

WATCHES, JEWELRY, &c.
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL
The STOCK of the late firm of
HARRIS & CO.
Is offered to the public, at low prices, at
No. 227 WEST BALTIMORE STREET.
The store, formerly occupied by
GOLD and SILVER WATCHES
JEWELRY
CHAIR
LOCKETS
PLATED and SILVER WARE.
No. CHARLES C. NUTT, an experienced Watchmaker,
has charge of the Watch Repairing. JOHN H. HAY,
317 So. W. 227 West Baltimore street.

FANCY GOODS
LEONARD PASSANO,
52 Centre Market Space,
BALTIMORE, MARYLAND,
Importer and Jobber of
FANCY GOODS, HOSIERY,
CUTLERY, &c.,
Offers to cash buyers a large and well selected
stock of FANCY GOODS, of
Foreign and Domestic Manufacture.

COAL
at \$5.25, \$5.50 and \$5.75 PER TON.
The very best in Market.
CUMBERLAND COAL \$5.50.
BLACKSMITH'S COAL \$6.75.
WOOD at \$5.00 and \$5.50 per cord.
SWEET and SPLIT WOOD
\$1.00 per cord, delivered.
Cash when ordered.
C. W. FORD,
32 Light street, near Lombard.

COAL OIL,
Which gives a light nearly as strong as Gas,
and is free of explosion.
LARD OIL, WHALE OIL, SPERM OIL,
LUBRICATING COAL OIL,
FOR MACHINERY.
Dealers and Retailers supplied at Low Rates, for
Cash.
C. W. FORD,
32 Light street, near Lombard.
BANK OF BALTIMORE STOCK WANTED BY
320 N. GAITHERS & CO.,
27 South street.
MERCHANTS' BANK STOCK FOR SALE BY
320 N. GAITHERS & CO.,
27 South street.
MISSOURI GOVT. FOR SALE BY
320 N. GAITHERS & CO.,
27 South street.
COMMERCIAL & FARMERS' BANK STOCK
WANTED BY
320 N. GAITHERS & CO.,
27 South street.
STOCKS OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS BOUGHT
AND SOLD BY
320 N. GAITHERS & CO.,
27 South street.

MAANN'S
HOTEL AND DINING ROOMS,
No. 124 W. Baltimore street,
BALTIMORE, MD.
CONDUCTED ON THE EUROPEAN PLAN.
The Executive Committee of dining
rooms in the city all the delicacies of the season. (See
Bill of Fare.)
Rooms, with or without meals. Dining Rooms
on second floor.
Single Rooms 50 cents per day.
d14-3m
C. H. MAANN, Proprietor.

JOHN S. WILLIAMS & BRO.,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
51 COMMERCE STREET,
BALTIMORE.
FINEST SHIRT, \$1.75.
ADAMS'
SHIRT MANUFACTORY,
Next Cash
Made to Order, or Ready Made,
140 W. Baltimore St., 1st Floor,
Three doors below Calvert St.
BOSOMS, WRISTBANDS AND
COLLARS
STITCHED, &c.
MAKING SHIRTS, 75 CENTS EACH.
de 9-2m

BALTIMORE INFIRMARY.
CORNER OF LOMBARD AND GREENE STREETS.
This Institution was established by our city
fathers, having been erected and improved, in our pre-
sented to receive and accommodate both medical and surgical
patients.
Private accommodations of a superior character can be furnished
to those who desire them, and each story is supplied
with bath and cold water.
The sick are attended to by the Professors of the University
of Maryland and by the Sisters of Charity, and there is
a resident Physician in attendance.
Terms:—Patients in Advance
For Private Rooms, from \$10 per week
For Public Rooms, from \$5 per week
Prof. S. R. Smith, SCROVIN, 110 W. Mulberry
PHYSICIAN
de 9-2m

AMERICAN GOLD BOUGHT
By
L. J. TORNEY,
22 South street.
AMERICAN ON STOCKS AND BONDS NEGOTIATED BY
L. J. TORNEY,
22 South street.
FINEST CLASS COMMERCIAL PAPER
Wanted by
L. J. TORNEY,
22 South street.
BALTIMORE & OHIO RAILROAD BONDS
WANTED BY
L. J. TORNEY,
22 South street.

