WATCHES, JEWELRY, &c.,
AT
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
The STOCK of the late firm of
HAM & CUSHING,
is offered to the public, at cost prices, at
No. 278 WEST BALTIMORE STREET.
The Stock consists, in part, of
GOLD and SILVER WATCHES,
JEWELRY,
CHAINS,
LOCKETS,
SPECS,
PLATED and SILVER WARE.
Mr. CHARLES C. NUITZ, an experienced Watchmaker, has charge of the Watch Repairing.
JOHN H. HAM,
j17 2m No. 278 West Baltimore street.

BALTIMORE INFIRMARY,
CORNER OF LOMBARD AND GREEN STREETS.
This Institution, so long and so favorably known by our citizens, having been greatly enlarged and improved, is now prepared to receive and accommodate both medical and surgical cases.
Private accommodations of a superior character can be furnished to those who require them; and each story is supplied with hot and cold baths.
The sick are attended to by the Professors of the University of Maryland and nursed by the Sisters of Charity, and there is a resident Physician at all times in the house.
Terms—Payable in Advance:
For the Public Ward, $3 per week.
For Private Rooms, from $5 to $10 per week.
SURGEONS.
Prof. N. R. Smith, | Prof. G. W. Miltenberger.
PHYSICIAN.
Prof. Chew.
☞ No Infectious or contagious diseases are admitted. tf

AMERICAN GOLD BOUGHT
By L. J. TORREY,
22 South street.

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

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

BALTIMORE & OHIO RAILROAD BONDS
1867, WANTED by L. J. TORREY,
22 South street.
j20

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
j6 3m Foreign and Domestic Manufactures.

COAL
at $5.25, $5.50 and $5.75 PER TON.
The very best in Market.
CUMBERLAND COAL $6.50.
BLACKSMITH'S COAL $6.75.
WOOD at $5.00 and $5.50 per cord.
SAWED and SPLIT WOOD
$7.00 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 no danger 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,
d23 1y 32 Light street, near Lombard.

ROBERT T. BANKS,
IMPORTER AND WHOLESALE DEALER IN
CHINA, GLASS AND QUEENSWARE,
And Manufacturer of
STONEWARE,
53 and 55 South street,
Late Store of Maryland Potteries,
BALTIMORE.
Dealers and Housekeepers in need of the above goods will find it to their advantage to give me a call, as I am determined to sell at the lowest prices to suit the pressure of the times.
d27 tf

MANN'S
HOTEL AND DINING ROOMS,
No. 124 W. Baltimore street,
BALTIMORE, MD.
CONDUCTED ON THE EUROPEAN PLAN.
The EATING BAR contains a variety of dishes—the LARDER 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. MANN, Proprietor.

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

FINEST SHIRT, $1.75.
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.
FINE SHIRT, $1.50. GOOD SHIRT, $1.25.
MAKING SHIRTS, 75 CENTS EACH.
de 9 2mif*

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

Hance's Compound Syrup of Horehound,
For Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness, Bronchitis, Pain in the Breast, and all Diseases which Terminate in Consumption.
This article, which has been before the public for a number of years, is without a superior for the cure of the diseases for which it is recommended. Oftentimes one bottle has been known to afford immediate relief, and even cure.
Price 50 cents per bottle, or six bottles for $2.50. For sale by
d21 3m SETH S. HANCE, 109 Baltimore st.

ATTACK ON FORT PULASKI.

We publish elsewhere later news from Port Royal, brought to this port by the ship Zenas Coffin, by which it appears that General Sherman has made an advance on Savannah, as our previous information led us to anticipate. Further intelligence of special interest may therefore be look-for, from that quarter. Fort Pulaski, now attacked, is a very strong work, guarding the approach to the city. According to information furnished by a deserter, the calibre of the ordnance in this fort was as follows:—1 rifle cannon, 5 ten-inch columbiads, 34 heavy eight-inch and 32s; 4 ten-inch mortars, and 1 12-inch. The latter is posted near the wharf to the southward of the fort. A supply of 100 tons of powder and shell is stored in the magazine. The troops, of whom there were said to be five hundred in the works, are armed with smooth-bore muskets. At Savannah, the Confederates have Enfield rifles, which formed part of the Fingal's cargo.

