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LEONARD PASSANO, 52 Centre Market Space, Baltimore, Maryland, Importer and Jobber of FANCY GOODS, HOSIERY, CUTLERY, &c.

MERRILL'S RIFLE. MERRILL, THOMAS & CO., DEALERS IN GUNS, RIFLES, PISTOLS, &c.

ROBERT T. BANKS, IMPORTER AND WHOLESALE DEALER IN CHINA, GLASS AND QUEENSWARE, And Manufacturer of STONEWARE, 63 and 65 South Street, Baltimore, Md.

SCARVES, SCARVES, SCARVES, GLOVES, GLOVES, GLOVES, ROBES, ROBES, ROBES, TIES, TIES, TIES. CHEAP FOR CASH. WM. P. TOWLES & BRO., 145 Baltimore Street.

MANN'S HOTEL AND DINING ROOMS, No. 124 W. Baltimore Street, Baltimore, Md. CONDUCTED ON THE EUROPEAN PLAN.

REMOVED FROM No. 62 to 55 Lexington Street, one door from Charles. 25 per cent. Reduction in Prices. SELLING OFF QUICKLY THE STOCK OF CLOAKS, BONNETS, HATS, CAPS, CHILDREN'S CLOAKS, and BOYS' OVERCOATS.

ADAMS' SHIRT MANUFACTORY, 140 W. Baltimore St., Baltimore, Md. BOSOMS, WRISTBANDS AND COLLARS, STITCHED, &c.

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

MINISTERS AND LECTURERS, LAWYERS AND AUCTIONEERS, SENATORS AND REPRESENTATIVES, COUCH CONNECTIONS.

KNIGHT & BROWN, PRODUCE DEALERS, No. 38 CHEAPSIDE, BALTIMORE.

FOR RENT—The Store 106 West Baltimore Street, Baltimore, Md.

FOR PAPERS for Wrapping purposes, for sale by the lot, at the SWATH office, 112 Baltimore Street, up stairs.

LATEST NEWS

BY MAIL AND TELEGRAPH.

FURTHER FROM EUROPE.

New York, January 20.—The following are the latest despatches by the steamer Arabia: LONDON, Jan. 4.—The following is the despatch of Count Bernstorff, the Prussian Minister of Foreign Affairs, to the Prussian Ambassador at Washington, on the Trent affair: [Translation.]

Monsieur le Baron.—The warlike measures which President Lincoln has taken by sea against the Southern States which are separated from the Union, were calculated immediately upon their occurrence to inspire in His Majesty's Government the apprehension that they might easily give occasion to the legitimate interests of neutral States being thereby injuriously affected.

Although England is certainly alone immediately affected by that act, still one of the most important and generally recognized rights of neutral flags is at the same time called in question. It is not requisite that I should now enter into an elaborate public opinion in Europe has pronounced itself with rare unanimity, and in the most decided manner, in favor of the injured party.

We are as yet not positively acquainted with the demands forwarded upon the part of England to the Cabinet at Washington, upon compliance with which the maintenance of peace appears to depend. As far, however, as we are informed of them, we entertain the conviction that no terms have been proposed by England which do not directly respect the rights of neutral States.

It should, however, be remembered that the actual state of the case, we should feel ourselves compelled to ascribe a more serious importance to the matter, and to regard it, to our great regret, as an isolated act, but rather an open threat of the rights appertaining to all neutral States.

On Saturday, the Confederates were in the greatest perturbation on account of the movements of the United States troops. The general opinion was that the troops were bound for Tennessee river. The people in this section expect the direct calamities to fall on them in the coming struggle; but, as far as possible, take no sides since the Government troops have been in the field.

Four deserters from Columbus arrived here last night. They report that there are 40,000 troops encamped at Columbus. Mr. Collins, of Boston, also arrived last night. He escaped by representing himself as a bearer of despatches from the Belgian consul, but was detained two days at Columbus. He says the feeling in the South is becoming worse and more bitter every day.

The De Soto arrived at Ship Island, having in tow the French steamer-war Milan, disabled. The De Soto having run into her at night, the vessel in tow was wrecked, on account of her acting in a very suspicious manner. It turned out afterwards that the Frenchman was going to the river by permission of the Government, to take off several families that were desirous of leaving the territory. Davis & Co. The steamer displayed no lights when she was a stranger, trying if our blockade was one of paper or not.

At Pilot Knob considerable alarm existed, and Col. Carlin was making every preparation for the impending struggle at that point. An attack was thought to be inevitable last night, but will probably take place until to-morrow.

