

\$1.50 SHIRTS.
BEST \$1.50 SHIRTS.
 Made on Wheeler & Wilson's Machines.
GEO. A. PETERS,
 No. 214 Baltimore street.
 Next door to Corlies's.

ADAMS' SHIRT MANUFACTORY,
 Made to Order, or Ready Made.
 116 W. Baltimore St., 1st Storey.
 Three doors below Calver's.

MANN'S HOTEL AND DINING ROOMS,
 No. 124 W. Baltimore street.
 CONDUCTED ON THE EUROPEAN PLAN.
 The Extra Breakfast contains a variety of dishes—Bill of Fare.

HOLIDAY PRESENTS!
 The Stock of the late firm of J. & W. F. TIMMONS, is offered to the public at a special price. For a full list of goods, call on J. & W. F. TIMMONS, 116 W. Baltimore Street.

REMOVED FROM
 No. 42 to 56 Lexington street, one door from Calver's.
25 per cent. Reduction in Prices.
 SELLING OFF OUR ENTIRE STOCK OF CLOAKS, BONNETS, HATS, CAPS, CHILDREN'S CLOAKS AND BOYS' OVERCOATS.

GREAT SOLE
Cloak and Mantilla Emporium.
E. W. JOY,
 IMPORTER AND MANUFACTURER OF LADIES' CLOAKS AND MANTLES.
 No. 107 Baltimore Street.

COAL OIL,
 Which gives a light nearly as strong as Gas, and no danger of explosion.
LARD OIL, WHALE OIL, SPERM OIL, LUBRICATING COAL OIL, FOR MACHINERY.

WILLIAM F. OWENS,
 405 Baltimore Street.
HAS JUST RECEIVED A NEW CHOICE AND COMPLETE ASSORTMENT OF FALL AND WINTER FURNISHING GOODS FOR GENTLEMEN.

MINISTERS AND LECTURERS, LAWYERS AND ACTIONEERS, SENATORS AND REPRESENTATIVES.
H. A. NICHOLS,
COUGH CONFECTIONS.

THE UNDERSIGNED has a desirable assortment of
WEDDING AND VISITING CARDS
 Made on Wheeler & Wilson's Machines.
ALSO, 25 PER CENT. OFF.

ADVANCES ON COMMISSIONS TO
ZIMMERMAN, PARKER & CO.,
 116 W. Baltimore Street.

GREAT PANIC SALE.
 No. 116 BALTIMORE STREET.
 At ROSSNEY'S.

LATEST NEWS
 BY MAIL AND TELEGRAPH.

THIRTY-SEVENTH CONGRESS.
 WASHINGTON, Jan. 16, SENATE.
 Mr. Lane, of Indiana, presented the memorial of the Society of Friends, at the yearly meeting for Indiana and Eastern Illinois, asking that hereafter all discharges with foreign powers be referred to the arbitration of some foreign power. Referred.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.
 Mr. Dunn, from the military committee, reported a bill authorizing and directing the Secretary of War to furnish the prisoners of the United States in the revolted States with clothing, and other necessaries of life, and for this purpose that he employ such agents as may be necessary. Passed.

FROM FORTRESS MONROE.
 The steamer Adelaide, which was due yesterday morning at 7 o'clock, did not arrive until 11 o'clock last night, having been detained at Old Point by a dense fog which prevailed all night. The Adelaide brings no news of special moment—nothing was known of the Burdette expedition. There was no flag of truce on Tuesday, and none will be sent over until after the destination of the fleet has been made public.

FROM THE SOUTH.
 From the Memphis Appeal of Jan. 3.
 General Pillow, as already stated, has resigned. The following is the closing scene, as given by a correspondent:
 "I formed in open order, that he might pass between our lines, and as he did so a scene transpired which the pen cannot portray. Since Washington's farewell to his army, perhaps the like has not occurred on this continent. As the General rode slowly through our ranks with unshaken head and with tears rolling down his manly face, that mass of determined braves, feeling as children again, every eye was filled with tears—not a word was spoken—all were too full to articulate. The General, who was seated in the rear, a burst of applause went up, such as was never heard on the banks of the Mississippi before. After a few days' absence, he has been left to wind our way to our quarters, solemn and dejected. To-day's event, which has lasted for a decade of years had not known what it was to weep."

