The South:

TUESDAY AFTERNOON, JAN. 21

In consequence of the very great demand for the letter of the eminent *savant*, Lieutenant Maury, setting forth his views upon the subject of Secession, we have published it in pamphlet form, and as it originally appeared in the London *Athenæum*, without abbreviation. We have coupled with it the eloquent address of Hon. Jno C. Breckinridge on the same subject,—making a pamphlet of 16 large octavo pages, neatly printed. Price per copy Five Cents—for sale at this office. Orders will be received per mail.

THE NEWS.

We have very attentively read the Federal telegrams concerning the engagement near Somerset, Kentucky, and must confess that the contradictions developed in the several reports lead us still to doubt the correctness of the news as it has been telegraphed. The first despatch speaks of *heavy losses on both sides*, and of a battle which lasted from Saturday morning until dark. The next despatch speaks of the death of Gen. Zollikoffer and of Balie Peyton, and says "the rebels" retreated to their entrenchments at 3 P. M., the Federal troops being represented as in hot pursuit. After all of this we have an account from Louisville representing that the battle took place on Sunday instead of Saturday, that the Confederates voluntarily abandoned their position near Somerset, and retreated to the southern shore of the Cumberland river, *crossing, be it observed, a wide and deep river in barges, without molestation*. The idea of an utterly routed army accomplishing such a feat in the face of a victorious and hotly pursuing foe, passes our comprehension. The despatch from Washington says "the main features" of the general despatch are correct, but neglects to state how far the subordinate details are erroneous. When we recollect that Manassas and Springfield and Belmont, were all at first great Federal triumphs, we must be pardoned if we decline to accept the statements now published as undoubted facts. The whole narrative lacks consistence and challenges incredulity when it states the exact loss of the Confederates at two hundred and seventy-five, and is unable to give the Federal loss except in one regiment, which is placed at 75. We fully believe that later accounts will greatly modify the tale which is now before us, and perhaps put an entirely different face on the matter. As to the death of Zollikoffer while it is by no means improbable, for he was a rash and daring man, we refuse to believe it upon the testimony now before us, for we cannot forget that upon similar authority Beauregard was killed not less than three times, McCulloch was slaughtered at Springfield, and Jeff. Davis himself found an untimely grave.—Even if the Confederates have met with a disaster at Somerset, the reverse is by no means decisive so long as Bowling Green remains unreduced and Zollikoffer's army has been able to cross the Cumberland river in safety and occupy a position on the southern bank of that stream.

A set off to the reported Federel success in Kentucky, we have intelligence from Missouri of a Federal reverse at Ironton, where, it seems, that the ubiquitous Jeff. Thompson has turned up and given the Federals a severe thrashing.

The grand Expedition from Cairo has not yet got nearer Columbus than was reported on Saturday last, and its leaders do not seem anxious to try the strength of the Confederate defences.

By way of Norfolk we hear that the Burnside Expedition has arrived in Pamlico Sound, where it was at anchor, having as yet undertaken no movements. It can proceed at will either against Newbern, Washington, Beaufort, Edenton, or attack Norfolk in the rear. We shall doubtless hear of its operations very soon.

AN INCIDENT AT FORT WARREN.

It is narrated upon good authority that recently it was proposed to certain negro servants of officers of the North Carolina regiment, captured at Fort Hatteras, to take the oath of allegiance to the United States and thus secure their release and the enjoyment of the inestimable blessings of freedom vouchsafed in Yankeeland. To the surprise of the individuals who proffered this great boon, one of the negroes peremptorily refused to do so, and requested that he should be immediately sent back to his home in the Old North State, while another resolutely refused to do anything of which "Massa Tom" did not approve. The Yankees found the secession "niggers" as hard to manage as their masters and finally concluded to let them alone.

MARYLAND INSTITUTE LECTURE POSTPONED.

