$1.50

SHIRTS.

No. 214. BEST. No. 214.

$1.50

SHIRTS.

Made on Wheeler & Wilson's Machines.

GEO. A. PETERS,

No. 214 Baltimore street.

Next door to Cortlan's.

d19 m*

FINEST SHIRT, $1.75.

FINE SHIRT, $1.50. GOOD SHIRT, $1 25

ADAMS'

Nett Cash

SHIRT MANUFACTORY,

Made to Order, or Ready Made,

146 W. Baltimore St., Up Stairs,

Three doors below Calvert St

BOSOMS, WRISTBANDS AND COLLARS

STITCHED, &c.

MAKING SHIRTS, 75 CENTS EACH.

de 9-2mif*

CHRISTMAS PRESENTS.

WILL OPEN TO-DAY:

SHAWLS! SHAWLS! SHAWLS!

200 BROCHE CASHMERE SHAWLS, bought at Auction, which will be sold at half price.

Also, 2000 yds BLACK SILKS, of superior make; extra bargains.

ALSO—

CLOAKS! CLOAKS! CLOAKS!

of our own Manufacturing—latest Paris styles. Cloak and Shawl Department in second story.

Also, a general assortment of

FANCY AND STAPLE DRY GOODS

AT EXTREMELY LOW PRICES FOR CASH.

J. EDWARD BIRD & BRO.,

d13-1m* 213 Baltimore st., near Charles.

EXTENSIVE SALE OF

Cloaks, Cloaking Materials, and

SHAWLS.

WE ARE NOW OFFERING at retail a large and attractive stock of

CLOTH, BEAVER, and VELVET

CLOAKS

AT EXTREMELY LOW PRICES.

The stock comprises all the latest novelties in Parisian and English designs, manufactured expressly for our retail trade.

Our past reputation shall be a future guarantee that we shall always endeavor to make this establishment the most attractive in this city in our line.

JOSEPH BICKERTON & CO.,

no 4 tf 183 Baltimore st., 2 doors from Light.

GREAT SOUTHERN

Cloak and Mantilla Emporium.

E. W. JOY,

IMPORTER AND MANUFACTURER OF

LADIES' CLOAKS AND MANTLES,

No. 107 Baltimore Street.

I WOULD RESPECTFULLY call the attention of the public to my present stock of GOODS, of my own Importation and Manufacture, which will be found more extensive and varied than usual, and offer to my customers the

NEWEST STYLES AND BEST MANUFACTURED GARMENTS,

at the smallest remunerative profit—my facilities being inferior to none. I defy competition. n 9-tf

WHOLESALE

DRY GOODS HOUSE.

NEW STOCK

OF

Fall and Winter Dry Goods.

The undersigned having just taken possession of their new and elegant Marble Front Store, have with great care selected a large and desirable stock of all kinds of Dry Goods, to which they respectfully invite the attention of purchasers and the trade in general to our stock of

DRESS GOODS,

Of which we have a splendid assortment of fine and medium qualities and beautiful styles, of the most recent importations.

Cloths, Cassimeres, Satinets and Vestings,

Of every style and quality, both Foreign and Domestic, black and fancy. Have just received a large lot of

FULLED LINSAYS AND BLANKETS.

Fine and Medium qualities of Blankets,

Suitable for Military and House-keepers

ALSO, 500 DOZEN COUNTRY KNIT HALF HOSE.

WE HAVE A SELECT ASSORTMENT OF

Shawls, Woolen Under Shirts and Drawers,

Furnishing Goods in great variety,

And Notions of all kinds suitable to the trade.

DEVRIES, STEPHENS & Co.

No. 312 Baltimore Street.

no26 3m* Between Howard and Liberty.

A CLEAR VOICE IS THE BEAUTY OF SPEECH.