NEW STYLES
WEDDING AND VISITING CARDS,
Crease and Initial Stamped in Colors.
J. M. ANDERSON & SON,
412
THE UNDERSIGNED has a desirable assortment
of COGNAC and BRANDY, BRANDIES in French,
No. 227 West Baltimore Street, Baltimore, Md.
ALL SOLELY BY THE UNDERSIGNED.
For sale by C. MORTON STEWART,
227 West Baltimore Street.

LATEST NEWS

BY MAIL AND TELEGRAPH.

RUMORED CAPTURE OF FORT HENRY.

The correspondents of the Associated Press transmit the following:
PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 7th.—The following brief despatch has just been received:
"CINCINNATI, Feb. 7th.—Fort Henry is taken." [Fort Henry is on the Tennessee river, near the Southern Kentucky line.]
WASHINGTON, Feb. 7th.—No recent intelligence has been received at Headquarters of a recent battle at Fort Henry, but there is merely a rumor here to that effect, and it is said a despatch from General Halleck confirms it.
[Fort Henry is but one of a series of forts defending the line of railway leading to Memphis. Before the Railroad can be reached batteries along the river and at Paris Landing must first be reduced. The whole story seems doubtful but it is by no means impossible.—Ede.]

FROM THE SOUTH.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 7.—The *Inquirer's* special despatch of Southern news via Fort Monroe embraces the following items:
Most of the rifles and considerable portion of the ammunition in the wrecked steamer "New York" of the Burnside Expedition, has been recovered uninjured.
A gentleman from Norfolk says the Confederates there were under the impression that the Burnside Expedition had been completely wrecked. Troops at Norfolk were being rapidly sent south as far as Mobile.
Drafting for the Confederate army will commence on the 1st of March at Nashville.

ARRESTS, Feb. 5.—A letter from Savannah says heavy firing was heard here in the direction of New River, on the South Carolina side, on Monday morning, lasting four hours. It is reported that our batteries on New River have been attacked, and one Federal gun-boat at least destroyed.
The Charleston *Mercury* says that the firing was at Red Bank, and that the enemy destroyed the houses in the neighborhood.
MEMPHIS, Feb. 6.—Three Federal gunboats appeared on the Tennessee river yesterday. They opened fire on Fort Henry and the latter responded. There was no damage done to the fort. The Federals are landing troops two miles from the fort, and an attack is expected. The Confederates are in full force on the Tennessee river, and no damage from the Federals is apprehended. The order is issued from the War Department on the 4th, ordering all military commanders to impress all the salt-petre found in their districts, except such as is in the hands of original manufacturers and Government agents and contractors, and to report the amount of such salt-petre to the War Department.

The Richmond *Dispatch* says the Missouri difficulty has been satisfactorily arranged. General Price will doubtless be commissioned a Major General, and the Missouri troops be received into the Confederate service as twelve months' volunteers.
The Legislature of Virginia yesterday, says the *Dispatch* of the 5th, went into secret session for the purpose of considering an important communication from the Governor, upon a subject in regard to which it is understood that the Confederate authorities are entirely agreed. Its purport will not transpire at present.
The Richmond *Dispatch* says in an editorial: "Spain is naturally of the South. If the South had one friend from the beginning of her troubles, it has been Spain. We think it due to her generous and chivalric people to have sent representatives to the Spanish Court and thereby laid broad and deep the foundations of permanent close amity with that nation. It is not too late now to rectify the omission, which was not dictated by any want of courtesy."

FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

The steamer *Adelaide*, Capt. Pritchard, arrived here this morning at 7 o'clock, and reports as follows:
A flag of truce went up to Craney Island yesterday, taking up two ladies and brought two or three passengers bound North, who report all quiet at Richmond, and nothing from the Burnside Expedition through Southern sources.
General Beauregard had left Manassas some time ago with 20,000 picked men to reinforce the Confederates at Fort Henry, in Kentucky, where he would take command in person. He has doubtless reached his destination ere this.
The Federal steam gunboat *Suwanee* arrived at Old Point yesterday, having left Hatteras Inlet on Tuesday evening last, and reports that the Burnside Expedition was still lying idle when she sailed, but it was rumored that an attempt would be made to capture Roanoke Island on the following day. The *Suwanee* had seriously felt the force of the late gales, and lost five of her crew. She brought up the officers and crew of the Federal steamer *Pocahontas*, which went to pieces on the coast during one of the gales near Hatteras Inlet. The *Suwanee* also reports that the Federal steamer *John E. Herlet* sprung a leak and foundered at sea on the 30th of January, 15 miles from Hatteras Inlet, but the crew were all saved. The steamer *Louisiana* had hoisted off during high tide and got aground again, but when the *Suwanee* left it was reported that the *Louisiana* was again afloat. The *Suwanee* brought up the mails and several passengers from Hatteras, who report that a large number of the Burnside Fleet are still among the missing, and are most likely now condoling themselves.

THIRTY-SEVENTH CONGRESS.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 7, 1862.
Mr. Stevens said that the United States note bill passed yesterday provided for the payment of the interest on the bonds semi-annually in coin. This, he said, was indignantly inserted, and unanimous consent of the House today amended the bill by striking out these words, thus leaving it to the concurrence or option of the Treasury Department to pay the interest in coin or paper.
Mr. Holman, from the Committee on Government Contracts, reported a joint resolution declaring that certain lands were granted to Missouri on condition that Government troops and military supplies be transported over such rail-

roads as might be constructed from the proceeds of sales thereof free of charge, but in consideration of the fact that the ability of the Hannibal and St. Joseph, and Pacific Railroad has been greatly impeded by the public enemy, the Secretary of War is authorized to make such an adjustment with these roads for transportation as may be just and reasonable during the existence of the rebellion, provided the charges do not exceed those fixed by the War Department.
Mr. Holman showed the necessity for the adoption of the resolution, and maintained that the Government could not transport troops, munitions and supplies as economical, were it to take possession of the roads, as private parties.
After some debate, the resolution was recommitted to the Committee on Government Contracts.

Mr. Holman, from that Committee, reported a resolution requesting the Secretary of War to inform the House the amounts paid to each of the several railroad companies for the transportation of troops and supplies since the commencement of the present difficulties, together with other information on the subject.

FROM MISSOURI.

HOLLA, Mo., Feb. 5.—The remainder of Gen. Sigel's division started west on Sunday morning, under command of Acting Brigadier-General Col. Demeritte. Both the resolution and several days ago, and there are now left at this place only the troops who are to remain for the protection of the post. The roads have somewhat improved since the army teams are progressing with less difficulty.
The Union refugees from the southwestern part of Missouri are now taking up their line of march for their homes once more. Every day they may be seen on the road wending their way to the southwest.
There is a rumor that the Confederate General Rains has been captured by Gen. Lane's forces, but it needs confirmation.

Gen. Beauregard is at Nashville. He will be several days, perhaps weeks, before the army moves forward, and no movement of importance is expected until the troops to take part in the campaign shall have been concentrated at Lebanon.
The latest news from General Price received by the public, is that he is eight miles this side of Springfield, and intends to show fight.
Rolla, Mo., February 6.—(Special to the Missouri Democrat.)—A messenger from Lebanon, who left there at eleven o'clock yesterday morning, reports that the enemy's pickets are within thirty miles of that place, and that the several pickets are in battle. The fighting has not taken place between them, but was subsequently suspended as if by mutual consent.
The report was also current at Lebanon that General Price had made an ineffectual attempt by the river to reach the city, but he failed to accomplish his object. He finally assured his men that the only alternative left was to fight or surrender.