The Lecture announced to be delivered on this evening at the Maryland Institute by the Rev. N. H. Chamberlain on "The Sea," is postponed until Tuesday evening next, in consequence of the illness of the Lecturer.

The Troubles of Foster.

A despatch from Washington says:

The Senate has rejected the nomination of C. H. Foster, as Marshal of North Carolina, and of Mr. Watts, as a lieutenant in the army. The Senate, under the circumstances, did right. Lieutenant Watts was the President's Gardener, and C. H. Foster is a sham, and as such has tried twice to get a seat in Congress from North Carolina.—The House would not receive him as a member, and the Senate have rejected him as a Marshal.

Foster is the greatest but most persevering humbug of the age. He will yet get something.

BUSINESS.—The merchants of Richmond have undoubtedly gathered in a harvest since the commencement of the war, and it is the wonder of many persons how they manage to keep the stock of dry goods replenished. Passing along the business streets, we see bales and boxes in profusion, and there never has been a time when the feminine portion of the community dressed in more elaborate style than at present. If there was in the Southern Confederacy when the ports were closed, a supply sufficient to last forever, the purchases of 1860 must have been enormous. It is hinted that goods are smuggled in from the North, and that Southern gold goes over the line to pay for them, even now; but we hesitate about believing such an imputation. Nevertheless, there is something mysterious about the matter, which possibly may be brought to light some of these days. *Richmond Dispatch.*

From the Richmond Dispatch of Jan. 16.

LIST OF THE GENERAL OFFICERS IN THE ARMIES OF THE CONFEDERATE STATES.

The following interesting statistics of the Confederate army organization are due to one of the Richmond correspondents of the *Courier*. In the list of Brigadier Generals in the Provisional army, the regular order of appointment is perhaps not always observed, but we believe the list is otherwise correct. The date of graduation from West Point are taken from Gardner's Dictionary of the United States army:

GENERALS IN THE REGULAR ARMY.

Samuel Cooper, Virginia, Adjutant General.
Albert S. Johnston, Texas, commanding in Kentucky.
Joseph E. Johnston, Virginia, commanding in Northern Virginia.
Robert E. Lee, Virginia, commanding South Atlantic coast.
P. G. T. Beauregard, Louisiana, commanding Army of the Potomac.

MAJOR-GENERALS IN THE PROVISIONAL ARMY.

*David E. Twiggs, Georgia, resigned.
Leonidas Polk, Louisiana, commanding at Memphis.
Braxton Bragg, Louisiana, commanding at Pensacola.
Earl Van Dorn, Mississippi, Army of Potomac.
Gustavus W. Smith, Kentucky, Army of Potomac.
Theophilus H. Holmes, North Carolina, Army of Potomac.
William J. Hardee, Georgia, Missouri.
Benjamin Huger, South Carolina, commanding at Norfolk.
James Longstreet, Alabama, Army of Potomac.
John B. Magruder, Virginia, commanding at Yorktown.
Thomas J. Jackson, Virginia, commanding Northwestern Virginia.
Mansfield Lovell, Virginia, commanding Coast of Louisiana.
Edmund Kirby Smith, Florida, Army of the Potomac.
George B. Crittenden, Kentucky, commanding East Tennessee.

BRIGADIER-GENERALS IN THE PROVISIONAL ARMY.

