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# Baltimore Daily Gazette

VOL. III--NO. 425.

BALTIMORE, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 27, 1864.

PRICE THREE CENTS.

THE BALTIMORE DAILY GAZETTE,  
PUBLISHED AT  
No. 112 WEST BALTIMORE STREET

TERMS:  
Served in the city, and payable only to the carriers,  
EIGHTEEN CENTS WEEKLY.  
Mailed to subscribers out of the city at EIGHT DOL-  
LARS A YEAR, or for a shorter period at proportionate  
rates payable invariably in advance.

THE TRI-WEEKLY GAZETTE.  
MAILED TO SUBSCRIBERS:  
One copy one year.....\$5.00  
One copy six months..... 2.50  
One copy three months..... 1.25

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One square, six lines.....one insertion..... 75  
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Longer advertisements at proportionate rates. Yearly  
contracts to be matters of special agreement.

MARRIED.  
On Monday, December 16th, 1863, by the Rev. Dr. John  
McCoy, JAMES H. ROBINSON and RHODIE M. MORRIS-  
ON, both of this city.  
At "Evergreen" West River, on Monday, 22d Feb-  
ruary, ANNA LOUISA, wife of Dr. Martin Fenwick, and  
daughter of the late Charles and Harriet Gougeon, of Bal-  
timore.  
"May she rest in peace."

DIED.  
On the 26th instant, JAMES H. ROBINSON, aged 25  
years, only son of Hannah Robinson, leaving a widowed  
mother and a young widow to mourn their irreparable  
loss.  
His relatives and friends are respectfully invited to  
attend his funeral on SUNDAY MORNING, February 28th,  
at 9 o'clock, from his mother's residence, No. 90 South  
Exeter street, without further notice.  
On the 25th instant, EDWARD PALMER, in the 77th  
year of his age.  
His friends and acquaintances are invited to attend his  
funeral on MONDAY (Saturday) AFTERNOON at 3 1/2 o'clock,  
from his late residence, No. 67 Mullohan street.

The Grand Chantry Concert  
At the Hall of the Maryland Institute,  
on SUNDAY EVENING, Feb. 28.  
Promotee to be a Musical treat; the selections are new; the  
Amateur and Professional talent volunteered has not been  
excelled.  
The proceeds will be applied to  
The Purchase of Clothing for Poor Children.

PROGRAMME:  
Part First.  
1 Overture—by Sextette.....Reisiger  
2 Duet, Soprano and Tenor.....Hoffman  
3 Chorus for Male Voices.....Becker  
4 Alto Solo.....  
5 Trio for Female Voices.....Jules Benedict  
6 Duet, Alto and Tenor.....Spof  
7 Solo, Soprano.....Kossini  
Part Second.  
1 Overture—by Sextette.....  
2 Solo, Soprano, Violin and Cello.....Kucken  
3 Duet, Soprano and Bass.....  
4 Solo, Tenor.....Guglielmi  
5 Solo, Soprano and Tenor.....John  
7 Coronation March—by Sextette.....Meyerbeer

In this morning's issue of the GAZETTE will be found  
the advertisement of the celebrated ORIENTAL HASKERSH  
CANDY, imported by the Gungul Wallah Co., of New York,  
of which Messrs. Darby & Co. are the agents for this State  
and Washington, D. C.  
The Haskersh is prepared in a confectionized state, and  
its wonderful effects upon the nervous system in bracing  
and stimulating the body are without an equal. It is a  
pleasant and healthful stimulant, and the quickest remedy  
for a bad cold known in all *Materia Medica*.

General News.  
From Chattanooga direct, we learn, under date  
of the 25th, that in the engagement at Tunnel  
Hill, on the previous day, General Palmer cap-  
tured over three hundred prisoners. The Federal  
loss is estimated at about seventy-five killed and  
wounded. Nothing is said of any subsequent ad-  
vance, although it might well be supposed that,  
if it had taken place and Tunnel Hill occupied,  
so important a piece of information would not  
have been withheld. Nevertheless, a telegram to  
the Cincinnati Gazette, dated at Chattanooga, on  
the same day, states that the Confederates were  
driven from Tunnel Hill, and that the advance  
force of General Grant's army was within three  
miles of Dalton. But the Gazette's correspondent  
must have anticipated the fact—if it be a fact—  
or else a Nashville telegram, of the 25th is an  
error. The latter announces that Tunnel Hill  
was carried on the morning of the 25th, and that  
Grant's army would probably occupy Dalton that  
night. At New York they quote the Cincinnati  
Gazette as asserting, positively, that

## LATEST NEWS.

### TELEGRAMS.

From the Agents of the Associated Press.