WHY SUFFER FROM HOARSENESS

WHY SUFFER FROM COUGH

WHY SUFFER FROM SORE THROAT

[illegible]

COUGH CONFECTIONS

[illegible]

Price 25 cents per box or five boxes for $1. For sale by SETH S. HANCE, [illegible]

They can be sent by mail, postage on a single box four three cent stamps or seven stamps on two boxes. [illegible]

THE LATE PRINCE CONSORT.

From the London Times of Dec. 23.

We cannot tell yet how much we have lost.—The Prince Consort was the natural bond and unity of the Royal House. When that bond is broken we all know how soon a family may burst asunder. Difference of temper, age, and circumstance quickly reveals itself; rivalries and jealousies spring up where least expected, and to a centre of loving hearts and strong hands succeed schism and alienation. The example of the good long survives their death, but will our Royal Family be safe from even the dangers of such a change? Union is now the watchword of the nation, and nowhere is it so necessary as in its very head and focus. The way to preserve that nation is that which the Prince Consort himself has marked out. It is modesty, humility and reserve. It is to assume no greatness, to submit to all honorable conditions, to find the course of duty, to do the best within it, and to respect the Constitution, even when oneself may be its principal victim. In this way the loftiest personages, with the most commanding talents and the most ardent ambition, may learn at once to obey and overcome. * * The fittest homage we can pay to the virtues of the Prince is to pray that his memory may still teach and bind those who so long felt the charm of his presence, and that the loving husband and good father may still be a symbol and pattern of unity, first to the Royal Family, then to the whole realm. Fortunate indeed are we that at this moment, when we are asking long life and happiness to Queen Victoria, we may remember that the first of her subjects was also the best, and the most prominent example of loyalty that was to be imitated.

No retrospect of the Prince Consort's life and character would be complete without some notice of a point of cardinal importance in all estimates of Royalty. Till the present reign the principal vice of British sovereigns and princes, as indeed of most princes, has been thriftless management and reckless expenditure. * * * * Prince Albert had the full benefit of the national repentance on this point. The wisdom which Parliament had learnt by experience was shown to him in good time, and prudent care was taken that neither for good nor for evil should he have much encouragement to excess. It was hinted indeed that, should he prove trustworthy, the generous public would increase his allowance.—Such was the premium offered to a moderation and virtue, which, even with this inducement, were thought almost impossible in a prince. At the same time, all the constitutional learning of the country was directed to discover what a prince consort was not, and when for this purpose, the legal relations of husband and wife had been carefully transposed, the problem was satisfactorily solved. The practical reply, for there was none other, to this unseasonable outbreak of jealousy and prejudice was the noblest ever given.

During a period of unparallel private and public expenditure, when speculation has taken new wings, when luxury has run a race with pride, and the national Exchequer has been stormed and carried a dozen times for unheard of requirements, the Royal Family has set a unique example of cheerful and dignified economy. Instead of coming before Parliament with a schedule of debts, asking allowances for the education of children, or expecting the nation to pay for the whim of a new palace, the Queen and Prince Albert have done all this themselves, and more. When there came the cry of famine and pestilence, and then war, they freely paid their share of the public contributions. They have discharged the debts and obligations of several Royal personages both here and abroad. They have acquired two domains, and built two palaces, which might almost be said to be necessary under the altered circumstances of the country. They have seen more of these isles and their inhabitants than any former Princes since Kings wandered with a price on their heads. They have shown themselves everywhere. They have not been wanting to the encouragement of art, and if outbid by an age of millionaires, they have accumulated no vast gallery of their own, they have placed London at the head of national collections and international exhibitions. Nor have they neglected the future wants of their family. Thus have they passed for rich on an income which would have been penury by the Georgian standard. Domestic happiness and the sense of duty have been their cheap luxuries. Compared with the reckless waste and the heartless misery of a former reign, it may, indeed, be said of this, "Better is a dinner of herbs where love is, than a stalled ox and hatred therewith."