Milledge L. Bonham, South Carolina, Army of Potomac.
John B. Floyd, Virginia, commanding Army of Kanawha.
Henry A. Wise, Virginia, waiting orders.
Ben. McCulloch, Texas, Missouri.
*Henry R. Jackson, Georgia, resigned.
*Robert S. Garnett, Virginia, killed in action.
*Wm. H. T. Walker, Georgia, resigned.
*Barnard E. Bee, South Carolina, killed in action.
Alexander R. Lawton, Georgia, commanding coast of Georgia.
*Gideon J. Pillow, Tennessee, Kentucky.
Samuel R. Anderson, Tennessee, Kentucky.
Daniel S. Donelson, Tennessee, coast of South Carolina.
David R. Jones, South Carolina, Army of Potomac.
Jones M. Withers, Alabama, commanding coast of Alabama.
John C. Pemberton, Virginia, coast of South Carolina.
Richard S. Ewell, Virginia, Army of Potomac.
John H. Winder, Maryland, Richmond.
Jubal A. Early, Virginia, Army of Potomac.
Thomas B. Flournoy, Arkansas, died in Arkansas.
Samuel Jones, Virginia, Army of Potomac.
Arnold Elzey, Maryland, Army of Potomac.
Daniel H. Hill, North Carolina, Army of Potomac.
Henry H. Sibley, Louisiana, Texas Frontier.
William H. C. Whiting, Georgia, Army of Potomac.
William W. Loring, North Carolina, Western Virginia.
Richard H. Anderson, South Carolina, Pensacola.
Albert Pike, Arkansas, Indian Commissioner.
*Thomas T. Fauntleroy, Virginia, resigned.
Robert Toombs, Georgia, Army of Potomac.
Daniel Ruggles, Virginia, Louisiana.
Charles Clark, Mississippi, Army of Potomac.
Roswell S. Ripley, South Carolina, Coast of South Carolina.
Isaac R. Trimble, Maryland, Army of Potomac.
*John B. Grayson, Kentucky, died in Florida.
Paul O. Hebert, Louisiana, Coast of Texas.
Richard C. Gatlin, North Carolina, commanding Coast of North Carolina.
Felix K. Zollicoffer, Tennessee, Eastern Kentucky.
Benjamin F. Cheatham, Tennessee, Kentucky.
Joseph R. Anderson, Virginia, Coast of North Carolina.
Simon B. Buckner, Kentucky, Kentucky.
Leroy Pope Walker, Alabama, Alabama.
Albert G. Blanchard, Louisiana, Norfolk.
Gabriel J. Rains, North Carolina, Yorktown.
J. E. B. Stuart, Virginia, Army of Potomac.
Lafayette McLaws, Georgia, Yorktown.
Thos. F. Drayton, South Carolina, Coast of South Carolina.
Thomas C. Hindman, Arkansas, Kentucky.
Adley H. Gladden, Louisiana, Pensacola.
John Porter McCown, Tennessee, Kentucky.
Lloyd Tilghman, Kentucky, Kentucky.
Nathan G. Evans, South Carolina, Coast of South Carolina.
Cadmus M. Wilcox, Tennessee, Army of Potomac.
*Philip St. George Cocke, Virginia, died in Virginia.
R. E. Rodes, Alabama, Army of Potomac.
Richard Taylor, Louisiana, Army of Potomac.
Louis T. Wigfall, Texas, Army of Potomac.
James H. Trapier, South Carolina, Coast of Florida.
Samuel G. French, Mississippi, Army of Potomac.
William H. Carroll, Tennessee, East Tennessee.
Hugh W. Mercer, Georgia, ———.
Humphrey Marshall, Kentucky, Kentucky.
John C. Breckinridge, Kentucky, Kentucky.
Richard Griffith, Mississippi, Army of Potomac.
Alexander P. Stewart, Kentucky, Kentucky.
William Montgomery Gardner, Georgia, off furlough.
Richard B. Garnett, Virginia, Army of Potomac.
William Mahone, Virginia, Norfolk.
L. O'Brian Branch, North Carolina, Coast of North Carolina.
Maxey Gregg, South Carolina, Coast of South Carolina.

Those having a * affixed are dead, or have resigned since the commencement of the war.

Of this list 59 are graduates of West Point.

The following Generals were appointed to the old United States Army, without passing through the West Point Academy:—David E. Twiggs, appointed in 1812; William W. Loring, in 1836; Thomas T. Fauntleroy, in 1836.