### DEPARTMENT OF GENERAL GRANT.

The Battle at Tunnel Hill—Capture of Three  
Hundred Confederates.  
CHATTANOOGA, Feb. 25.—In the engagement at  
Tunnel Hill yesterday, General Palmer captured  
over three hundred prisoners, who have been  
brought in. We lost about seventy-five killed  
and wounded.  
The Confederate Army in the Southwest.  
RINGGOLD, Ga., Feb. 25.—A reconnaissance of  
our forces has resulted in ascertaining that Har-  
dee's corps has left to reinforce Polk in Mississippi.  
Stevenson and Hindman's corps, of two divisions  
each, are in Thomas' front. Breckinridge has  
been ordered to take command in West Virginia.  
He will probably take with him his Kentucky  
brigade.

### Longstreet's Retreat Confirmed—A Raid by Union Troops on his Rear.

KNOXVILLE, Feb. 24.—A reconnaissance in force,  
under the command of General Stoneman, with the  
forces of Generals Hascall and Hagen, was made  
on Monday night towards Bull's Gap, when it was  
discovered that the Rebel cavalry had retreated  
beyond French Broke River. On Saturday, the  
20th, General Longstreet began his retreat from  
Strawberry Plains towards Bull's Gap, first  
destroying the bridge, and report says his camp  
equipment, &c.  
General Schofield moved to the Plains with the  
Union forces to-day, assigning the command of the  
post and defence of Knoxville to Brigadier Gen-  
eral Hascall, who will send forward the army  
equipment and stores.  
Rumors of a raid by the Union forces on Long-  
street's rear are current, which are supposed to  
account for the precipitate Rebel retreat.  
All is quiet at the lines.

### Later from Gen. Grant's Army—Our Army in front of Dalton, Georgia—Capture of Tunnel Hill—Movements of Gen. Sherman— Reported Dispersion of Polk's Confed- erate Army.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 26.—The Inquirer has re-  
ceived the following special dispatch:  
NASHVILLE, Feb. 25.—Our army is now in front  
of Dalton, Georgia, and will probably occupy the  
town to-night. Tunnel Hill was carried this morn-  
ing after considerable skirmishing.  
Scouts who arrived at General Grant's head-  
quarters this morning say that Gen. Sherman has  
struck the Mobile and Ohio Railroad, and that  
Sherman has cut Gen. Polk's Rebel army in the  
centre, and both wings are retreating in different  
directions.  
There are rumors of a Rebel cavalry force in  
General Sherman's rear, but no apprehensions  
are felt for him. General Sherman lives upon the  
country, which it is stated abounds in stores of all  
kinds.  
There is great excitement at Montgomery, Ala-  
bama, and the people are much frightened at the  
appearance of Sherman's forces.  
Gen. Grant's scouts also report that a heavy at-  
tack on the forts at Mobile is in full operation, but  
with what success could not be learned.  
General Longstreet's forces are back again at  
their old quarters.

### Further from Georgia—Success of General Grant—The Confederates Pursued to Dal- ton.

CINCINNATI, Feb. 26.—The Gazette's Chat-  
tanooga dispatch says that the advance of Gen-  
eral Grant's army was within three miles of Dal-  
ton, Georgia, on the 24th. The Rebels had been  
driven from Tunnel Hill, and were pursued till  
nightfall. A heavy battle at Dalton was not im-  
probable. Hard-e's and Claborn's divisions had  
been sent to reinforce General Polk.

### Further from Georgia.

LOUISVILLE, Feb. 26.—A special telegram to the  
Journal, dated near Buzzard's Roost, Georgia,  
Feb. 25, 5 1/2 P. M., says: Craft is in the valley  
beyond Rocky Face. He found the enemy in heavy  
force and awaits reinforcements. Morgan and  
McCook are feeling the enemy at Buzzard's Roost,  
and skirmishing lively.

### FROM THE LOWER MISSISSIPPI.

The Reported Capture of Selma, Alabama.  
CAIRO, Feb. 25.—Professor Winchell, who came  
passenger in the steamer Fannie, from Vicksburg,  
informs me that the news of the capture of Selma,  
Alabama, by General Sherman, was brought to  
that place direct from General Sherman. Professor  
Winchell got the information from Captain Fink-  
ler, Department Quartermaster at Vicksburg, and  
entire confidence was placed in its correctness.  
The report is credited in military circles.  
[NOTE.—If a courier had arrived from General  
Sherman the Government would have received the  
intelligence and communicated it to the people.—  
Reporter.]  
MEMPHIS, Feb. 23.—No reliable news has yet been

### FROM NEW ORLEANS.

Escape of Union Prisoners from Alabama.  
NEW YORK, Feb. 26.—The steamer Evening Star  
has arrived, from New Orleans on the 20th via Ha-  
vana 22d. Two Union soldiers named Wells, of the  
9th Illinois cavalry, and Ferguson, of the 6th  
Illinois cavalry, who were captured at Moscow,  
Tenn., Dec. 6, had arrived at New Orleans, having  
escaped from prison at Cahawba, Ala., and walked  
through the country at night, eating nothing  
scarcely for six days. On reaching East Escambia  
Bay, Florida, they were taken aboard a schooner  
bound for Pensacola, and thence they were sent to  
New Orleans. They report the woods full of re-  
fugees from the conscript officers. Patrols with  
blood hounds were on all the principal roads.  
The Rebel newspapers report that General Sher-  
man's march through Mississippi was a triumph-  
ant one, the Rebels being, by their own admission,  
badly whipped whenever they attempted to make  
a stand. No returns of the losses on either side  
given, except that Adams' Rebel cavalry lost 200  
men at Jackson.