Yesterday, when that household name was omitted from the prayers of an assembled nation, it was hard to believe that he was indeed gone. Only a fortnight ago few knew even that the Prince was out of his usual health, and none guessed that he was in danger. At the Christmas season, when families reunite, when the circle enlarges, when old memories are revived and new hopes bloom afresh, and when, too, many a solemn muster-roll tells what the year has given or taken away, a name known to all has set quick as a winter's sun. Except one name only, none could be more missed. Prince Albert of the Queen's youth and own—all who are not deep in the vale of years may say—is no more. It is not a midday glory that is gone; it is that which we love better—it is the soft light that sometimes clothes earth and sky, that seems neither from sun nor moon, but a light of its own; neither day nor night, but a chance visit, and brief lingering and softened radiance of that light which shall be for evermore.

Attack on Union Soldiers by Negro Soldiers.

A member of the Indiana 20th regiment, now encamped at Fortress Monroe, writes to the Indianapolis *Journal*, on the 23d:

Yesterday, Gen. Mansfield, with Drake de Kay, aid-de-camp, in command of seven companies of the 20th N. Y. German Rifles, left Newport News on a reconnoisance.

Just after passing Newmarket Bridge, 7 miles from camp, they detached one company as an advance, and soon after their advance was attacked by 600 of the enemy's cavalry.

The company formed to receive cavalry, but the cavalry advancing deployed to the right and left when within musket range, and unmasked a body of negro infantry, all armed with muskets, who opened fire on our men, wounding two lieutenants and two privates, and rushing forward surrounded the company of Germans, who cut their way through, killing six of the negroes and wounding several more.

The main body, hearing the firing, advanced at a double-quick, in time to recover their wounded, and drive the enemy back, but did not succeed in taking any prisoners. The wounded men testify positively that they were shot by negroes, and that not less than seven hundred were present, armed with muskets.

The feeling is intense among the men. They want to know if they came here to fight negroes, and if they did they would like to know it. The wounded men swear they will kill any negro that they see, so excited are they at the dastardly act.

KNIGHT & BROWN,

PRODUCE DEALERS,

No. 38 CHEAPSIDE,

BALTIMORE,

Keep constantly on sale *Apples, Potatoes, Onions, Wild Ducks,* and *Game* of all descriptions, in their season. d23 3m*

LATEST NEWS

BY MAIL AND TELEGRAPH.

THIRTY-SEVENTH CONGRESS.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 10.

SENATE.

Several petitions were presented for the emancipation of slaves.

Mr. Cowan presented a petition in favor of Homœpathic physicians in the army.

Mr. Browning introduced a bill to provide for the establishment of a military post at Quincy, Illinois.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The Speaker laid before the House a letter from the Secretary of War, in which he says he has the honor to acknowledge the receipt of the resolution adopted on the 6th inst., to the effect that the answer of the Department to that passed on the second day of the session, is not responsive and satisfactory to the House, and requesting a further answer. The Secretary has now respectfully to state that measures have been taken to ascertain who is responsible for the disastrous movement at Ball's Bluff, but it is not deemed compatible with the public interests to make known these measures at the present time.

On motion of Mr. Washburne, the communication was referred to the Joint Committee on the conduct of the War.

On motion of Mr. Dawes, the Committee on Military Affairs were instructed to inquire whether any legislation is necessary to procure a decent burial place for those who have died in the Alexandria Hospital and vicinity.

On motion of Mr. Blake, a resolution was adopted calling for information as to the number of paymasters in the army, how many are necessary, &c.

He remarked that there is a large number of paymasters without duties to perform, and it had also been ascertained that many were incompetent. The desire was that such should be dismissed.

The House then resumed the consideration of the civil appropriation bill.

FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

The steamer Georgeanna, Captain Pearson, arrived here this morning, at half-past 7 o'clock, and reports as follows:

A flag of truce was exchanged yesterday, by which eleven persons availed themselves of the opportunity of reaching their homes in the North. They all tell the same story, that of no news of any interest from the South. One paper was brought over in the party, which was left at Old Point, having been secured by the New York reporters.