Major Wright's battalion was twelve miles west of Lebanon on a floating mill.
The messenger General Sigel's body-guard near the Gasconade, and also General A. Both, who was crossing that river thirteen miles this side of Lebanon.
The Confederates had been captured, including a Capt. Mansfield. The troops from Sella had not arrived at Lebanon when the messenger started.
SHELBYVILLE, Feb. 6.—Some five hundred of the military prisoners now confined in this city, are to be transferred to the penitentiary building at Alton, Illinois.
The captives have been committed to the custody of the U. S. Marshal, Lewis C. Hunt, who is bank commanding, who will escort them to the selected quarters.

FROM WASHINGTON.

From the Washington correspondence of the Philadelphia *Ledger* says:
Private despatches from Washington to leading bankers in Wall street, announce that the Government has at length reached its last dollar. It can scarcely be said that the news created a sensation, for it has been so long expected that it is almost a matter of course. The only report that has been made of late is that the last dollar had not been reached before. These despatches, however, are accompanied by assurances that Congress will have definite action on the Treasury Note Bill, to-morrow, or Saturday, and that the Government will have been so frequently promulgated before, that people are not surprised to hear of such a thing.
Some of the journals are suggesting the propriety of a public meeting of the Merchants' Exchange, or the Cooper Institute, with a view of bringing public opinion to bear directly upon our Senators and Representatives—but, *caution!* If Congress does not already know its duty, will not a New York indignation meeting prove but a poor instructor?
The report granted Gordon, the slave trader, was read to him this afternoon by Marshal Murry. The prisoner for a time gave way to despondency. That firmness of spirit which he had shown throughout his trial apparently deserted him for a moment, but he speedily recovered and now exhibits perfect calmness and resignation.
In conversation with the Marshal the culprit expressed great anxiety for his wife and child who would, by his death, be thrown upon the cold charities of the world. The Marshal assured him that he would see that they did not want, and he would engage to raise money enough in the city to place them out of the reach of poverty.
The President's letter holds out no hope for commutation of sentence after the reprieve has expired. The language is this:
"In granting this reprieve it becomes my painful duty to announce the presence that, relinquishing duty to himself, he has been pardoned by human authority, he refer himself alone to the mercy of the common God and Father of all men."
At the regular monthly meeting of the Chamber of Commerce, held today, a proposition from Hon. Preston King, in relation to the adoption of a secret code of signals for merchant vessels was referred to a select committee. A paper was read by Mr. Low, calling attention to and denying the statements that the members of the last Legislature had been offered money to support a bill to prevent the removal of the Post-office from its present site. The paper was placed on file.
Resolutions were passed sustaining the Government in regard to the proposed issue of \$100,000,000 of debt. Resolutions were also adopted calling on the Secretary of the Chamber to keep record of all seizures of vessels made by the Government and to impose on them the same penalties and penalties as are imposed on the same.

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AN ENGLISHMAN FROM RICHMOND.
An Englishman reached here to-day, as bearer of despatches to Lord Lyons, from Richmond. He had a conversation with Jeff Davis, who will state in his message, on February 22d, that he has assurance direct that they will be recognized by the 4th of March next.

FRANCE AND THE REBELS.
Those best posted in European affairs say that we have more to fear from France recognizing the Rebels than we have from England.
A WHITE MINISTER FROM MATTI.
Letters from our Consul or commercial agent now at Hayti, under date of January, says that General Leffards will send a white Minister here, if they are recognized, as no colored one of any standing would come, and put up with the inferior social position he would necessarily occupy.