Advices from New Orleans say that two thousand  
loyal citizens had written to General Banks, ask-  
ing him to speak in public on politics, but he de-  
clined, on the ground that he did not wish to seem  
to throw military authority into the political bal-  
ance.  
There is no news of importance from Texas.—  
Report says that Colonel Dudley's cavalry brigade  
is sent to go there. *Per contra*, transports have  
been sent to Pass Cabello, to bring away 6,000  
troops. At all events, there are indications of so-  
me movements.  
Advices from Havana state that General Dulce  
has resigned.  
The steam transport Patron, from New York,  
put into Havana for coal. The large cigar stores  
of Zealdo, Garcia & Co. were burned on the night  
of the 13th instant.

Advices from St. Domingo state that the Spanish  
troops had taken possession of the towns of Neron  
and Barahona, aided by two war steamers. The  
towns were in ashes when the troops entered.  
News from Caracas report the entry of General  
Falcon, as President of Venezuela.  
The arrival of the transport Belvidere, from  
Pensacola, brings intelligence that the Hartford and  
other vessels were lying at anchor there. The 29th  
and 30th Maine regiments had arrived, and left  
for Attakapas, Louisiana. The presence of two or  
three Rebel gunboats in Grand Lake, shows that  
the enemy are up again and doing there. General  
Dick Taylor commands the Rebel forces there.

### Affairs in the Southwest.

CAIRO, Feb. 25.—The steamer Perry has arrived  
from Memphis, with five hundred and twenty bales  
of cotton for St. Louis. The 75th Ohio Infantry,  
recent recruits, General Buckland's old regiment,  
en route home, and a detachment of cavalry from  
General Grierson's command, had arrived at Mem-  
phis, bringing forty-five prisoners, among them  
a Rebel captain. Much dissatisfaction existed among  
the Mississippi troops, who were rapidly deserting,  
caused by speculations in cotton by the Rebel Gen-  
erals Forrest, Chalmers, Ferguson, Richardson and  
others, which, they state, is being taken from Rebel  
soldiers' wives by scouts detailed for that purpose,  
and who run the blockade at Memphis and bring  
back negroes, and divide the profits with the  
generals. The steamer Swan, from New Orleans  
and St. Louis, has arrived. The New Orleans Times  
supports Michael Hahn, for Governor, and says he  
will receive a majority of the votes east. A mass  
meeting of the citizens of West Tennessee was held  
at Memphis on the 22d. In the evening one of the  
largest and most brilliant audiences ever assembled  
in Memphis listened to an eloquent address by Col-  
onel Bland, upon Emancipation. Dr. Butler, of  
Arkansas, was to address the meeting on the fol-  
lowing night, upon the question of the reorganiza-  
tion of the State. The cotton market is dull and  
fluctuating. The steamer St. Cloum has just passed  
for Cincinnati, with 3,000 bales of cotton.

### The West and the Next Presidency.

CINCINNATI, Feb. 25.—The action of the In-  
diana State Convention, in instructing delegates  
to the National Convention to cast their votes  
for President Lincoln is considered decisive as to  
the West. Had the resolution so instructing  
gone to the committee room, without debate and  
not been put to a vote of the Convention in mass,  
it would not have been heard of. Five out of eleven  
Congressional districts in caucus had voted  
against instructing. The resolution, may, there-  
fore, be considered a triumph of the people over  
the politicians.  
The result of the Louisville Freedom Con-  
vention, so far as President-making is concerned, is  
the defeat of the Missouri radical scheme to estab-  
lish a Radical National party. The vote stood 69  
to 53 against the new party movement, Missouri  
ans exclusively voting for it. The Arkansas and  
Tennessee delegates stood with Kentucky against  
any division of the Union party.

### Convention for Improving the Ohio River.

LOUISVILLE, Feb. 25.—The Convention to devise  
means for the improvement of the Ohio River  
passed a series of resolutions, terminating with a  
requirement that an appropriation of \$10,000,000  
be asked of the Federal Government.