The Georgeanna passed the Burnside Expedition last night at nine o'clock, off the mouth of the Rappahannock River, bound down the Bay.

The French frigate Catinet was still at Old Point, the captain of which had not yet been able to get his despatches to Norfolk; but it was reported he intended to accomplish his object to-day, if he had to do so at the risk of running the blockade in his own ship.

The weather on the bay last night was very thick and densely foggy. The whistles of the various steam vessels composing the Burnside Expedition, were distinctly heard during the early part of the night, and for some time after passing the Rappahannock.

All was quiet at the Fortress when the Georgeanna left.

Since writing the above we have conversed with a lady passenger, who came up on the Georgeanna this morning, and who left Richmond day before yesterday. She informed us that the report which had been circulated lately as to there being a strong Union sentiment was entirely false; that a gentleman friend of hers, an immoveable Union man, told her to say to her Northern friends that the idea of Secession was entirely obliterated, and that notion had been long since buried under a blue blanket; that it was now a united South against Yankee aggression and political plunder.

A ball was given in Richmond a few evenings since, the proceeds of which, amounting to $800, were for the benefit of the 1st Maryland regiment, which regiment immediately placed the whole amount at the disposal of the fund for the benefit of the sufferers by the late fire in Charleston.

The Confederates were building a neat frame theatre at Manassas for the amusement of the men during the winter, and a very good amateur Theatrical company had already been organized to appear on its boards.

The supposition in Richmond and Norfolk was that the Burnside expedition was destined to attempt the capture of Norfolk by a demonstration in front by the Naval force and a land attack in the rear. This information they had received some days since, and had prepared to meet the assault.

Everything was lively in Richmond and Norfolk, and a feeling of perfect confidence prevailed in the entire community. The news of a battle at Romney, Va., had reached Richmond, but the particulars of the affair had not been learned when she left. It was reported as a great Confederate victory.

Important from Cairo.

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 8.—A special despatch from Cairo to the *Democrat* says that 25,000 troops are on their way there from different points, and, as soon as they arrive, a column of from 60,000 to 75,000 strong will march from there and Paducah under Gen. Grant. The destination of this force is understood to be Nashville, when, if a junction can be made with General Buel's command, the entire army will proceed to New Orleans.

A movement will, undoubtedly, be made within the next six days.

U. S. Agricultural Society.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 10.—The U. S. Agricultural Society has adopted resolutions advocating agricultural education, and prepared a premium list for a series of experiments on the cultivation of cotton in the Middle and Northern States. Also hemp and flax, the awards to be made by the Central Agricultural Society of the States in which the competitors reside. Arrangements are also perfected for a national exhibition of native wines, to be held in this city in January next.

The Riot at Carbonear, N. F.

ST. JOHNS, N. F., Jan. 9.—The rioting at Carbonear is only kept down by the presence of the military. The town is in a state of siege, and business is entirely suspended. Both parties have been largely reinforced, and hostilities will recommence the moment the troops are withdrawn. A magistrate was shot on Tuesday, but his wound is not dangerous. The whole trouble arose out of the animosity between the Catholics and Protestants.

Later from Port Royal.

NEW YORK, Jan. 10.—The steamer Oriental, from Port Royal on the 6th inst., has arrived. She met the steamer Atlantic going in. Nothing special has occurred since the sailing of the Vanderbilt. Gen. Stevens still holds his position, and was awaiting reinforcements. Two regiments had returned to Hilton Head. The Ocean Queen would soon leave Port Royal for New York.

From the Upper Potomac.

FREDERICK, Jan. 10.—The morning reports represent all quiet on the river. There has been no new movements.

FROM WASHINGTON.

The correspondent of the Northern Press furnish the following items:—

FROM THE LOWER POTOMAC.