The following Generals first saw service in the Mexican war:—M. L. Bonham, Henry R. Jackson, Gideon J. Pillow, Samuel R. Anderson, Chas. Clark, Thos. C. Hindman, John C. Breckinridge, Benj. F. Cheatham, Richard Griffith, Albert Pike, Adley H. Gladden, Maxey Gregg.

The following Generals participated in the Texan wars and the war with Mexico: Ben. McCulloch, L. J. Wigfall.

The following Generals saw no military service previous to the present war: John B. Floyd, Henry A. Wise, Robert Toombs, Richard Taylor, Thos. S. Flournoy, L. Pope Walker, F. K. Zollicoffer, William Mahone, L. O'B. Branch, William H. Carroll, R. E. Rodes. Some, however, received military educations at State Institutions.

Virginia has 16 Generals in the Confederate armies; South Carolina, 9; Louisiana, 8; Georgia, 7; Tennessee, 8; North Carolina, 6; Kentucky, 7; Maryland, 4; Mississippi, 4; Texas 3; Arkansas, 2; Florida, 1; Missouri none.

The following were born at the North, though previous to the present war they were citizens of Southern States:—General Cooper, born in New York; Ripley, in Ohio; Pemberton, in Pennsylvania; Whiting, in Massachusetts; Pike, in Massachusetts; Ruggles, in Massachusetts; Blanchard, in Massachusetts; French, in New Jersey.

The following Confederate Generals are South Carolinians, viz:—Huger, Bonham, Bee (dead), D. R. Jones, Ripley, R. H. Anderson, Drayton, Evans, Trapier, and Gregg.

ALARMING CRISIS IN COTTON.

From the London Economist, 4th.

Last week we considered the probable effect which *war* with the United States would produce on the commercial and manufacturing interests of England. This week the tenor of the news which has arrived from America, though not decisive, is so markedly and unexpectedly pacific, that we must turn to the more pleasing task of considering the probable commercial and manufacturing effects of *peace*. The prospective picture we have to look at is less anxious and gloomy certainly, but it is far from bright or satisfactory. We must, however, look it in the face and strive to strip it, as we do so, of all exaggerated dimensions, and of all undue coloring.

In the first place, then, peace between England and America means, we fear, too surely the continuance of the civil war between North and South. We cannot doubt that the desire to hurray the war to a triumphant issue is the strongest motive with the Government at Washington to accede to the just demands of this country. We cannot doubt that their consent to make us the prompt and adequate reparation we required, must be accepted as an intimation that they are still bent on subduing the South, and still hopeful of success. That they are utterly wrong in this hope is, as our readers are well aware, our confident and unwavering conviction. But so long as they entertain it, so long will our trade with the South be stopped by the blockade, and our trade with the North—already grievously curtailed by the absurd and vicious Morrill Tariff—be kept in confusion and, to a great extent, in abeyance, by the interruption of commercial credit and the reduction of internal consumption which war always involves, and which such a fierce, extensive and internecine war as the American war now raging, carries to the highest point.

Our importations from the United States (both sections) have indeed this year been on as great a scale as ever, but this arises from the fact that, in anticipation of the difficulties which have since occurred, the Southern States sent forward very early in the year every pound of tobacco and cotton they could get together. Since June these arrivals have almost entirely ceased. Our exports to the United States (both sections) have fallen off to an unprecedented extent. In the first nine months of 1861, they only reached £6,800,000, against £16,200,000 in 1860 and £17,400,000 in 1859. In the two months of October and November, there has been a certain revival in this branch of our trade, owing to the enormous purchases of military stores and clothing for the army; but still the comparative falling off is very great, the proportionate exports for the eleven months, as far as can be ascertained, having only been £8,250,000 against £19,400,000 in 1860, and £20,500,000 in 1859. In addition to this, we must allow for a very great reduction in the usually vast indirect trade which our ships and our mercantile capital carry on between America and India and China.