### Workingmen's Meeting.

A large workingmen's meeting was held in New  
York on Tuesday night. The following are among  
the resolutions that were unanimously adopted:  
Resolved, That it is time the people moved  
in their primary meetings and announced their  
sentiments upon the great issues soon to come be-  
fore them for decision—that if we would save our  
Government, we must rescue it from the hands of  
professional politicians, who merely pursue their  
selfish ends, regardless of their country's welfare.  
Resolved, That the present party in power is  
revolutionary in its character and designs; that it  
does not aim to save the Union but to destroy it;  
that its promises have been lies, and its professed  
fruits, either of which, if carried out, are destruc-  
tive of the Government as it was formed. First,  
it seeks to overthrow the reserved rights of the  
States, thereby establishing a consolidated despotism;  
and second, it proposes to change the citi-  
zenship from the white race, as it was placed by  
the Constitution, and include negroes as equals of  
white men, thereby turning it into a mongrelism.  
Resolved, That the present war, whatever may  
have been its design in the outset, is now unequiv-  
ocally nothing but a pretext for carrying out the  
traditional policy of England in this country, first  
commenced by the old Federal or Tory party, and  
John Adams Administration, and now continued  
under this Administration, and now continued  
under the Lincoln Administration is acting in con-  
cert with England is to be found in Solicitor  
Whiting's letter, in which he says, that to reverse  
the Abolition policy would be "to break faith with  
Europe."

Resolved, That we protest against fighting for  
kings and despots and paying our own expenses to  
enslave ourselves; that the present war has already  
inflicted untold miseries and privations on the  
working classes, taxing them thirty cents upon  
every pound of coffee, twenty cents upon every  
pound of cotton, while their wages are paid  
in a depreciated rag currency worth only sixty  
cents on the dollar, and their shoulders loaded  
with a public debt which will put them and their  
children on "half rations" to pay the interest into  
the pockets of shoddy contractors and greenback  
patriots.  
Resolved, That the first duty of the people of  
the North is to restore the constitutional Govern-  
ment which the present usurper at Washington has  
overthrown; that when the Constitution, as con-  
stituted by the Supreme Court, and administered  
by every President from Washington to Buchanan,  
is established, the Union will be re-established,  
and not till then.  
Resolved, That the war is prosecuted for the sole  
and only purpose of preventing the restoration of  
the Union; that it is so avowed by all the leading  
Republicans in and out of Congress, and hence, all  
who support the war, and in preventing a restora-  
tion of the Union, and are allies of the Abolition  
disunion party, which for thirty years has declared  
it would, if possible, accomplish just what it has  
done and is doing.  
Resolved, That the time has arrived when it is  
necessary to form a Democratic Union party upon  
anti-War and anti-Abolition, States Rights basis,  
place the Government back where it stood before  
Mr. Lincoln and his party demoralized it, and then  
the Federal Union becomes what it was intended to  
be, a Government to secure the "domestic tran-  
quillity of all the States, as essential to the South  
as to the North, and a benefit of such transcendent  
importance as to be rejected by no one of them."  
Resolved, That the entire financial policy of the  
present Administration tends to divide the com-  
munity into classes, viz: those who produce all and  
enjoy all, and those who produce nothing and en-  
joy nothing; and that the time has arrived when we  
will workmen must organize for their own pro-  
tection, that the evils that now afflict the trades  
and mechanic arts are wholly political in their  
origin, and a permanent remedy for them is only  
to be found in one grand and general "strike" to  
put the present Abolition oligarchy out of power.  
Resolved, That we are not in favor of Abolition  
or negro equality, and that history has proved that  
freeing the negroes is simply a tax upon the white  
laboring classes; and that we protest against the  
policy which will allow four millions of negroes to  
cease the production of cotton, sugar, rice, &c.—  
articles essential to the comfort of the laboring  
classes—as a gross outrage upon them, and as tending  
to increase the price of those articles to such a  
degree as to allow of their consumption only by  
the wealthy and pampered Abolition aristocrats,  
who invest their money in "five-twenties," where,  
exempt from all taxation, it pays nine per cent. in-  
terest, even in war times!

Resolved, That the Chairman of this meeting be  
requested to appoint a committee, consisting of  
thirteen members, of which he shall be the ex-officio  
chairman, to draft an address to the workingmen  
of the United States, calling their attention to the  
evils which now afflict the laboring classes, the un-  
equal taxation with which they are now burdened  
by the unjust laws of Congress, which exempt  
the rich at the expense of the poor—to the national  
debt, which is at all times a despotism, and to sug-  
gest such remedies or modes of action to mitigate  
present wrongs and avert future ones, as shall be

order of things; and we can imagine that the un-  
fortunate people upon whom this order falls will  
be thrown into a panic of fear at the hated word  
"pass," and at the restrictions, so exactly resem-  
bling those of the slave period, upon their move-  
ments. If this regulation is carried out strictly  
the blacks will be as much enslaved as they were  
before.