The Wisconsin regiment which left here on Wednesday arrived safely at Fronton yesterday. A battery of the First Missouri Light Artillery, under command of Major Schofield, started from this city yesterday, and will probably reach Pilot Knob this morning.

The Confederates had not destroyed any more of the bridges. The Big River bridge is being rapidly rebuilt. This new cause to us in a manner which leaves no doubt of its general correctness. We have information of so large a body of Federal troops being thrown out as is stated in this report, towards the supposed locality of Jeff. Thompson and his band, and we think in that respect there may be some exaggeration.

The arrival of the Eighth Wisconsin will make the force at the Knob a little over three thousand. They have the advantage of some heavy guns and strong position; but, on the other hand, the troops will be remembered, are fresh, and not well disciplined.

FROM WASHINGTON. The Washington correspondent of the Philadelphia Inquirer gets the following canon: INFORMATION FROM MASSACHUSETTS. Information has been received, by parties direct from Massachusetts, that the Confederate force have evacuated that point, falling back to a position further South. The effect of this movement is supposed to counteract an apprehended movement of four troops from the seaboard.

GENERAL McCLELLAN'S HEALTH. Notwithstanding the dripping, penetrating rain which has dropped today, with the same unwarmed pertinacity which has marked the whole of the last week, General McClellan ventured out to-day to attend the official reception of the War Department. He was, of course, the observed of the bystanders who, in their earnest looks, showed their intense sympathy for his recent illness and his recovery.

ON SATURDAY EVENING. Mr. Seward and the two French Princes will leave here for Philadelphia, to visit the most important institutions of that city.

PROSPECT OF AN EARLY ADVANCE OF THE ARMY IN KENTUCKY. Cincinnati, Jan. 21.—The Gazette has advised the war department of an early advance of the Federal army in Kentucky. The weather now is the only hindering cause. Everything else is ready and in fine order.

manly if we do what in us lies to discourage a struggle in which the North is committing a political suicide, and the South undergoing a vindictive and relentless persecution, in which the customary usages of civilized war are most wantonly and wickedly set at naught.

The South Has No Friends. From the London Morning Herald, Lord Palmerston's Organ, 4th. In their hour of trial the Federal States have no man's good words. There is not a country in the world which does not number amongst the naturalized citizens of the once United States thousands, in some cases hundreds of thousands, of her own sons. Ties of blood, intertwined with those of interest, must be expected to create a lively sympathy between the respective Governments of the Old, and the practical Republican of the New, World; the European jealousy of England would, it is only natural to suppose, develop and strengthen every wish for the prosperity, every regret at the misfortune, of the Transatlantic Power whose commercial marine is only second, if indeed it be second to that of this country.

This has not proved to be the case. In their past relations with other countries, have trampled, whenever it suited their convenience, on the principles and precedents of international law, has brought with it its just and appropriate retribution. "Lays, & blood would be shed, was the shrewd advice given by the Latin poet to the youthful wooer. It is no otherwise with States. The country which shows no respect to the national dignity of another country, or to the common principles of law recognized in all civilized lands, has only itself to blame if it is not, in its turn, respected. Precisely because its power has been, not a guarantee of, but a menace to the common interests of progress and civilization, the sudden decay and overthrow of that Power will be hailed as a blessing and a boon.

FROM CAIRO. Chicago, Jan. 18.—Twelve miles from Columbus, Jan. 16, 9 o'clock, P. M.—A heavy reconnaissance of six hours, by General Sherman and staff, with Ostrand's cavalry, resulting in the obtaining of reliable information of all the routes leading out of Columbus towards Bladwell and other towns. A distance of over forty miles was covered, although at one time the reconnoitering party were within five miles of Columbus. A gentleman, formerly of Lynn, Mass., from New Orleans, reached here last night, and reported that he had passed the Confederate lines at New Madrid and New Orleans.

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THIRTY-SEVENTH CONGRESS.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 21, 1862. SENATE.

Several petitions were presented in favor of emigration. Mr. Sumner, from the Committee on Foreign Affairs, reported back the resolution to allow certain officers to receive presents from the Japanese Government.

He thought it was loosely drawn, as it did not state the names of all the officers, nor the presents they were to receive; and it was a bad precedent. The resolution was passed—yeas 22, nays 14. Mr. Browning offered a resolution that the Committee on the Judiciary inquire into the expediency of so amending the Naturalization Laws as to confer the rights of citizenship on foreigners who may serve in the present war.

Mr. Trumbull offered a bill to regulate the compensation of District Attorneys. Mr. Fessenden introduced a bill to authorize the examination of parties in the Courts of the United States. He referred to the bill to regulate the carriage of printed matter outside the mails requiring postage to be paid.