A correspondent writing from Warsaw Sound a few days ago, said:

If we could rely entirely upon "contraband" statements, there is but little risk to be run in fighting our way to Savannah. We can enter Freeborn Cut and thence around Wilmington Narrows to Wilmington River; there a battery is posted, but we can keep one mile from it; it is an uncovered point: we could assail it with a cross-fire, and reduce in an hour or two. Thence we could advance to the village of Thunderbolt.

Here is a battery of four guns; surely we could not be beaten back by this. Our gun-boats, drawing nine feet of water, could steam from that point to the city of Savannah. Were Thunderbolt in our possession, we could land a large body of men, say 20,000, and march them to Savannah over one of the finest shell-roads five miles in length. Communication could of course be kept open by our fleet. This point would prove the nucleus for instant, active, offensive operations. But another avenue proposes itself—a brilliant one, if our leaders would embrace it promptly. Wilmington river runs past Thunderbolt to the westward, while an arm of it also runs northeast to Savannah river.

By ascending Freeborn Cut, as indicated above, we can enter this arm, and thence, unseen or unheard, can move out upon Savannah river 5½ miles west of Fort Pulaski. Now the fort would be hemmed between our forces, at Port Royal on the north, and by our squadron and troops on Tybee Island on the east, by the squadron here in Warsaw Sound on the south, and the force landed on the Savannah river, reinforced at once, could keep the rebels from supplying Pulaski with food, and would cut off all communication between it and the city. These hints may be improved upon, if timely attention be bestowed upon the matter.

As Fort Pulaski is one of the most formidable works on the Southern coast, its reduction may require much time and cost many lives; but all communication with the city being cut off, its garrison must ultimately surrender, from the failure of supplies, if for no other reason. In the year 1850, Savannah contained a population of 22,922 inhabitants. The city is of chief importance as a railway centre.—*N. Y. Jour. Com.*

CITY ITEMS.

Gallant Charge of Cavalry—"Nobody Hurt."—Yesterday afternoon whilst a company of Federal cavalry, armed and equipped in the most approved modern style, were passing through Fayette street near St. Paul, in all the pomp and glory of war, two or three young men who were standing on the side walk near Eldon Hall, being unable to conceal the amusement which the novice riders afforded them, gave vent to their smothered mirth by a subdued smile, which some of the indignant *natives* perceiving, a squad of some five or six made a desperate charge upon the unarmed enemy, who, in order to escape the fury of men who are doubly armed with military as well as civil power, beat a hasty retreat into Eldon Hall. The gallant Federals, dismounting, entered the Hall and swore all sorts of vengeance upon every one in general; but we are happy to state, for the sake of order and quiet, no one was found upon whom they could vent their rage, and in a few minutes all was settled by the retirement of the enraged cavalry braves. Young men should be more careful, and in future will bear in mind that no such liberty can be taken with our soldiers without danger of being annihilated.

Front Street Theatre.—The grand complimentary benefit to Miss Maggie Mitchell, at this Theatre last night, was an unsurpassed success—every available space in the building was occupied by an appreciative audience—and the popular Treasurer, Mr. Craft, was compelled to suspend the sale of tickets. We do not remember having witnessed a more select or larger assemblage. The first tier and parquette presented a splendid sight. The whole performance was unexceptionable: indeed Miss Maggie on this occasion excelled herself. A prominent feature of the evening was the presentation to Miss Mitchell, by Mr. Meldrum, on behalf of a number of her friends, of a splendid and complete set of jewelry—valued at $150—which was tendered her in a few appropriate remarks, and responded to by the fair recipient with much feeling and gratitude.

This evening will close her engagement, as Mr. and Mrs. Barney Williams will appear on Monday night next. The programme for her last appearance embraces the ever popular drama of The French Spy, the comic drama of Margot, the Poultry Dealer, and the laughable farce entitled A Thumping Legacy: Miss Maggie assuming five or six different characters during the evening.