### FROM THE SOUTH.

Mr. Hunter's Farewell Address to the Senate.  
The following is a report of the remarks of Hon.  
Robert M. T. Hunter, President pro tem. of the  
Confederate Senate, upon the announcement made  
by Mr. Orr, of South Carolina, that the Senate  
had unanimously adopted a resolution of  
thanks for the able and impartial manner in which  
he had discharged the duties of presiding officer  
during the session:  
Senators: It is with no ordinary emotion that I  
rise to return you my thanks for the honor you  
have done me and to offer you my parting saluta-  
tion. I should be insensible, indeed, if I could be  
indifferent to any mark of respect or regard from  
those with whom I have worked so long in friendly  
association, and to whom I am bound by the ties  
of a common and holy cause.  
The session which we are about to bring to a  
close is, perhaps, the most eventful in our history,  
and its results have proved our determined pur-  
pose to throw the whole energies of our people  
into the war. It has been in no stunted numbers  
and with no sparing hand, that we have placed  
men in the field and imposed the taxes necessary  
to maintain and support them. For what is life,  
and what is property in comparison with personal  
freedom and national independence? If there be  
any man who is disposed to count the cost or hesi-  
tate at the sacrifice, let him reflect, on the one  
hand, upon the nature of the subjugation with  
which we are threatened, and estimate, on the  
other, the priceless fruits of victory—peace, lib-  
erty and independence, unrivaled opportunities  
for moral, mat-rial and social development, and a  
renown which the proudest nations of the earth  
might admire and envy.  
The evidences which are being given of the fixed  
and unalterable purposes of our people to spare  
no effort and to hesitate at no sacrifice which may  
be necessary to support the cause upon which they  
have staked their all, afford to the impartial ob-  
server the best argu-ment of the success which we  
feel to be certain because we know that after three  
years of such a war as that which we have waged,  
we have at this day the most efficient army which we  
ever placed in the field, and that we can command  
the resources to maintain and support it, not only  
now, but for as long a period as may be necessary  
to achieve our independence. Enough has already  
been done by the people of the Confederate States  
to characterize the contest on their part as being  
among the most glorious of those which are com-  
memorated on the pages of the world's history.  
When has the world beheld a nobler spectacle  
than that of a whole people springing to arms in  
defence of their liberties, and maintaining the war  
for three long years by levies en masse—the living  
pressing forward with unflinching will and un-  
faltering devotion to take the places of the dead,  
who fell where they held the front ranks of battle?  
Woman forgets her feebleness in the excitement of  
the struggle, and manhood gathers strength under  
the aspiration of the cause, or the struggle wax-  
es fiercer until the whole border for thousands of  
miles resound with the din of arms and the shout  
of the battle-cry.  
It is in the face of such a spectacle as this that  
the mighty nations of the earth have folded their  
arms in silent indifference and refused utterance to  
that word of recognition which at one time might  
have given peace to others without injury to them-  
selves, and thus saved a continent from a war  
which will be ever memorable in history for its  
miseries, its atrocities and its destructiveness.—  
Their statesmen have boasted of a cold neutrality,  
in a contest where there was everything on the one  
side to enlist human sympathy and respect, and  
everything on the other to excite reprobation and  
detestation. And yet, if we had fallen, as they  
seem most erroneously to have supposed at the  
commencement of the struggle, what a wail of hu-  
manity would have ascended to Heaven to demand  
judgment against them from Him who rules the  
destinies of nations, for having permitted the suf-  
fering which the mere expression of public opinion  
at one time might have saved.

But, when we have achieved the victory and won  
our independence, it will be a proud thought to  
know that we shall owe them only to God and our-  
selves, and that we are under no obligation to any  
other nation for alliance and assistance. The lib-  
erty which is bought by the blood of heroes and  
preserved, and the teachings of even one year of  
such a war as this, in regard to the conduct of pub-  
lic affairs, may be more valuable to a people than  
the experience of a whole century of peace.  
Senators, you are about to return to your homes.  
Be it yours to cheer the hearts of the people, and  
to strengthen the arm of our defence. If you  
speak to the farmers and producers, remind them  
of their heroic defenders in the field, who stand as  
a living wall between them and the unspeakable  
evil which now afflicts them, such a rebuke as that