THE COMMITTEE ON THE CONDUCT OF THE WAR.
The following order of General Stone was placed before the Committee, in order to let them see how the war was being conducted by our Generals. We make no comment upon it—it speaks for itself.
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HEADQUARTERS, CORPS OF OBSERVATION,
POOLESVILLE, Jan. 2, 1862.
GENERAL ORDER No. 16, of
September 1861, from these headquarters, cautioned the troops of this command against violating the law of the United States and of the State in which we are serving, by advising and encouraging insubordination and rebellion among the negro servants in their neighborhoods.
This caution, well observed by most of the troops, has been disregarded by a few, who, while entrusted with the national arms, and made thus guards of the national honor, disgrace themselves and their Government by acting the part of oppressors and incendiaries among the very citizens whom they were sent to protect from lawless violence.

The General commanding recommends to those who feel themselves above the requirements of law, a careful reading of the thirty-third article of war; and faithfully promises all those who, after this second caution, persist in making use of their arms to enforce laws to outrage the laws, that, when discovered, they shall first be properly punished for their disobedience of orders, and then, on requisition of the civil authorities, shall be turned over to the civil courts to be dealt with as in the first and only appropriate law for such offenders.
By order of Brigadier-General Stone,
C. STEWART, Assist. Adjutant-General.

A Colonel writes to a friend here a letter, of which the following is a quotation. The writer is a man of the name of the last man in the army, having left every comfort of a home, where he was surrounded by all that makes life happy to fight those who are seeking to destroy the Union; if a nigger nigger nigger from Secession, and if a man should happen to meet the negro, and did not arrest him, the man would be arrested, and I, as the commanding officer, be held responsible. The fact is, that nearly every citizen around Poolesville is a slaveholder and rebel. Secession is a crime, and the only way to stop it is to fight it. We are told that there was sent to hold our troops for these traitors, who are ready to cut our throats should we meet with a defeat. I have been stationed in and around Poolesville since August, and I know the people very well, and as yet I find only one or two Union men, and they rather weak in the hands of the traitors. Most of these inhabitants have sons, cousins, brothers, husbands and lovers in the Confederate army in Virginia, and yet the niggers must be kept sacred.

"I have just received a letter from my Lieutenant, who tells me that Stone is down on me, and will arrest me as soon as I report myself in camp, so I suppose I shall have to suffer a severe reprimand, and perhaps be placed under arrest, but I am a man and a soldier, and scorn to hurt a poor distressed slave, but will share my last ration if he want food, and point him to the north star, and bid him God speed from the chains of his oppressor."

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dollars to build each of these houses. This decline in the value of this description of property, on Madison avenue, (one of our most fashionable thoroughfares,) is said to be equally marked in other portions of the city. I heard, to-day, of five mansions in Fourteenth street, which has hitherto been let at the rate of \$2,400 per annum, leased for the year to come at \$1,500.

Money continues steady with a fair demand at 6 per cent. on call, with a few transactions at 7 1/2 per cent. In interest, but few operations.
Foreign exchange for Saturday's packet opens firm. On London the rate for banks and bankers is 114 1/4; commercial signatures, 112 1/4. (On Paris, 54 1/2.)
Stocks at the first board exhibited symptoms of weakness, and prices generally were lower. It is an utter impossibility for the market to recover a healthy tone until Congress adopt some system of relief from the present financial embarrassments. Governments were inactive. The only sales were \$5,000 U. S. 5s, '65, at 86 1/2, and \$4,000 6s, '81, (coupon) at 90.

The Federal Attack on Fort Henry.
CHICAGO, Ill., Feb. 6.—A special despatch to the *Journal*, dated Tennessee River, February 6th, says that the First and Second Brigades of General McClelland's Division, eight thousand strong, encamped, yesterday, four miles below Fort Henry. Three of our gunboats made a reconnaissance up to the head of Panther Island. During a brisk fire between the gunboats and the Fort, the Confederates used five guns, only one, a rifled 24-pounder, reaching the boats.
General Grant returned to Paducah last evening, to bring up General Smith's brigade, 7,000 strong. General McClelland was left in command.

The country in the vicinity of Fort Henry is being thoroughly reconnoitered to-day. Seven gunboats, under command of Com. Foote, are in the stream and ready for action.
It is reported that the Confederates have been strongly reinforced, and rumor also puts General Beauregard in command of the fort.