But this is by no means the most serious aspect of the civil conflict in America, viewed in its bearings upon English industry and commerce. The continuance of that war, with its necessary and main accompaniment of a blockade of the Southern ports, involves both the withholding of our annual supply of cotton, and—what is, if not worse, at least a great aggravation of the evil—the uncertainty as to how long that withholding will continue. Hitherto we have not received a bag of the crop of 1861; nor shall we till the blockade be raised. We have now in round numbers on Jan. 1, a stock of 700,000 bales. Working on an average two-thirds time, or not quite four days, the weekly consumption of our mills will be 30 000 bales. The weekly export has been in 1861, 13,000 bales; but this will necessarily be somewhat curtailed by the high prices which obtain, and may probably not exceed 8,000 bales. It is not possible to ascertain with absolute correctness what amount of cotton may fairly be exported from India, Egypt, and Brazil in the course of the next six months, but it is generally estimated at abount 300,000 bales. The case will, therefore, stand as follows:

Stock on January 1	700,000	
To arrive before July	300,000	
In spinners' hands about	70,000	
		1,070,000
Consumption—26 weeks at 30,000, about	780,000	
Export—26 weeks at 6,000	208,000	
		988,000
Stock July 1, 1862		82,000

Theoretically, therefore, by the middle of the summer nearly every mill in England, Scotland and Ireland will be stopped for actual want of the raw material, all the subsidiary trades and occupations dependent upon them will be suspended likewise, and a population, variously estimated, but in the aggregate not far short of three millions, will be thrown for subsistence on the poor rates, or their own savings, or on tradesmen's credits. Of course, this will not be the practical course of agents, but this will be the sum total. Practically, some mills, and those generally belonging to the poorest masters, will stop altogether, and probably very soon—leaving their hands destitute at once. Others will work two days a week, and, perhaps, pay their work people for three. Others, who have large capitals or special markets, will push on as long as possible, and will pay almost any price for the raw material.

But in the aggregate or on an average, it will be correct to state the prospect before us thus:—That for the next six months the population of our cotton districts can only work four days a week, and that they must then stop altogether.—Till July they must subsist on two-thirds wages, and after that time they must subsist on charity. Poverty during the first period; starvation afterwards. There is no exaggeration in this picture; indeed, some of our correspondents would have us make it much darker. The condition we have thus depicted may last for a long period—*will* last till the American blockade is ended, or till it has lasted so long and seems so interminable, that we have provided ourselves against its consequences by tardy and uncertain operations elsewhere.—But we speak at present only of the coming year of 1862.

That this grievous calamity is imminent, and that nothing but the termination of the American blockade can avert it, is absolutely certain. No doubt it occupies the most anxious attention of the Government.

FLOUR.—

BEST BRANDS FLOUR.
For Family and Bakers Use.
By Dray Load or Single Barrel, on Pleasing Terms at
P. P. PENDLETON'S
Flour Depot,
171 and 173 N. H. ward street
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AMERICAN GOLD BOUGHT
By L. J. TORMEY,
22 South street.

A Letter from the Prince of Wales—English Views of his Character.

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

"OSBORNE, December 28, 1861.

"*Gentlemen*:—Prostrated with overwhelming grief, and able, at present, to turn her thoughts but to one object, the Queen, my mother, has constantly in her mind the anxious desire of honor to the memory of him whose good and glorious character the whole nation in sorrow so justly appreciates.

"Actuated by this constantly recurring wish, the Queen has commanded me to recall to your recollection that her Majesty had been pleased to assent to a proposal to place a statue of herself upon the memorial of the Great Exhibition of 1851, which it was intended to erect in the New Horticultural Gardens

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

"It would, however, now, her Majesty directs me to say, be most hurtful to her feelings were any other statue to surmount this memorial but that of the great good Prince, my dearly beloved father, to whose honor it is in reality raised.

"The Queen, therefore, would anxiously desire that, instead of her statue, that of her beloved husband should stand upon this memorial.

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

"I remain, gentlemen, yours,
"ALBERT EDWARD.