of things; and we can imagine that the un-  
fortunate people upon whom this order falls will  
be thrown into a panic of fear at the hated word  
"pass," and at the restrictions, so exactly resem-  
bling those of the slave period, upon their move-  
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with a public debt which will put them and their  
children on "half rations" to pay the interest into  
the pockets of shoddy contractors and greenback  
patriots.  
Resolved, That the first duty of the people of  
the North is to restore the constitutional Govern-  
ment which the present usurper at Washington has  
overthrown; that when the Constitution, as con-  
stituted by the Supreme Court, and administered  
by every President from Washington to Buchanan,  
is established, the Union will be re-established,  
and not till then.  
Resolved, That the war is prosecuted for the sole  
and only purpose of preventing the restoration of  
the Union; that it is so avowed by all the leading  
Republicans in and out of Congress, and hence, all  
who support the war, and in preventing a restora-  
tion of the Union, and are allies of the Abolition  
disunion party, which for thirty years has declared  
it would, if possible, accomplish just what it has  
done and is doing.  
Resolved, That the time has arrived when it is  
necessary to form a Democratic Union party upon  
anti-War and anti-Abolition, States Rights basis,  
place the Government back where it stood before  
Mr. Lincoln and his party demoralized it, and then  
the Federal Union becomes what it was intended to  
be, a Government to secure the "domestic tran-  
quillity of all the States, as essential to the South  
as to the North, and a benefit of such transcendent  
importance as to be rejected by no one of them."  
Resolved, That the entire financial policy of the  
present Administration tends to divide the com-  
munity into classes, viz: those who produce all and  
enjoy all, and those who produce nothing and en-  
joy nothing; and that the time has arrived when we  
will workmen must organize for their own pro-  
tection, that the evils that now afflict the trades  
and mechanic arts are wholly political in their  
origin, and a permanent remedy for them is only  
to be found in one grand and general "strike" to  
put the present Abolition oligarchy out of power.  
Resolved, That we are not in favor of Abolition  
or negro equality, and that history has proved that  
freeing the negroes is simply a tax upon the white  
laboring classes; and that we protest against the  
policy which will allow four millions of negroes to  
cease the production of cotton, sugar, rice, &c.—  
articles essential to the comfort of the laboring  
classes—as a gross outrage upon them, and as tending  
to increase the price of those articles to such a  
degree as to allow of their consumption only by  
the wealthy and pampered Abolition aristocrats,  
who invest their money in "five-twenties," where,  
exempt from all taxation, it pays nine per cent. in-  
terest, even in war times!

Resolved, That the Chairman of this meeting be  
requested to appoint a committee, consisting of  
thirteen members, of which he shall be the ex-officio  
chairman, to draft an address to the workingmen  
of the United States, calling their attention to the  
evils which now afflict the laboring classes, the un-  
equal taxation with which they are now burdened  
by the unjust laws of Congress, which exempt  
the rich at the expense of the poor—to the national  
debt, which is at all times a despotism, and to sug-  
gest such remedies or modes of action to mitigate  
present wrongs and avert future ones, as shall be

order of things; and we can imagine that the un-  
fortunate people upon whom this order falls will  
be thrown into a panic of fear at the hated word  
"pass," and at the restrictions, so exactly resem-  
bling those of the slave period, upon their move-  
ments. If this regulation is carried out strictly  
the blacks will be as much enslaved as they were  
before.

### FROM THE SOUTH.

Mr. Hunter's Farewell Address to the Senate.  
The following is a report of the remarks of Hon.  
Robert M. T. Hunter, President pro tem. of the  
Confederate Senate, upon the announcement made  
by Mr. Orr, of South Carolina, that the Senate  
had unanimously adopted a resolution of  
thanks for the able and impartial manner in which  
he had discharged the duties of presiding officer  
during the session:  
Senators: It is with no ordinary emotion that I  
rise to return you my thanks for the honor you  
have done me and to offer you my parting saluta-  
tion. I should be insensible, indeed, if I could be  
indifferent to any mark of respect or regard from  
those with whom I have worked so long in friendly  
association, and to whom I am bound by the ties  
of a common and holy cause.  
The session which we are about to bring to a  
close is, perhaps, the most eventful in our history,  
and its results have proved our determined pur-  
pose to throw the whole energies of our people  
into the war. It has been in no stunted numbers  
and with no sparing hand, that we have placed  
men in the field and imposed the taxes necessary  
to maintain and support them. For what is life,  
and what is property in comparison with personal  
freedom and national independence? If there be  
any man who is disposed to count the cost or hesi-  
tate at the sacrifice, let him reflect, on the one  
hand, upon the nature of the subjugation with  
which we are threatened, and estimate, on the  
other, the priceless fruits of victory—peace, lib-  
erty and independence, unrivaled opportunities  
for moral, mat-rial and social development, and a  
renown which the proudest nations of the earth  
might admire and envy.  
The evidences which are being given of the fixed  
and unalterable purposes of our people to spare  
no effort and to hesitate at no sacrifice which may  
be necessary to support the cause upon which they  
have staked their all, afford to the impartial ob-  
server the best argu-ment of the success which we  
feel to be certain because we know that after three  
years of such a war as that which we have waged,  
we have at this day the most efficient army which we  
ever placed in the field, and that we can command  
the resources to maintain and support it, not only  
now, but for as long a period as may be necessary  
to achieve our independence. Enough has already  
been done by the people of the Confederate States  
to characterize the contest on their part as being  
among the most glorious of those which are com-  
memorated on the pages of the world's history.  
When has the world beheld a nobler spectacle  
than that of a whole people springing to arms in  
defence of their liberties, and maintaining the war  
for three long years by levies en masse—the living  
pressing forward with unflinching will and un-  
faltering devotion to take the places of the dead,  
who fell where they held the front ranks of battle?  
Woman forgets her feebleness in the excitement of  
the struggle, and manhood gathers strength under  
the aspiration of the cause, or the struggle wax-  
es fiercer until the whole border for thousands of  
miles resound with the din of arms and the shout  
of the battle-cry.  
It is in the face of such a spectacle as this that  
the mighty nations of the earth have folded their  
arms in silent indifference and refused utterance to  
that word of recognition which at one time might  
have given peace to others without injury to them-  
selves, and thus saved a continent from a war  
which will be ever memorable in history for its  
miseries, its atrocities and its destructiveness.—  
Their statesmen have boasted of a cold neutrality,  
in a contest where there was everything on the one  
side to enlist human sympathy and respect, and  
everything on the other to excite reprobation and  
detestation. And yet, if we had fallen, as they  
seem most erroneously to have supposed at the  
commencement of the struggle, what a wail of hu-  
manity would have ascended to Heaven to demand  
judgment against them from Him who rules the  
destinies of nations, for having permitted the suf-  
fering which the mere expression of public opinion  
at one time might have saved.