CITY ITEMS.

Grand Complimentary Testimonial.—True to their liberal instincts, the citizens of Baltimore could not permit such genius and natural talent as that possessed by Miss Maggie Mitchell to escape their detection, and in order to express their appreciation of her merits they have tendered her a complimentary benefit tonight, at the Grand Street Theatre, upon which occasion a splendid entertainment will be offered, consisting of three beautiful and interesting pieces, entitled *The Four Sisters*, *The Wandering Boys*, and *La Jolie Irlandaise*, in which all the excellent company of the Grand Street will participate, and Miss Maggie sustain no less than six different characters. On this occasion also an additional attraction will be given in the form of a grand concert before a brilliant audience of Miss Emma Mitchell, sister to Miss Maggie. It is needless to urge upon Miss Maggie's friends the duty they owe her, to be present this evening, for we feel assured the spacious Theatre will be filled to repletion to-night. To-morrow afternoon, the beautiful drama of *Fanchon*, the Cricket, will be performed for the last time, as Miss Mitchell's engagement closes to-morrow night.

Disastrous Fire.—An alarm of fire was sounded this morning at half past 7 o'clock from box 43, which was found to proceed from the three-story brick building, located at No. 50 West Baltimore street, owned by M. Hoffman, Jr., the first and third story being occupied by him as a carrier establishment, the second story being occupied by Mr. Wunder as a photographic gallery. Before the fire could be extinguished a considerable loss on stock and building was sustained, say probably \$1,200. Mr. Hoffman is insured in the Baltimore Fire Insurance Company, but to what amount we did not learn—nor did we learn that Mr. Wunder had any insurance. The cause of the fire was purely accidental. The Fire Department, as usual, was very prompt, and by their exertions confined the flames to the building in question.

Alas! Poor Forick!—Joseph P. Cressler, who it will be remembered figured very conspicuously lately as the Colonel of the 1st Maryland cavalry regiment, but who was afterwards exposed as a false Recruiting Sergeant, was arrested on Wednesday by officer Wilson, charged with obtaining money under false pretences. The would-be Colonel was arraigned before Justice Spicer, and committed for a further investigation. Harbuck for Cressler.

The *Gunboat Penna.*—This beautiful specimen of naval marine recently built here left this port yesterday afternoon for New York, via Fortress Monroe, for the purpose of taking on board her armament. No matter in what waters she may glide, she will always reflect much credit upon her builders and the Baltimore mechanics generally engaged upon her construction.
Personal.—Two of the officers of the French frigate *Pomone*, now anchored at Old Point, came up on the *Adelaide* this morning, and took apartments at Barnum's Hotel. They say another French frigate is daily expected to arrive at Old Point, for the purpose of taking observations.

Resignation and Appointment.—Geo. R. Vickery, Esq., having tendered his resignation as one of the Directors of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, the vacancy was filled last evening by the City Council, by the appointment of Dr. James Armistead.

SALES AT THE BALTIMORE STOCK BOARD.
February 7, 1862.

\$ 300 B. A. O. R. Bonds	65
1,000 do	65
1,000 do	65

Prices and Sales of Stocks in New York.
(By telegraph to 10 o'clock, 7 o'clock, and 11 o'clock, on Feb. 7, 1862.)

Virginia 6s	82	do	N. Carolina 6s	81
Missouri 6s	41 1/2	do	Reading	41 1/2
Centon 6s	10 1/2	do	Rock Island	53 1/2
Erie Railroad	34 1/2	do	Trunk N. O. & P.	—
N. Y. Central	83 1/2	do	East. 2 years	29 1/2
Tennessee bonds	44	do	Texas 6s	7 1/2

Market firm.

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 GOWNES, 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 MANUFACTURE
TURKISH GARNETS,
being inferior to none. Fully complete, in 900
Hance's Compound Syrup of Horehound,
For Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness, Bronchitis,
Pain in the Breast, and all Disorders which
Terminate in Consumption.