The Anacostia, in her bombardment of the Cockpit Point battery, had only three shots fired at her in return. Of these, one struck the Yankee and two fell harmless. It is thought the batteries are reserving their strength for the Pensacola, which took on board yesterday another 80-pounder rifled gun. Her armament is now very formidable. In addition to her broadsides of 22 nine-inch shell guns, she has one eleven-inch gun and two 80-pounders.

THE BANK COMMITTEE

The Committee of New York, Boston and Philadelphia banks are to consult with Secretary Chase about money matters. Philadelphia is represented by Singleton Mercer, Esq., of the Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank; Joseph Patterson, of the Western Bank, and Chas. Rogers, of the Tradesman's Bank.

GEN. M'CLELLAN.

Gen. McClellan is not so well to-day. He has not been out of his room, having used so much exertion yesterday.

ATTEMPT TO BURN A HOSPITAL.

Last night a most infamous attempt was made to burn the new Government Hospital, in Alexandria. It is in the large hotel, and contains nearly five hundred patients.

On the first floor are several stores, and in one of these, a hardware establishment, the fire was started. It was fortunately discovered in time to be extinguished. A large lot of matches, fluid and combustible material was found all arranged so as to have put the whole room in a blaze at once; as this would have cut off the main staircase, most of the patients would have been burned alive.

No effort will be spared by Government to ferret out the incendiary. Orders were issued by the War Department to seize the whole block and place guards through all the houses, as should any of them get on fire there is no means in the city to extinguish the flames.

CORRUPTIONS IN THE ARMY.

The Van Wyck Committee on contracts had several Sutlers from Blenker's division before them, inquiring about the tax which it has been alleged has been levied upon them by Blenker. One Sutler testified to having paid one hundred dollars down on the first of each month to Blenker's Adjutant. Some regiments, it appears, have two or three Sutlers, who each were paying "taxes." It has not been developed what Blenker's Adjutant did with the money. On the inquiry being made of the Sutlers if they raised the prices to cover this levy, they replied that they did not. The rates were fixed by the officers, but the main article of profit was in *beer*, which was sold for "five cents a mug," without stipulating as to the size of the mug.

INVESTIGATING COMMITTEE ON THE CONDUCT OF THE WAR.

The joint committee are still pursuing their investigation of the conduct of the war. Three questions have so far been taken up. First—The Bull Run defeat. Second—The Ball's Bluff disaster. Third—The campaign of Gen. Fremont.—The point in the Bull Run disaster now under inquiry is as to whether our defeat was caused by the failure of Gen. Patterson to carry out his orders given by Gen. Scott, and whether he misled Gen. Scott by sending false information as to the movements of Gen. Johnston. Gen. Patterson has been before them several times, and has not yet completed his evidence. Gen. Scott still remains in New York, and does not at present anticipate visiting Washington.

GOSSIP.

It is hinted around in diplomatic circles that a war with England is inevitable, as the next steamer may bring the intelligence that the British Government recognizes the Southern Confederacy. The release of Messrs. Mason and Slidell will not appease the roar of the British lion.

The Avenue report to-day is, that most important despatches are on the way here by the Canada, and that the Government has received their purport by telegraph.

Among the many reports which prevail is one that the Generals of the Potomac will have an interview with General McClellan to-morrow on official business.

There is a heavy pressure brought to bear here from the North on the present inactive condition of the army.

The War Department, it is stated, has received no official notice of the intention of Gen. Siegel to retire from the army.

There is a report here that some of the indiscreet friends of Gen. Fremont are creating much mischief by embarrassing some of the minor Departments. The Fremont trouble, which is looked upon as merely a bubble, will be satisfactorily settled as soon as more important matters are disposed of. General Fremont himself, it is proper to state, is in no way responsible for the follies committed by his friends.

There are more rumors to-day of dissensions in the Cabinet.