But, when we have achieved the victory and won  
our independence, it will be a proud thought to  
know that we shall owe them only to God and our-  
selves, and that we are under no obligation to any  
other nation for alliance and assistance. The lib-  
erty which is bought by the blood of heroes and  
preserved, and the teachings of even one year of  
such a war as this, in regard to the conduct of pub-  
lic affairs, may be more valuable to a people than  
the experience of a whole century of peace.  
Senators, you are about to return to your homes.  
Be it yours to cheer the hearts of the people, and  
to strengthen the arm of our defence. If you  
speak to the farmers and producers, remind them  
of their heroic defenders in the field, who stand as  
a living wall between them and the unspeakable  
evil which now afflicts them, such a rebuke as that

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### Reported for the Daily Gazette.

### THIRTY-EIGHTH CONGRESS.

#### First Session.

#### SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 26.—Mr. Wilson introduced  
a bill which provides that further enlistments in the  
regular army shall be for three instead of five  
years; that

LOCAL NEWS.

DENTAL COLLEGE COMMENCEMENT.—The twenty-fourth annual commencement of the Baltimore College of Dental Surgery took place last evening at the New Assembly Rooms, in the presence of a large and brilliant audience.

APPOINTMENT OF MUNICIPAL OFFICERS.—The following is a list of city officers nominated by the Mayor, and last evening confirmed by the City Council in convention.

Run Over.—Yesterday afternoon about 4 o'clock considerable excitement was occasioned on Baltimore street, between Gay and Holliday streets, from the fact of a little boy named Hammon, being run over by a dray, which was driven by a negro.

HONORS TO THE MARYLAND VETERAN SOLDIERS.—Yesterday afternoon, by invitation of the joint committee of the City Council, the members of the 1st Maryland Infantry and 1st Maryland Battery were assembled at the hall of the Baltimore City Guards, corner of Gay and Baltimore streets, where the hospitalities of the city were extended to them.

A MURDEROUS ASSAULT UPON A DETECTIVE.—About six o'clock yesterday morning, while Sergeant Handy was going upon his round, he was met on Baltimore street, near Fremont, by detective Stewart, of Major Blumberg's force, who stated that he had been severely beaten about the head by one Samuel Jones, of the 5th Maryland regiment of infantry, in consequence of his having checked Jones while he was abusing Major Blumberg.

ASSAULT ON NEGRO RECRUITS.—Yesterday afternoon about 4 o'clock a squad of about fifty negroes from Anne Arundel county, under guard of two companies of black soldiers, were marched along Calvert street to Baltimore, and thence to Holliday street, above Fayette, the headquarters of Colonel Bowman.

blended in one will make a more peaceful, hardy, powerful, and intellectual race than America has ever seen before. William Wells Brown. "I am willing to put my signature to your doctrines."—Dr. J. McCune Smith.

MARYLAND LEGISLATURE.

SENATE. ANNAPOLIS, Feb. 26. (Evening Session.)—By Mr. Eichelberger, of W. T. Davall and others, for a new school district in Frederick and Carroll counties.

UNFAVORABLE REPORTS.—House bill incorporating the Maryland Annual Conference College. House bill incorporating the Franklin and Potomac Railroad Company.

HOUSE OF DELEGATES. ANNAPOLIS, Feb. 25. (Evening Session.)—New Apportionment Bill.—The bill to apportion the members of the House of Delegates among the several counties of the State and the city of Baltimore, upon the basis of the census of 1860, was taken up.

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Monetary and Commercial.

BALTIMORE, February 26, 1864. The aggregate sales of Gold at the First and Second Board yesterday amounted to \$13,400, at prices ranging from 158 1/2 to 159 1/2—closing week at 158 1/2 bid, 158 3/4 asked.

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FLOUR.—During the past week there has been no variation in prices, but the market has quieted and closes unsettled. Sales reported of 8,000 bbls. Ohio Extra at \$7.50, 1,000 bbls. do. at \$7.37 1/2, 500 bbls. Howard street do. at \$7.62 1/2, 4,000 bbls. shipping brands City Mills do. at \$8.75.