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

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

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

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

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

FAMILIES ATTENTION
GROCERIES.
52 N. CHARLES STREET.
Undersold by None
Supplies of all kinds.
Teas, Wines, Sugars, Spices,
Fruits, Grapes, Oranges,
Molasses, good Syrup 50 cents,
Hams, *the very best*, at 11 cents,
Coffees, &c.
The Very Best Always
For sale by
WM. H. McLEAN,
52 N. CHARLES STREET.

SALES AT THE BALTIMORE STOCK BOARD
January 21, 1862.

$ 108	Baltimore city 6's,	'90	90
2,000	do do	'75	90
2,850	Balt. & Ohio R.R. bonds,	'62	49½
6,000	N. C. R. R. bonds,	'85	62½
3,000	do	'85	62½
500	do	'85	62½
45 shs.	Balt. & Ohio R. R. stock		50

Prices and Sales of Stocks in New York.
[BY TELEGRAPH TO LEONARD J. TORMEY, STOCK AND BILL BROKER, No. 22 SOUTH ST.]

First Board, January 21.

Virginia 6's	50½ sales	N. Carolina 6's	60½ sales
Missouri 6's	42¼ do	Reading	37½ do
Canton Co	10¾ do	Rock Island	54¾ do
Erie Railroad	35½ do	Mich. So. Guar.	— do
Erie Pref'd	— do	Tennessee bonds	44 do
N. Y. Central	83¾ do	Treasury Notes	99¾ do

Market steady.

FOREIGN IMPORTS AT NEW YORK.

Comparative statement of the Imports of Foreign Dry Goods and General Merchandise, at the Port of New York, for the week ending January 17 and since January 1

	1861	1862
Dry Goods	$2 671 637	$1 084 779
Gen'l Merchandise	1 973 707	2 217 667
Total for the week	$ 4 645 345	$ 3 302 447
Previously reported	6 570 734	2 890 184
Since January 1	$ 11 216 079	[illegible] 191 631

NOTICE.—The Rehearsal for the CONCERT FOR THE RELIEF OF THE GENERAL POOR OF BALTIMORE, will take place on TUESDAY EVENING, January 21st, in the room over the store of Wm. H. McLean, 52 N. Charles st. A full attendance is desired.

FAMILIES OR SINGLE PERSONS DEsirous of *Large and Pleasant Rooms*, either Furnished or Unfurnished, can be accommodated at No. 20 *NORTH CHARLES STREET.*
TWO LARGE Communicating Rooms vacant—either furnished or unfurnished.
Transient and Table Boarders received.

HAMS! HAMS!!
BEST SUGAR CURED HAMS.
10 Cents per lb.
Every One Warranted.
Choice Super FLOUR $6.50 extra, $7.25 and $7.50
Patapsco Family FLOUR $8.75
All Goods Delivered Free.
E. T. LAWRENCE & BRO.
Cor. Baltimore and Green streets
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BALTIMORE & OHIO RAILROAD BONDS 1867, WANTED by
L. J. TORMEY,
22 South street.

LOANS ON STOCKS AND BONDS NEGOTIATED By
L. J. TORMEY,
22 South street.

FIRST CLASS COMMERCIAL PAPER Wanted by
L. J. TORMEY,
22 South street.

AMUSEMENTS.

FRONT STREET THEATRE.
GEORGE KUNKEL .... *Lessee and Manager.*
LAST NIGHT OF THE
RE-ENGAGEMENT OF THE POPULAR ACTOR,
MR. JOHN E. McDONOUGH
Who will appear in two Great Characters
THIS (Tuesday) EVENING, January 21.
Will be presented the Great Sensational Drama of
EUSTACHE BAUDIN.
Eustache .... Mr. J. E. McDonough
Louise, (his wife) .... Miss Thompson
To conclude with Knowles's celebrated play of
WILLIAM TELL.
William Tell .... Mr. J. E. McDonough
The beautiful Commedienne, Miss MAGGIE MITCHELL will appear to-morrow evening in
TWO FAVORITE CHARACTERS.
Admission—Dress Circle and Parquette 50 cts.; Family Circle 25 cts.; Gallery 15 cts.; Private Boxes $6 cts.; Secured Seats 50 cts. Seats can be secured during the day. 1t