Telegraph Institute.—We would call the attention of our readers to the advertisement, in another column, of Mr. John H. Witman, who is about to open an Institute for instruction in the art of Telegraphing. Being a practical telegrapher for many years himself, Mr. Witman is fully competent to impart all knowledge of the science to his class. We cheerfully commend the Institution to the notice of the public.

SALES AT THE BALTIMORE STOCK BOARD.

February 8, 1862.

$800	Baltimore city 6's, '86		88¾
4,000	do	'70, coupons	89
100	do.	'75	90
292	B. & O. R. R. bonds, '62		49¾
1,000	N. C. R. R. bonds '85		66
8	shs. Balt. & Ohio R. R. stock		50
300	shs. Baltimore and North Carolina		70

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

First Board, February 8.

Virginia 6's	52 sales	N. Carolina 6's	64 sale
Missouri 6's	42 do	Reading	40⅞ do
Canton Co.	11 do	Rock Island	53½ do
Erie Railroad	34⅝ do	Treas. Notes 6 ⅌ cent. 2 years	99¾ do
N. Y. Central	80½ do		
Tennessee bonds	43½ do	Treas. N. 7 3-10 ⅌ c.	

Market steady.

LUMBER---LUMBER---LUMBER!
The attention of Carpenters, Wheelwrights, Coach Makers, and Cabinet Makers is called to our large and well assorted and very choice assortment of LUMBER, consisting of
White Pine Panel,
Scantlings, Picks, Cedars,
Just, Shingles, Laths and Pickets
also,
Mahogany, Walnut, Cherry, Ash,
Maple, Hickory, Oak, Poplar,
Oak Pulleys and Slats.
Persons from the country desiring to purchase are requested to call and examine our stock, as we are determined to sell low for cash.
THOMAS A PRICE,
j22 1m* No. 56 East Pratt Avenue.

FOR SALE.—One PORTABLE GRIST MILL, 26 inch Collins Stone, (made by Charles H. Drury,) will be sold low. Apply to
THOMAS A PRICE,
Lumber Dealers.
j22 1m* No. 56 East Pratt Avenue.

LATEST NEWS

BY MAIL AND TELEGRAPH.

VERY LATE FROM THE SOUTH.

We have received a Richmond *Dispatch* of the 5th, from which we make the following interesting extracts:

GEN. PRICE IN TOWN.

Gen. Stirling Price, of Missouri, arrived in this city on Monday. His mission to the capital at this juncture is purely official, though it had been intimated that the President would send for him, in compliance with a request from the Missouri delegation in Congress for the promotion of Gen. Price. There are many, however, who doubt that Gen Price will be elevated, since he is not a man of military education—not a graduate of West Point—but, like Hannibal and Cæsar, is simply a soldier of unsurpassed brilliancy and genius.

The army at Springfield is now much larger than it ever was, and in better condition. The Southern cause in the State enlists the sympathies of every class of citizens, except a very trifling minority. Many even of those in arms opposed to us, under the auspices of the Lincoln State Government, are friendly towards the Southern cause, and would join us immediately if practicable. As it is, desertions are of daily occurrence. Very recently, over five thousand of the "State Guard," or Union State troops, joined Gen. Price, and have since proved themselves a valuable acquisition to his forces.

Here, as elsewhere in the South, arms are sadly needed. It is said that if the men could be furnished with weapons, hosts of Missouri troops would flock to our standard and drive the Yankees from the State like chaff before the whirlwind.

Springfield is now threatened from three points by immense odds of the enemy, and we may expect before long to hear of a splendid affair in this quarter.

IMPORTANT DESPATCH FROM NORFOLK.

NORFOLK, Feb. 4.—There is no doubt that the special spying commissioners appointed to visit the South, are at Fortress Monroe, but there is not the slightest probability that our Government will permit them to visit the Confederate States.