FROM THE SOUTH.
 The correspondent of the Nashville Banner, writing from Bowling Green, 30th ult., says:
 "Fast reinforcements are pouring in at a rate more rapid than anything that has yet been witnessed. Their instructions are to be ready for battle at a few days' notice. The Forty-first Tennessee, a full, brave, and splendid-looking regiment, reached here. Just after their came three additional Mississippi regiments. Yesterday the entire force from Camp Beauregard, arrived. Gen. Hooker's entire division, 7,000 strong, are coming—two of the regiments arrived here to-day. They were the Twenty-second Mississippi, Col. Benham, and the Twenty-seventh Tennessee. The others will follow in a few days. Gen. McClellan, who is on his way here, with his redoubtable troops, and Gen. Floyd and his forces. However, it is stated this evening that he had arrived at Gallatin, whence he would take his line of march for Scotland, Ky. Federal cavalry, artillery and heavy batteries are also daily coming in large quantities."

FROM CAIRO.
 Chicago, Jan. 15.—The following is a special dispatch to the Journal:
 Cairo, Jan. 15.—General Grant and his staff embarked on the steamer Chancellor, this morning, and took the 7 o'clock train for Jefferson. Despatches have been received from advance columns, under Gen. McClellan, saying it is on the march, and will encamp at Mayfield, Ky., to-night. Camp Beauregard is so near Mayfield, that the Confederates must either fight or run. General Grant reviewed the troops comprising the Second Division this morning, and informed them that he should march thirty miles by to-morrow morning. The greatest enthusiasm prevails among the troops.

FROM HAVANA.
 On the 24th ult. the English steamer Labrador, from Havana, sailed under very suspicious circumstances from Matanzas.
 Several schooners had successfully run the blockade. On the 21st, came in the W. Wilder, Captain Espell, nine days from Mobile. January 23, the Three Brothers, twenty-two days from New Orleans, steamed out. The Clara, eight days from Mobile, all with cargoes.
 January 6, armed steamer Cuba, formerly Calhoun, Captain McConnell, formerly of the steamer Havana, three days from Berwick's Bay, with cotton.

Another Railroad Accident.
 Rochester, Mass., Jan. 15.—A portion of the cars of the afternoon freight train from Albany, on Tuesday, having been thrown off the track while passing a sharp curve near Turtle Pond bridge in this town, the timbers and flooring of the bridge were cut by the cut wheels, and two spans of the bridge gave way, precipitating several cars loaded with flour, logs and live cattle into the river below, a distance of thirty feet. The cars were entirely demolished, but fortunately there were no persons injured. Several head of cattle were killed. The bridge is being repaired and will be passable by Friday morning.

Correspondence of the New York Express.
FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, January 14.—The "resignation," (that is not the word—removal is the word)—of Secretary Welles, means much, means every thing. The ostensible cause is, he and General McClellan could not and would not work together. The General had no confidence in the Secretary, either as a statesman, soldier, politician or man, and the Secretary would not work with him, or under him. The Hon. Gen. Lane, told, had no confidence in the secret or prudence of the War Department, even as a strategic bureau—and hence the greater necessity of parting. The President then had to choose between his Secretary and his General, and he did not hesitate a moment in preferring the General. The President went so far, indeed, as practically to leave the General to name the Secretary, who named an old, well tried, confidential friend, in the person of Mr. Stanton. The new Secretary and the General will pull together, and the one has the entire confidence of the other.

It would be a great mistake to suppose, or say, on the two resignations, that the severance of Mr. Cameron from the Cabinet is a short, brief, pitiful thing, nobody has any confidence in him, or he has confidence in him from the start, character, force, and ability. He wants character, force, and ability. He wants confidence. The hosts of contractors, and of suspicious contracts, that have enveloped him and his general bad management of the war, the pointed to him for a month, as a man unfit to be trusted with the high post of Secretary of War, pending actual war. Every thing goes to show he has been destitute either of brains or of common honesty, in his war administration.

All this yellow halo of doubt and suspicion would be laid enough, certainly, to envelop Mr. Cameron, if there are other things pertaining to the general policy of the government. Mr. C. came into office "conservative" upon the slavery topic. The conservatives of the country, overlooking his business antecedents in Pennsylvania, were not slow to see "him in the Cabinet." His policy, indeed, was conservative, up to the moment when Fremont was removed from the Department of the West. For this removal, there is no doubt that Mr. Cameron was intriguing, and to justify it, he caused to be reached into the private papers of the late Secretary of War, and to be made public, the most damaging in his relations of Fremont, as well as so damaging to the public service in Kentucky and elsewhere.