The Fortress Monroe correspondent of the Philadelphia *Inquirer* gives the following explanation of military movements on the Carolina coast:

Edisto is the name of a large island on the coast of South Carolina, forming an entire district of that State. It is one of the wealthiest cotton and rice growing districts of the "first Confederates State," and possession of it has only been relinquished from the direst necessity. The island of Edisto is curiously formed by an arm of the sea, entering at what is called South Edisto Inlet, traversing a vast tract of land over twenty miles square and emptying into the sea again through North Edisto Inlet, but greatly augmented by the embodiment of the streams of creeks, rivulets and springs.

North Edisto Inlet is navigable, it is said, some miles south of Willstown, for the largest vessels, and schooners can sail entirely around the island. Willstown is situated on the Charleston and Savannah Railroad. It contains only a few hundred inhabitants, and is, at best, a dull place.

It was to this town, standing as it does only a few miles from the banks of the North Edisto, that Commodore Dupont, acting in concert with General Sherman, has thought proper to send a fleet of gunboats and a brigade of soldiers, and while Willstown and the railroad were to be taken possession of, Edisto Island was to be secured as a place of refuge in case of any disaster, and as a base of future operations.

At the same time, General Wright was to move with a strong force inland, west of Beaufort, and take possession of Station No. 4 of the Charleston and Savannah Railroad, and if both expeditions prove happily successful, one would have railroad communication with the other, as well as telegraphic. Our troops would be between Charleston and the Confederate forces, and between Savannah and the Confederate troops, making the latter liable to disaster from want of food, long marches and close quarters with a powerful and resolute enemy.

From St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 9.—The Provost Marshal has issued an order requiring all publishers of papers in the State of Missouri, the city of St. Louis excepted, to furnish him with a copy of each issue for inspection, a failure to comply with which will render the paper liable to suppression.

Great excitement occurred in the Chamber of Commerce this afternoon, on the occasion of the election for officers, which resulted in the disruption of the Chamber, by the withdrawal of the Union members. Measures were subsequently taken to establish a Union Chamber of Commerce, which will be immediately carried out. The trouble occurred in consequence of the Secession members refusing, by their votes, to admit a number of Union applicants for membership.

The Steamer Parana Heard From—Arrival of Troops at Halifax.

HALIFAX, Jan. 9.—The steamer Parana, falsely reported lost, was at Sydney to-day, and will be here to-morrow.

The steamer Cleopatra has arrived with troops.

EASTPORT, Me., Jan. 9.—A large steam transport, with troops, passed here this afternoon, bound to St. John.

Death of Col. Colt.

HARTFORD, Ct., Jan. 10.—Col. Sam'l Colt died here this morning. His fire-arms factory will be carried on by the present corporation.

CITY ITEMS.

Annual Reports of the Street Commissioners and Port Warden.—The enterprising clerk of the above departments of city affairs, Mr. David C. Smith, has just prepared the reports of the Board of Street Commissioners and from which we gather the following items:

There was expended for all purposes connected with the street department $80,263 69. The only appropriation which has been exhausted was that for repairs of streets, upon which there is now due $1,942 53, and $97 07 for incidental expenses of the office, in addition to the above there will be required $28,836 94 as the estimated cost of work to be done during this year.

In the Port Warden's department there have been expended during the year $30,232 24, leaving a balance from the entire appropriation of $5,832 76 on hand. Of the $31,903 75 appropriated for deepening the harbor, and repairs to machinery and public wharves, there is a balance on hand of $661 25. Of the appropriation of $9,000, made for other purposes connected with the department there is a balance on hand of $4-089 82. The Commissioners deserve much credit for the judicious manner in which they have conducted their affairs, and our citizens have every reason to congratulate themselves upon the excellent condition of the streets, sewers, public wharves and squares, all of which is due to the energy and excellent management of the Board of Commissioners.