Among the persons recently arrived here by flag of truce from Fortress Monroe, was Mr. De Bebian, of Wilmington, N. C. He was arrested last summer at the North, and confined in Fort Lafayette. Through the interference of the French Minister, he was released, but he was refused permission to return to Wilmington. He then obtained a passport to go to Europe, but Mr. Seward endorsed on it, "It is understood Mr. De Bebian is not to enter into any of the insurrectionary States." He went to Paris and had an interview with the Emperor Napoleon, and showed him Mr. Seward's endorsement. The Emperor promptly declared that he should be allowed to return to his place of business. The French Minister of Foreign Affairs prepared the necessary papers for the French Minister at Washington, and Mr. De Bebian returned to the United States. He called on Mr. Seward for a passport, to enable him to return to Wilmington, but he was refused it. On the next day the French Minister called on Mr. Seward, exhibited some documents, and asked for a passport for Mr. De Bebian to return to Wilmington, and Mr. Seward very cheerfully granted it.

Mr. De Bebian has applied to the Federal Congress for the amount of damages he has sustained, and it is probable he will be reimbursed. He claims to be a French citizen.

The Expedition to Savannah River Merely a Reconnoissance.

NEW YORK, Feb. 8.—The U. S. frigate Savannah, which arrived here last night from Port Royal brings later advices from that coast.

It appears that the expedition on the Savannah river has been greatly magnified by the newspaper correspondents. It consisted merely of a few small gunboats with a brigade of two thousand men sent out merely to reconnoiter and to give the men exercise.

A portion of our boats entered the Savannah river by a small creek, but found the river obstructed and could not proceed further. They discovered the enemy's fleet and fired at them as they passed, but could not ascertain if any damage was done.

The main part of this reconnoitering expedition had returned to Port Royal. When the Savannah left a number of guns were being sent through the creek above referred to, but it was not known for what purpose.

Commodore Dupont will in future prohibit all communication between Port Royal and the North, as correspondents there have materially aided in foiling many of his plans. No steamer or sailing vessel will be allowed to leave until his plans are perfected.

Many of the crew of the Savannah are sick with the scurvy.

AUGUSTA, Feb. 4.—The Charleston *Mercury* of to-day says that the firing heard on yesterday was at Red Bluff. The enemy destroyed the houses in that neighborhood. Nobody hurt.

NASHVILLE, Feb. 3.—Gen. Beauregard and suite arrived here this evening. The heavy rains last night and to-day interfered with the usual preparations for the reception of Gen. B.

THE ADVANCE ON SAVANNAH.

The New York *Journal of Commerce* says that by the arrival of the ship Zenas Coffin, and the kindness of Captain Riddell, we are in receipt of news from Port Royal to Tuesday 28th ult.

The expedition for the South sailed from that point on Sunday, 26th of January, including all the light draught steamers, eight gunboats, and 8,000 troops. The principal part of the expedition went outside, but one or two small steamers, with light vessels in tow, went by the inside passage.

Gen. Sherman left on Monday in the gunboat McClellan. The object of the expedition was understood to be an attack on Savannah, commencing with Fort Pulaski.

On Tuesday, when the Zenas Coffin was beating out, they heard a heavy cannonading in the direction of Fort Pulaski. It continued four hours in the morning and two in the afternoon.

The Augusta *Constitutionalist* of Tuesday says a private despatch received from Savannah that morning, stated that three of the enemy's vessels were in the river below the city, and great excitement in consequence in Savannah.

FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

The steamer Georgeanna, Captain Pearson, reached here this morning at the usual hour, but brought no news of the Burnside Expedition or any other items of interest.

A flag of truce went up to Craney Island yesterday, carrying five passengers, but brought back none in return. We were informed by a passenger who came up this morning, that he perused the Norfolk *Day Book* of yesterday's date, but there was nothing of moment in its columns. There had been no arrival by sea and nothing direct from Hatteras Inlet since the arrival of the Suwanee, day before yesterday. A large steamship was coming into the Roads as the Georgeanna left yesterday afternoon. The Georgeanna passed off Wolf Trap, a hemorphodite brig, bound up. All was quiet at and around the Fortress when the Georgeanna sailed.