When Cameron had thus freed himself from the Presidential rivalry of the President, himself will be found to fill Fremont's political role—that is, he is bound from the national conservative policy of Fremont into the role of the Anti-Slavery Standard Bearer. He is a man who is not slow for arming the slaves, making the slaves of the White man in "bullet and ballot," as the idea of the "bullet and ballot" is, to carry him to the front. He is a man who is not slow to advise army speech of Col. (John) Cochrane. There became a political necessity for parting, when Mr. Cameron thus undertook to misrepresent the policy of the Administration, and the parting has been put off longer than it ought to be. It is a wound to the feelings, and that is all. He hopes from the this doubtless to be removed. His friends will hold him to the policy of the Administration, and will try to out Fremont from Abolition affection. He himself, doubtless, also thinks that he has created confidence and confidence enough in Fremont, and elsewhere, to carry him through anything, and everything. Some three hundred millions of dollars lodged in human pockets, he reasons, will influence and sway very many a legislator. But does he not forget how very venal is the human mind?

Secretary Welles.—In consequence of his brother-in-law job in New York, has a very feeble hold upon either Congress or the President. The Executive cannot, and I am told, does not intend to give him the job. He is a man who is very reluctantly responsible for it, now that it is known to him.
 You may expect to hear in a few days, a general war opened upon Gen. McClellan, which means, President Lincoln, the issue of two hundred and fifty millions, bearing an interest of 7-30 for the three year bonds, and 3-5 for the one year bonds, and which may be funded into twenty years six per cent. bonds, at the option of the holders.

The debts due contractors and others, amounting to nearly eight millions, will be paid in demand notes, or 7-30 per cent. notes, as will be most convenient.
 SECRETARIES' CANDIDATURES CONTINUED.
 The Senate today went into executive session, and the Hon. E. M. Stanton's name being reported favorably upon by Mr. Wilson, of the Military Committee, he was confirmed unanimously.

OTHER APPOINTMENTS REFERRED.
 A number of other appointments were also reported, with a negative recommendation, and the Senate rejected all of them, among which was one Warts, the partner of President Lincoln, who was reported by the Potter Committee, when he was discharged, and then appointed First Lieutenant in the army, and put on the recruiting service.
 Another case was one Granson, formerly a representative of the New York Day Book, who had been put in the Quartermaster's Department as Captain.

Gen. Cameron's name was then presented by Mr. Sumner, chairman of the Committee on Foreign Affairs. Senator Trumbull objected, and it went over to to-morrow, the objection of one being enough, but to it over.
 WASHINGTON Gossip.
 There are reports prevalent this morning that

Secretary Welles intends to resign, and that Mr. Lincoln is appointed in his place. It is stated in political circles that New York capitalists forced Gen. Cameron to resign. They said unless he retired from the Cabinet they would not touch the Government loan. They apprised President Lincoln, but the President would not at that time listen to any change in the Cabinet, fearing the bad effect it would have upon the country. The resignation of Secretary Welles will probably be from the same cause as that which urged Mr. Cameron to resign. Mr. Welles' name is not mentioned in connection with any foreign mission.

RECORDED CHANGES.
 There are countless rumors, to-day, of further Cabinet changes, but, with the exception of those named by us, there is no foundation for them. Secretary Seward and Secretary Chase will remain to adorn their present positions. Mr. Chase is marked out for the Chief Justiceship, if it should become vacant by the increasing weight until then he will guide the finances with a pure and skillful hand.

NOTWITHSTANDING THE MANY RUMORS about and many well substantiated, we know that, so far, it has not been decided to remove Mr. Welles. It should the Senate, however, pass the resolution now before it, transferring the letting of the new bonds to the President, he will resign. An earnest effort is being made by his friends to prevent it, but it will not succeed, unless his brother-in-law, G. D. Morgan, should disgorge \$250,000. Up to to-day, however, he has refused to do so. Mr. Fox, Assistant Secretary of the Navy, went on to New York to see him last night to endeavor, if possible, to arrange the matter.

THE WAR DEPARTMENT.
 Gen. Cameron will act as Secretary of War the balance of this week, and on Monday, Mr. Stanton will enter on his responsible duties.
ADJUTANT GENERAL THOMAS.
 Some time ago we telegraphed you of the rumors to our plans being communicated through a high official. Since then, we have seen the discussion that has been found necessary to attempt to hush it up, or direct attention to some other man than Adjutant General Thomas. No positive evidence has been made public as to his guilt, but in the minds of those who have had a full opportunity of knowing, there is said to be no doubt of "irregularity." We also hear that the Adjutant General's office on the Conduct of the War has been found the best man to fill the position. Brigadier General Seth William Adjutant General of Gen. McClellan, but his final disposition has not yet been determined upon.

THE ARMY INVESTIGATING COMMITTEE.
 Gen. McClellan and Gen. Butler were in attendance on the Joint Committee to inquire into the Conduct of the War, this morning, for nearly three hours.
 The weather is slightly, and the roads are again in a horrible condition. The army wagons have much difficulty in reaching some of the encampments. The soldiers in some of the Pennsylvania regiments complain of the want of blankets and proper under-clothing.

