kentucky cavalry; K. S. Vanvoorhies, Lieutenant Colonel One Hundred and Thirty-seventh New York Volunteers; C. E. Fuller, late Colonel and Quartermaster.

ADDITIONAL FROM EUROPE.

Our London, Paris and Berlin Correspondence.

Struggle Between the Friends of Freedom and Slavery in England.

President Lincoln's Message in France.

Sherman's March the Wonder of the German Military.

His "Inspiration of Strategical Talent" Makes Savannah the "Waterloo of Richmond."

Affairs in Japan, India, China and Australia, &c., &c., &c.

Our London Correspondence.

LONDON, Dec. 24, 1864.

The Rebels in England Becoming Violent—Their Foreign Allies Not in Close Sympathy—The Exciting Causes—The Recognition Idea—Mr. Lincoln's Message—The Blockade Breakers on Davis' Agents—Progress of the Democratic Movement &c.

"Achilles' wrath to Greece innumbered woes did bring." If I were to tell you of the great absorbing thought, the widest felt and most predominant, if not the most important sentiment in Europe to-day, I should say it was wrath. And this tremendous swell of indignation, I grieve to tell you, is all towards the young republic of the West. Secessia in Europe is riled. The Cockney secesh, the Liverpudlians, the denizens of the Clyde, the Parisian secesh, are all, I regret to say, in a very bad temper. And they don't care who knows it either. There may be method in their madness, but there is no stint or attempt at disguise. But your European secesh, pure and simple; your speculating blockade-running secesh, has no love for the secesh in America. No; perhaps as much wrath exists to-day towards the dominions and rule of Jefferson I. as towards Abraham the Honest.

What is the cause of all this? you may ask. I can tell you. It is a concatenation of circumstances that have all piled in on us during Christmas week. First, Mr. Barker, *alias* Parker, was unceremoniously snubbed by your Secretary of State. He was sent off at a tangent, like the Irish lover in the farce, exclaiming:—

I complained not that you refused me your love;
But why did you kick me down stairs?

And then Lord Wharncliffe—the noble Lord Wharncliffe, whose principal fame arises from the fact that a Sheffield cutler—Rogers, to wit—a friend of his, has put his lordship's name on many a jackknife blade, made to sell to the whittling Yankees. And this Lord Wharncliffe, with a plethoric carpet bag, freighted with good things for the Southern secesh pining in Northern prisons—good things representing myriads of worked slippers, poodle dogs, in Berlin wool; dolls, gewgaws, pen wipers, &c., and representing, too, any quantity of warm blankets, of cold toddy, of roast turkeys, flannel shirts, and valued at nearly a hundred thousand dollars in gold, has been sent to the right about, and told that the contributions of the pirate ship-building, pirate-protecting Liverpudlians are not wanted; that Jonathan takes the best care of his prisoners, and that all their rational wants are supplied.

The liberal papers rejoice, while the tory journals howl. But many of the illiberal journals are far from being unqualified in their condemnation of Mr. Seward, or commendatory towards my Lord Jackknife. The London *Telegraph*, while it pitches into Mr. Seward, says my lord managed his part of the affair very badly. He should have boldly freighted a fast steamer with the good things required, and then run the blockade with it. Or he might have sent some judicious agents to the Northern States, and there found out the leading exiled secesh, and they could have hunted up the fugitive women, children and families who have left the Pandemonium created by Jeff. Davis, to live with the enemies of the confederacy.

Then, some of the politicians affect to see something hostile and unfriendly in the notice of the United States that they must have more armed vessels on the Northern lakes. Then the chronic wrath grows stronger every day at Jonathan's full and persistent determination to put the rebellion down.

In Paris, I am told, the rage is something awful. "Love me, love my dog." You accept Napoleon as Emperor of France; but you won't recognize Maximilian as Emperor of all the Aztecs. A gentleman who seems to be a sort of half English half Frenchman, tells me that the Emperor will now certainly recognize the South, and if Great Britain will join, the two will proceed to open interference, break the blockade, and get at the cotton. Then, Jeff. is king, sure enough. "And what if England should join France?" asks my interlocutor. "Why," said I, "when the sky falls we will catch some larks. When Sir Morton Peto builds a railway around Saturn's ring, I hope to be there and ride on it. John Bull will not recognize the South, neither will the Frenchman at the Tuileries." "But, Mr. Lincoln agreed to recognize Max." "I don't know that. If he did he will undoubtedly keep his word." The contrary inference (respecting recognition) is drawn from the President's Message. And, by the way, the comments on the Message are very various. The London *Times* finds fault with it. For what? Because it deals in facts instead of buncombe. Mr. Lincoln has given the history of the past and the facts as to the present state of affairs, but has made no predictions as to the future. Deeds are worth more than words.

The blockade runners are certainly in great wrath at Jeff. Davis' decrees. So his kingdom on this side is falling away from him, as it seems to be in the Carolinas, Georgia and Alabama. I think enterprise in that direction gets poorly paid. See with what effrontery the London *Times* denied the truth of Mr. Seward's assertion that the £17,000, proceeds of the Liverpool bazaar, was principally contributed by blockade runners and speculators. There was Sir Henry de Hoghton, who had £360,000 in rebel bonds. He headed the peace petition. And it is notorious that the prime movers in the Liverpool affair were De Hoghton, the Lairds, the Spences, Lindsay, M. P.; Tom Begbie, Aleck Callie & Co., Isaac Campbell and others that have all along trained in that company.

But it's funny, now, to hear the remarks made about the secesh generally from these diddled reprobates. They say—now that the game is about all played out—that the South has had no agents over here except the merest scamps. And they point to Slidell, Mason, Huse, George N. Sanders, Bev. Tucker and Yancey as the riffraff that they now abuse, as there is nothing made in flattering them. In politics there is a great difference between your rising and your setting sun.

The addresses to President Lincoln continue to go out to America, congratulating him on his election and on the triumph of republican principles, the downfall of slavery and the elevation of the workingman. This week one goes out representing the workingmen of England, France, Switzerland, Germany, Italy and Poland. As the President won't admit the right of foreign deputations to insult him and his countrymen by receiving petitions asking him to allow the country to be broken up, some pretend that he ought to refuse all addresses. Suppose a respectfully worded address had come from America—Illinois, if you please, congratulating the Prince and Princess of Wales on the birth of their son and heir, and referring gracefully to his Royal Highnesses visit to the United States, and to the never failing friendliness of the Queen, and the usual buncombe touching the common language, origin and all that; would such an address have been declined? Certainly not, though not from British subjects. But on the other hand, had the Prince, or the Queen been offered an address, begging his Royal Highness, or her Majesty to oppose some measure of the British Cabinet, like acknowledging the rebels as belligerents, for instance, and this from obscure, unknown, unauthorized persons in America, would not the whole affair have been rejected as an insult? Of course. And see the parallel cases.

Our Paris Correspondence.

PARIS, Dec. 23, 1864.

The Paris Press on the President's Message—Feeling of the French People—The Diplomatic Receptions on New Year's Day—Christmas and New Year's Preparations, &c.

The comments of the French opposition press upon the President's Message are not characterized by that bitter malignity and venom with which the English journals assail it. "More in sorrow than in anger," they profess to deplore the fatal resolution, as they deem it, which is leading to the destruction, as they think, of a grand nation. I give you below a synopsis of the articles which have appeared in the leading Parisian journals.

La France (the organ of Mr. Slidell) commences by acknowledging that it was in error when