[*Correspondence of the Associated Press.*]

FORTRESS MONROE, Feb. 7.—The steamer Eastern States arrived here this morning from Hatteras Inlet, which she left yesterday, and brings the important news that Gen. Burnside's fleet left the anchorage at the Inlet on Wednesday morning for the North. The gunboats started at sunrise, and the troop ships followed soon after. Their destination was Roanoke Island, about 40 miles up the Sound, which it will be remembered commands the entrance to an important sheet of water lying beyond, known as Albemarle Sound.

The weather was fine and propitious when the Eastern States left, and the news of the arrival of the fleet at its place of destination was hourly expected. Some three or four regiments were left at the Inlet.

The Eastern States will return to Hatteras tomorrow morning.

The only copy of the *Norfolk Day Book* received, contains an editorial over a column long, making a lament over the failure of the Merrimac. The editor strongly censures the indiscrete newspapers for giving publicity to the fact that the Merrimac is an abortion. He admits the fact to be true, says her draught of water is too great, and gives a full statement of the difficulties. It appears that the calculation of her *displacement* was erroneous and that an error was discovered (amounting to more than 200 tons) when the ship was floated.

The chief subject of regret, however, is that that when she was shoved up again, the ship caught upon the blocks and received a considerable strain, consequently some parts of her machinery have been taken out and a quantity of *dead wood* will have to be introduced to correct a tendency to "hogg." It is vain to deny, says the editor, that this is a serious injury to the ship, but he is happy to state that a careful survey shows the injuries to be by no means irreparable.

The steamer Rhode Island, which arrived from Philadelphia yesterday, sailed for Port Royal this afternoon.

The steamer Suwanee left here last night for Philadelphia for repairs.

WESTERN WAR NEWS.

CINCINNATI, Feb. 8.—General Nelson's Division left New Haven on Thursday, and advanced to Green river, above Munfordsville.

Gen. Thomas' advance is at Monticello, but he cannot proceed further at present on account of the roads.

Gen. Wallace's Division has left Smithland for Fort Donnelson on the Cumberland River.

On the receipt of the news of the capture of Fort Henry, the Ohio Senate adjourned.

The rumor that General McClellan was to be superseded in the chief command of the army, caused much excitement in the various columns of the army.

A resolution calling on the Government for the active and earnest warfare will be offered in the Ohio Legislature.

From Port Royal.

NEW YORK, February 7.—The sloop of war Savannah arrived at this port to-night from Port Royal.

She brings no news of importance except the sailing of an expedition for the South on the 20th ultimo.

The expedition was to include all the light draught steamers and several gunboats, with several thousand troops.

Everything was quite at Port Royal.

The Steamer Carolina.

NEW YORK, Feb. 7.—The Confederate steamer Carolina was at Nassau on the 20th ult.

FROM WASHINGTON.

From the Washington correspondence of the Northern press we extract the following items:

OCCUPATION OF ROMNEY, VA.

The War Department has received a despatch that General Lander now occupies Romney, the Confederates having retreated.

ENGAGEMENT NEAR FAIRFAX COURT HOUSE.

General Wm. F. Smith telegraphs that, this morning, a part of his scouts returned with five prisoners belonging to the 1st cavalry and one citizen. The remainder of his regiment engaged the enemy near Flint Hill, in the vicinity of Fairfax Court House.

The following particulars have been received: It appears that at 4 o'clock this morning Col. Friedman's cavalry, the Cameron Dragoons, numbering 800 men, went out in the direction of Fairfax Court-house for the purpose of capturing the Confederate pickets. They swept the country from Fairfax Court-house to Hunter's Mills, a distance of perhaps five miles, going within half a mile of Germantown, which is several miles beyond the Court-house, and seven miles this side of Centreville. They drove in all the secession pickets excepting thirteen, who belonged to the 1st North Carolina and Stewart's Virginia cavalry. These they captured, and this evening were brought to Washington. They were found in a log house, and on being surprised, fired upon our scouts.—One of them was killed in this fight. Capt Wilson, of the Cameron Dragoons, was wounded in the neck, and a sergeant was also wounded.