THE WEATHER AND THE ROADS.
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FROM NEW YORK.
 From the New York correspondent of the Philadelphia Ledger we receive the following:
 The worst storm of the season is upon us to-day, in all its varieties, commencing with hail and snow in the morning, and followed by a drizzling rain in the afternoon. The streets are well high impassable, and all out-door business has been nearly suspended.
 The favorable character of the Arabian's European news, together with the assurance from Washington that the Tax Bill will accompany the passage of the Loan Bill through Congress this week, to say nothing of the multiple signs and symptoms of a general "forward movement" against the enemy, inspires a buoyant and hopeful feeling in the public mind, however, which is superior to the influence of all weather. How stocks continue to advance, money grows easier, and the Journalists on the corner who had been predicting "crashes" and "collapses" and what not, have obliged to beat a retreat, or surrender at discretion.

THE ENGLISH RESPONSE TO THE NEWS OF THE SURRENDER OF SHELL AND MEON is looked for, by most people, by the steamer which will leave Liverpool on the 16th. But this hardly allows time enough for the outward passage of the steamer of December 25th, on which day the correspondence between Mr. Seward and the British Minister was first given to the public. When the response has come, it is the universal belief that it will be such as to give us an extraordinary relief on this side. Speculation will probably be rampant, and everything will be on the rampage. Even now there are parties operating extensively under that happy conviction.

Great excitement is expected this afternoon in the vicinity of Adams and Nassau streets, in consequence of a dividend by the second ward police, a well-known gambling establishment, and popularly known as the headquarters of John Morrissey, the pugilist. Eleven or twelve men were playing at faro when the officers entered, every

one of whom was marched off to the station house, together with their stock in trade, consisting of cards, checks, etc. The proprietor of the den, Edgar Norris, was held to bail in the sum of \$500 admonition never to be caught at the same business again, for in that case they would not be let off so easily.
 The number of immigrants arriving at this port during the week ending 10th inst. was only 216, against 742 corresponding week last year.

The oath of allegiance was administered to the crew of the United States ship John Adams to-day. Five refused to swear against their own unwillingness to "swear against their own States." Their names are—G. A. Collier, G. W. Hoyer, and Nathaniel Mellor, all of New York. J. M. Robinson, Richmond, and George E. Goodman to the commander of the station, who will then proceed against them in the regular way. The John Adams goes out of commission on Friday. The money due the crew amounts to \$45,000.

The stock market, United States Securities were \$190,000 at 2-3/4 per cent. premium. The Asia, for Liverpool, took out only \$200,000 in specie.
 Foreign Exchange closed heavy. On London the rate for bank and bankers was 112 1/2; 113 1/2; 114 1/2; 115 1/2; 116 1/2; 117 1/2; 118 1/2; 119 1/2; 120 1/2; 121 1/2; 122 1/2; 123 1/2; 124 1/2; 125 1/2; 126 1/2; 127 1/2; 128 1/2; 129 1/2; 130 1/2; 131 1/2; 132 1/2; 133 1/2; 134 1/2; 135 1/2; 136 1/2; 137 1/2; 138 1/2; 139 1/2; 140 1/2; 141 1/2; 142 1/2; 143 1/2; 144 1/2; 145 1/2; 146 1/2; 147 1/2; 148 1/2; 149 1/2; 150 1/2; 151 1/2; 152 1/2; 153 1/2; 154 1/2; 155 1/2; 156 1/2; 157 1/2; 158 1/2; 159 1/2; 160 1/2; 161 1/2; 162 1/2; 163 1/2; 164 1/2; 165 1/2; 166 1/2; 167 1/2; 168 1/2; 169 1/2; 170 1/2; 171 1/2; 172 1/2; 173 1/2; 174 1/2; 175 1/2; 176 1/2; 177 1/2; 178 1/2; 179 1/2; 180 1/2; 181 1/2; 182 1/2; 183 1/2; 184 1/2; 185 1/2; 186 1/2; 187 1/2; 188 1/2; 189 1/2; 190 1/2; 191 1/2; 192 1/2; 193 1/2; 194 1/2; 195 1/2; 196 1/2; 197 1/2; 198 1/2; 199 1/2; 200 1/2; 201 1/2; 202 1/2; 203 1/2; 204 1/2; 205 1/2; 206 1/2; 207 1/2; 208 1/2; 209 1/2; 210 1/2; 211 1/2; 212 1/2; 213 1/2; 214 1/2; 215 1/2; 216 1/2; 217 1/2; 218 1/2; 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