Arrival of Distinguished Strangers.—Our population has lately been augmented by the arrival of several distinguished personages from New York, who have taken apartments at Kunkel's Museum, corner of Baltimore and Calvert streets, where they are now holding levees, and receive visitors for the moderate sum of twenty-five cents per head—children half price—the reception hours being between 10 A. M. 10 P. M. We allude to the living curiosities from P. T. Barnum's Museum, New York, consisting of an immense live Sea Lion, known as the Walrus, from the Polar regions; "The What Is It?" a mysterious being neither human nor animal, and which has puzzled the brains of physiologists and anatomists; and the Albino Family, consisting of man, wife and child, having perfectly white skin and hair, though born of African parents. The entertainment is worth the price of admission, and to the curious must prove a vast field for contemplation.

Personal.—Brigadier-General Thomas Francis Meagher, of the Federal army, passed through our city yesterday afternoon on his way to Washington city. Lieut.-Col. John Pegram, of the Confederate army, who was captured at Cheat Mountain, returned from Washington this morning, having been successful in his mission to obtain a pass to visit Richmond, Va., for the purpose of having himself exchanged for a Federal prisoner of equal rank, and will leave for his destination to-morrow afternoon. We wish the Col. every success, for he has been suffering confinement in Fort Warren long enough to know the value and pleasures of home and true friends.

Railroad Collision.—Shortly after 3 o'clock this morning an accident occurred on the Philadelphia Railroad, occasioned by two freight trains coming together near Northeast Station. The fireman of one of the Locomotives was badly hurt, and both engines, with a number of freight cars were smashed up. Both trains were running out of time at the moment the collision occurred.

An Item of Interest to Tax Payers.—Mr. Robb, member of Second Branch City Council, yesterday submitted a resolution repealing the exemption of city taxes heretofore enjoyed by parties residing in the county who own real estate in town.

SALES AT THE BALTIMORE STOCK BOARD.

January 10, 1862.

$2,005	Baltimore city 6's, '90	88
200	do '90	88
200	do '90	88
100 shs.	Maryland Fire Insurance	8½
5 shs.	Balt. & Ohio R. R. stock	50
12	do. do. do.	49
100 shs.	Springfield Mining Co	1.80

Prices and Sales of Stocks in New York.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO LEONARD J. TORNEY, STOCK AND BILL BROKER, No 22 SOUTH ST.]

First Board, January 9.

Virginia 6's	49½ sales	N. Carolina 6's	60½ sale
Missouri 6's	41¾ do	Reading	36 do
Canton Co	10¾ do	Mich. South. RR. —	do
Erie Railroad	34¼ do	Mich. So. Guar. —	do
Erie Pref'd	— do	Tennessee bonds, 42½	do
N. Y. Central	81⅝ do	Treasury Notes, 99¾	do

Market steady.

BONNEY'S

GREAT CENTRAL

HOOP SKIRT, CORSET

AND KID GLOVE DEPOT,

No. 147 BALTIMORE STREET,

(UNDER CARROLL HALL)

I WILL OPEN THIS DAY my NEW WINTER SKIRT—*something entirely new.* Also, a full line of Ladies' and Misses' Steel Skirts, from 4 to 100 springs; with a full assortment of Corsets and Fancy Goods of all kinds.

d5* E. BONNEY.

CHRISTMAS PRESENTS.

"When the waters of the mind become troubled in sorrows sweeping tempest, let a man sit down and smoke a good Cigar or a clean Pipe, and a lovely calmness will spread itself over the soul, like the golden hues of evening over a sleeping lake."

Dow, Jr.

An elegant assortment of

MEERSCHAUM PIPES,

and SMOKERS.

BRUYERE,

RUBBER

and WOOD PIPES.

All the popular brands of

HAVANA CIGARS.

ALSO,

"BRUYERE PIPE SMOKING TOBACCO,"

a new article—in handsome cases, and of fine flavor.

For sale by LA HABANA,

d20 220 Baltimore st., N. E. cor. Charles.