The command was under Major Maax of the Cameron's Dragoons.

A transportation wagon, belonging to the Confederates, was captured, together with the horses and rifles mentioned in the preceding despatch.

THE SENATE'S TEN MILLION NOTE BILL.

The ten million note bill which originated in and passed the Senate to-day is intended as a temporary relief until the bill from the House, passed yesterday, can receive the consideration of the Senate. The latter will be reported by the Finance Committee on Monday.

WASHINGTON NEWS AND GOSSIP.

The city is full of rumors this morning in regard to some anticipated formidable movement of the army of the Potomac. These rumors, no doubt, grow out of the extensive preparations which are being made in some of the divisions to be ready for such an event. In the present deplorable state of the roads, it would be an impossibility for the army to advance from its present position, and there is very little prospect of the roads being in any better condition for the next two months.

FROM THE LOWER POTOMAC.

There is no news of interest from the Lower Potomac. The Confederate steamer Page has not been seen for several days. The Cockpit battery is almost continually at work. The Confederates fire at every passing vessel they see, but without any serious effect. Some eight or ten small vessels, loaded with wood and oysters, passed the Confederate batteries last night, and have arrived safely at Alexandria.

THE FLAG OF TRUCE.

It is reported the Confederate bearer of the flag of truce, who brought a communication to Gen. McClellan, returned to Richmond with an answer yesterday afternoon. The mysterious communication is still an object of surmise. The contents of it have not yet been developed.

PERSONAL MATTERS.

Secretary Chase gave a brilliant party last night. The Hutchinson family were present, and gave some of their beautiful songs. The song for which the singers were expelled from the camps was warmly applauded, and encored. Among the personages present were Carl Shurz, Senator Howe and lady, ex-Governor Boutwell, Mrs. Gen. McDowell and Mrs. Governor Andrews.

THE ULTIMATUM OF SECRETARY STANTON.

Yesterday, while a member of Congress was urging the appointment of one of his friends, Secretary Stanton very kindly replied—"I can make no more appointments from political influence or personal appeals. The appointments in this army must come from the ranks. I have the cases of a number of widows who have lost their husbands in the army to attend to; and as they are most needy and their wants pressing, they will receive my earliest attention. As for the few civil posts in my gift, I shall distribute them among the poor and meritorious soldiers who have been crippled in defence of their country's rights."

MISCELLANEOUS.

A careful count of the Senate renders the passage of the Treasury Note Bill by that body as almost certain, and it is safe to infer, therefore, that the now exhausted Treasury will shortly be replenished. All that is now wanted to give these notes a free circulation and substantial basis, is the passage of suitable tax bill, and the concurrent action of the banks to receive them as the recognized currency of the country. That the banks will soon find it to their interest to do this is confidently believed, though there will doubtless be some struggling before the measure is generally acquiesced in.

The defeat of the Spanish arms in Mexico is generally credited here, as the result has been anticipated for some time past. The only wonder is that the Spanish Government should have risked so few troops immediately in the heart of the enemy's country and where they were sure to be surrounded by treble their number. The defeat will very naturally lead to the despatch of reinforcements on a large scale; in which movement the English and French Government will be compellpelled to push forward their columns.

The weather overhead is fine and dry, almost like spring, but the roads are still in a shocking and impassable condition. A few days of such weather as this would bring the frost out of the ground, and for a while make travel worse than ever.

Advices from Kentucky represent that no further movements of our army appear likely for a month to come at least, but that, meanwhile, preparations for a successful advance will be continually going on.

The presumption of the London *Daily News* that the presence of so large a British and French fleet in the Gulf is not "merely for the settlement of the Mexican question," is probably too true. Private letters from London and Paris have openly avowed that these vessels, in conjunction with the fleet in the West Indies, were actually for service in American waters, and that their services would be called in play soon after the recognition of Southern independence was announced. That the *Daily News* indirectly confirms these letters and hostile intentions, is a circumstance our Government would do well to heed.