GRAIN.—Our market has been very sparingly supplied with all the varieties of Grain during the past few business days, but the receipts have more than met current demands.

WHEAT.—The demand has been confined entirely to the wants of home millers, and prices show a decline, compared with last week's rates, of 3/8 cts. per bushel.

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Shipping Intelligence.

PORT OF BALTIMORE, February 26. Arrived. Steamer Georgetown, Pearson, from Old Point, Va.—to M. N. Falls. Brought up captain and crew, five in number.

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Agricultural.

DEPOT FOR GUANO, GROUND BONE, PHOSPHATES, POUURETTE and all descriptions of FERTILIZERS.

"MORO PHILLIPS" SUPER PHOSPHATE OF LIME. MANUFACTURED FOR JOHN S. REESE & CO., BALTIMORE.

"The Dry Super Phosphate." The perfect manufacture, dryness and uniform quality of MORO PHILLIPS' SUPER PHOSPHATE, has given it a pre-eminence over all others.

JOHN S. REESE & CO., Wholesale and Retail Dealers in Fertilizers 71 SOUTH STREET, BALTIMORE.

REESE & CO'S Vitriolized PHOSPHO-PERUVIAN GUANO. This uniform combination of DISSOLVED BONE PHOSPHATE with PERUVIAN GUANO, constitutes the most effective Concentrated Fertilizer that can be produced.

JOHN S. REESE & CO., Wholesale and Retail Dealers in Fertilizers. 71 SOUTH STREET, BALTIMORE.

CALL AND SEE THEM. GROVER & BAKER'S MACHINE.—We speak from experience, having one in use in our family, when we claim for the Grover & Baker Sewing Machine all the merits which they represent it to possess.

PETRIE & CO., 44 Park Place, New York. HAVE NOW IN STORE AND ARE CONSTANTLY RECEIVING A full variety of foreign DRESS GOODS AND SHAWLS, Hosiery, Gloves, Mitts, Men's Furnishing Goods, &c.

LYON'S KATHAIRON.—Kathairon is from the Greek word "Kathiro," or "Kathairo," signifying to cleanse, rejuvenate and restore.

HAGAN'S MAGNOLIA BALM.—This is the most delightful and extraordinary article ever discovered. It changes the sun-burnt face and hands to a pearly satin texture of ravishing beauty.

HEIMSTREET'S INIMITABLE HAIR RESTORATIVE, No. 4 YE. But restores grey hair to its original color, by supplying the capillary tubes with natural sustenance, impaired by age or disease.

LUXURIANT BEAUTY, promotes its growth, prevents its falling off, eradicates dandruff, and imparts health and pleasantness to the hair.

MEXICAN MUSTANG LINIMENT.—The parties in St. Louis and Cincinnati, who have been counterfeiting the Mustang Liniment under pretence of proprietorship, have been thoroughly exposed by the Courts.

PETRIE & CO., 44 Park Place, New York. HAVE NOW IN STORE AND ARE CONSTANTLY RECEIVING A full variety of foreign DRESS GOODS AND SHAWLS, Hosiery, Gloves, Mitts, Men's Furnishing Goods, &c.

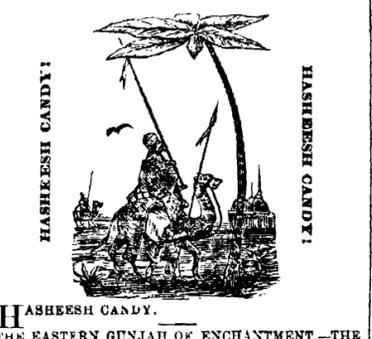
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Table with columns: Ship Name, Destination, Date. Includes items like Manchester, Liverpool, New York, etc.

PETER WALTHER, CHRONOMETER AND NAUTICAL INSTRUMENT MANUFACTURER. A full assortment of Nautical Goods—DOMESTIC AND FOREIGN.

HASHEESH CANDY. THE EASTERN GUNJAH OF ENCHANTMENT.—THE ORIENTAL XHILARANT AND NERVINE COMPOUND. A pleasurable and harmless stimulant confederated.



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# Daily Gazette.

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SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 27, 1864.

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LOCAL NEWS.

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**ASSAULT ON NEGRO RECRUITS.**—Yesterday afternoon about 4 o'clock a squad of about fifty negroes from Anne Arundel county, under guard of two companies of black soldiers, were marched along Calvert street to Baltimore, and thence to Holliday street, above Fayette, the headquarters of Colonel Bowman. While passing into Holliday street, several soldiers connected with the Maryland regiments hooted at them and used all manner of epithets against them, and some hurling bricks among them. This behavior of the white soldiers did not please a few of the bystanders, and they had some of the soldiers arrested, viz: Frederick Locke, Louis Lynch, Thomas Johnson and Lemuel Brown, who were taken to the station house and held for a hearing to-day by Justice Hiss.