IMMENSE REDUCTION
Of Our Entire Stock.
In order to close out our stock of
WINTER GOODS,
Before the first of February, we have this day marked down all the stock, without regard to cost:
Colored Cloth Cloaks from $2 to $6, worth $12
Black do do $6 to $12, " $20
Plush do do $8 " $16
Velvet do do $25 " $50
SHAWLS of all descriptions, from $2 upwards.
A rare lot of CLOAKING MATERIALS very cheap, to close out
JOSEPH BICKERTON & CO.,
183 Baltimore st., 2 doors East of Light.

BONNEY'S GREAT ANNUAL PANIC SALE.
Will commence on Monday, 13th inst.
No. 147 Baltimore street, under Carroll Hall.
E. BONNEY

GREAT PANIC SALE.
No 147 BALTIMORE STREET,
(*Under Carroll Hall*).
At BONNEY'S on MONDAY, 13th. E. BONNEY

LADIES REMEMBER
MONDAY, 13th inst.,
BONNEY'S GREAT PANIC SALE.
Great Bargains may be expected. E. BONNEY

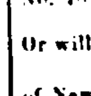
PANIC PRICES. PANIC PRICES. PANIC PRICES.
At BONNEY'S, on Monday 13th inst.
No. 147 Baltimore street
E. BONNEY

DRY GOODS.

WHITELEY, STONE & CO.,
No. 281 Baltimore street,
(near Sharp,)
Offers a large and desirable Stock of
DRY GOODS,
At Attractive Prices,
FOR CASH and approved negotiable paper. j2-2*

NOAH WALKER & CO.
CLOTHIERS
AND
MANUFACTURERS,
165 & 167 W. Baltimore Street,
(WASHINGTON BUILDING,)
BALTIMORE.

COAL at $5.25 and $5.75 PER TON.
SOFT, HARD AND MEDIUM
COAL.
No better in the Market.
CUMBERLAND COAL—BLACKSMITH'S COAL
HICKORY, OAK and PINE WOOD,
SAWED and SPLIT WOOD.
Cash. C. W. FORD,
32 Light street, near Lombard.


M. A. DAIGER,
CABINET MAKER,
AND
Undertaker of Funerals,
No. 78 BROADWAY, E. S., NEAR GOUGH STREET, HAS ON HAND,
Or will make to order, every description of
CABINET WARE,
of New Designs, and of workmanship equal to any in the city. Terms moderate. d16 6m

R. C. HARDESTY,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
No 67 FAYETTE STREET,
(opposite Edison Hall.)
j13 2m

ANTHRACITE COAL.
HARD, SOFT AND MEDIUM
COAL.
Prepared Expressly for
FAMILY USE.
OAK AND PINE WOOD,
SAWED AND SPLIT,
Any Size and Length desired.
Orders promptly filled at the
Lowest Possible Prices,
FOR CASH WHEN ORDERED.
Full Weight and Measure Guarantied.
W. F. H. ONION,
Cor. Lombard-st. and Central Avenue.
WOOD-YARD, 26 S. Eden street. j10

P. MALCOM & CO.,
GRAIN, FLOUR AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
IMPORTERS OF AND DEALERS IN GUANO,
WAREHOUSES, WOOD STREET, BOWLY'S WHARF,
Opposite Corn Exchange, Baltimore.

JOHN S. WILLIAMS & BRO.,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
52 *COMMERCE STREET,*
j18-3m BALTIMORE

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.
Dealers and Retailers supplied at Low Rates.
Cash. C. W. FORD,
d23-1y 32 Light street, near Lombard.

WILLIAM F. OWENS,
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