It is understood this P. M. that the Judiciary Committee will report in favor of the Oregon Senator, Mr. Stark.

FROM NEW YORK.

The New York correspondent of the Philadelphia *Ledger* says:

Everything has a cheerful look to-day. The passage of the Treasury Note bill, by the House of Representatives, last evening with the news from the Tennessee river, affords a grateful relief, at once, to those who feared the government was about to be overwhelmed in an abyss of bankruptcy and who were beginning to despair of military successes in any quarter. There are many, of course, who shake their heads, doubt the expediency of the "legal tender" clause, and predict that it will lead straitway to castle-building, bubble-blowings, and all manner of mischievous speculations, but these are overborne by the many who believe that the passage of the bill in that form was simply the product of a necessity that knew no law.

As might be expected, the Wall street bankers and the money kings everywhere are in clover.—In stocks the upward movement was very marked, and the rush to buy very general. Upon "specie," the effect was not so important as might have been anticipated. An advance is established, it is true, but it is a very moderate one.

Outside of mere stock-jobbing and banking circles now, the universal desire is, that Congress will proceed at once to the framing of a tax bill sufficiently comprehensive to provide for the liabilities it is now so freely incurring. If speculation is going to run wild—as some predict—then *that* is the best way to put "down the brakes."

Private despatches were received in the course of the afternoon, intimating a strong doubt whether the bill would go through the Senate, but the popular belief is too strong for the "doubts."

All sorts of stories are still in circulation in reference to the purchase of the Merchants' Exchange by the Government. The matter, however, I am well assured, has been definitely settled, the Government leasing the building at $65,000 a year for three years, with the privilege of purchasing it within that period for $1,000,000, which is just one-half its original cost. The Collector will take possession on the 1st of May, and the present Custom House building be occupied by the Assistant Treasurer. The Government takes the responsibility of the present leases of the American Bank Note Company and other tenants, whose terms will not expire for some time.

At the Navy Yard the last of the mortar schooners, the Norfolk Packet, went into commission to-day. The new gunboat Cayuga is now undergoing a machinery trial of seventy-two hours, at the dock. The Richmond will be ready for sea next week. The Varuna will leave for Aspinwall about Monday. The Saline is still at anchor in the stream. Her armament is to be increased still further. Schooner Ann Glover, to sail on Monday next, will take a large number of mechanics for Ship Island.

The Dry Goods market remains dull and unsettled. The only activity is for the California trade, for which there is purchasing to a good extent. As usual at this season of the year, there is but little doing in the jobbing trade. Plain cotton goods are dull, but prices of best quality generally remain firm. Delaines are moderately active. The new styles consist of medium sized figures, the principal colors purple and magenta. Plain and army woolens are flat. Fancy descriptions, however, are in good request. The market for foreign goods is quiet. British cottons would be desirable, were it not for the high prices at which they are held. Sales during the week of French, English and American fancy cassimeres and coatings brought fair prices, but the offering was small.

Money is easy. There is a fair demand at 6 per cent on call. First class names at 6@7 per cent.

Foreign exchange for to-morrow's steamer is rather irregular. On London the rates for bills is 114½@115. Continental as before.

Gold is very active. The sales at the Broker's board amounted to $3,350,000 at 101¾@102¾.

The Stock market this morning, owing to the causes above mentioned, was very buoyant, Government's exhibited signs of improvement, the 7.30 Treasury notes selling at an advance of 1¼ per cent., and 6's of '81, 1 per cent.

A. J. HAMPSON,
FAMILY GROCER,
81 N. Charles street,
Invites Families to the Fine Stock of GROCERIES which he keeps on hand at Low Prices.
FINE SHERRY WINES,
also,
Medium and Low Priced.
Also, has IMPERIAL PHILADELPHIA ALE, Neatly put up in Stone Jugs, corked and labelled at 75 cts per doz.
A. J. HAMPSON,
j24 tf 81 N. Charles st., near Pleasant.