On motion of Mr. Wilson, the bill to complete the defenses of Washington was taken up and the amendments of the House agreed to. Mr. Wilson offered a new section repealing the act which gave the right of citizenship to persons who had served in the army of the United States, and that no persons hereafter shall be mustered into service under eighteen years of age, but the oath of enlistment shall be conclusive as to age.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. The House proceeded to the consideration of the bill regulating the carriage of printed matter outside the mails requiring postage to be paid. The bill was passed.

FROM FORTRESS MONROE. The steamer Georganna, Capt. Pearson, arrived here this morning at 7 o'clock, and reports as follows: A flag of truce came down from Norfolk yesterday, conveying a number of passengers bound north, among whom were twenty men belonging to the crew of the ship York, lately wrecked on the coast of North Carolina. One of the crew, a Spaniard, refused to come north, and concluded to remain in Norfolk and cast his fate with the Confederates.

We succeeded in getting a glimpse of the Richmond Dispatch of the 20th, which contained a telegram from Wilmington, dated 19th, stating that the greater portion of the Burnside fleet had retired inside Pamlico Sound, consisting of some sixty vessels, mostly small steamers—but that no movement had yet been made by them. There was nothing else of interest in the paper.

The passengers who came up this morning report all quiet at Norfolk and Richmond, and had no news of interest to communicate. Ex-President Tyler died in Richmond on Friday night last, after a short illness.

More news had occurred in the neighborhood of Hampton Roads. All was quiet in the various camps around the Fortress. The weather all along the coast had been and was still very severe.

The Latest. Southern papers contain the following items which no doubt refer to the Burnside Expedition: WILMINGTON, N. C., Jan. 18.—A letter received here from a reliable source at Newbern, N. C., dated on the 17th, says that forty-three Federal vessels were seen in the Pamlico River.

Official despatches received at Wilmington on the 16th, from the State of Illinois, passed through Jersey City to-day, for their destination. They are made of the best seasoned white oak, and will be used to mount brass six-pounders.

The week opens without any new features of interest in the money market. On call there is a fair demand at 5 1/2 per cent. There was a moderate business in gold to-day, at an advance of 1/4 per cent. premium. The rate is 2 1/2 per cent. buying, and 2 3/4 selling.

Foreign Exchange is heavy and unsettled. On London the range for first-class bills is 11 1/4 to 11 1/2. Awaiting the progress of military events and action on the financial question, all street operations are not inclined to enter into large speculations. Accordingly the stock market at the first board, this morning, was dull and languid.

The principal transactions in Government securities were 10,000 6 1/2, 10,000 5 1/2, and 5,000 5 1/4, 7 1/4, 8 1/4, and 8 1/4.

The banks to-day are paying into the Sul-Treasury \$2,500,000 of the new U. S. Stocks. The payments were nearly all made in demand notes.

The following is a summary of the weekly statement of the City Banks, compared with returns of the previous week. The specie does not tell quite as well as was anticipated, in view of the decline in Sterling Exchange and the price of gold: City Banks.

CITY ITEMS. The Baltimore Annual Labor School.—The Board of Directors of this excellent institution have submitted to its patrons and the public the 17th annual report, from which we gather the following facts: The new building for the use of the "Farm School" has been completed, and is now in use. The reports of the Superintendent and Teacher of the Farm School show increased progress in their several departments.

Front St. Theatre.—We would have the public bear in mind that it is the last night of the engagement of the popular American Tragedian, Mr. J. E. McDonough, on which occasion he will appear in two of his best characters—St. Esteban, in the sensational Drama entitled "Esteban Le Barden," and also as the Hero, in Knowles' celebrated play of "William Tell." Mr. McDonough will be supported by the favorite Miss Charlotte Thompson. Miss Maggie Mitchell will appear to-morrow evening in two of her most popular characters. Her last now open at the office of the Theatre, where seats can be secured in advance.

Travellers.—Fort M. Henry.—Sixteen of the twenty-five persons captured on Thursday night last on the Blair road, were sent to Fort M. Henry yesterday. Six of the number, whose names appear below, have been released—John H. Gluck, David Summers, Wm. H. Holman, and a young man named Clark. They were all arrested upon the charge of making their way South, but up to the present time no preparation has been made to sustain the charge. They are held for further hearing.

A vessel Disabled by a Confederate Battery.—The schooner John Forsyth, from Washington for New York, arrived here yesterday night, and reports that on Monday night last, whilst running the blockade of the Potomac river, she was struck by a thirty-two pound ball from one of the Confederate batteries, by which she was so much injured as to be compelled to come here for repairs.