DAILY CLIPPER.

WM. WALES..............Publisher.

SATURDAY, JAN. 14, 1865.

TO ADVERTISERS.

The following exhibit of our regular rates will be found of service:

1 Square	1 Time	$ 50
"	2 Times	75
"	3 "	1.00
"	1 Week	1.75
"	1 Month	4.00
"	2 Months	10 00
"	6 "	18.00
"	1 Year	30.00

ONE SQUARE CONTAINS SIX LINES OF SPACE.

[Reported for the Baltimore Clipper.]

PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS.

38th Congress—2d Session.

Washington, Jan'y 13, 1864.

Senate.—Mr. Willey presented a petition from citizens of Illinois in behalf of soldiers who were captured by the rebels in General Straight's raid in Georgia, representing that all efforts to procure their release had been unavailing; that they were suffering in Southern dungeons, and could not get fresh air, because unable to beer the ball and chain; and praying that something be done to relieve them from the slow but certain death which awaits them. Referred to the Military Committee.

Mr. Clark presented the petition of loyal citizens of Virginia, praying the establishment of a territorial government in place of the present State government. Referred to the Committee on Territories.

Mr. Lane, of Indiana, presented the petition of the publishers of Indiana, praying the repeal of the duty on printing paper—Referred to the Committee on Finance.

Mr. Sumner presented the petition of a citizen of Massachusetts, asking the renewal of a bond of the United States lost by him.

Mr. Sherman explained that in reporting similar cases the other day, it was on an understanding from the Secretary of the Treasury, that under present laws, he would, after a year or so, renew lost bonds; but if it was designed to make good lost Treasury notes, additional legislation might be necessary.

The memorial was referred to the Committee on Claims, to which like petitions had been transferred from the Finance Committee.

Mr. Morrill, from the Committee on the District of Columbia, reported back the bill amendatory of the Charter of Washington, with an amendment.

Mr. Collamer, from the Post Office Committee, reported favorably on the bill authorizing additional clerks for the Post Office Department. Also the bill amendatory of the act for carrying the mails to foreign ports.

Mr. Collamer also reported a bill for releasing Edward S. Zevely from his contract with the Postoffice Department for stamps, and it was passed.

Mr. Biddle offered a resolution instructing the Secretary of War to report to the Senate the number of soldiers which had been furnished by the loyal States and the District of Columbia, under the call of the President, of July last, for five hundred thousand men.

Mr. Biddle said that the information called for is very anxiously desired in all the loyal States, especially those binding on the States in rebellion, and which have responded to every draft made upon their people. By the proclamation of the President, of the 19th of December last, it appears that but 240,000 of the 500,000 called for, had been furnished, leaving a deficiency of 260,000. Therefore the President has now ordered another draft for 300,000 more.

By the census of 1860, the population of the States and District named in this resolution, was 23,000,000, of which Delaware had 112,216. Out of this population she had furnished 2,445 men, under the call of the 18th of July. By making the calculation Senators will find that there is something more than her quota of the 500,000. Thus it seems now the small States must be taxed to make up the deficiency in the large States. He believed the Secretary of War would cheerfully respond to the resolution.

Mr. Brown thought that as the matter concerned our military affairs and the raising of troops, the resolution ought to be referred before being acted on, and on his motion it was referred to the Military Committee.

The consular and diplomatic appropriation bill came up as the special order.

An amendment appropriating $13,050 for the expenses of the boundary line commissioners between the United States (Washington Territory) and the British possessions, was adopted. One for increasing the salary of our Consul at Halifax to $3,000, was, after debate (though recommended by the State Department) rejected, on the general ground of the impropriety of increasing salaries.

On motion of Mr. Wade, the words "Republic of" were inserted before "Mexico" in the appropriation for minister to that country. He said he wanted it definitely understood to what government we accredited our minister.

The bill was then passed.

Mr. Harlan called up his resolution instructing the Secretary of War to suspend all pay and allowances of the command of Col. Chevington, of Colorado, until an investigation of the conduct of Col. Chevington and his troops in a late attack on an Indian camp shall take place, and that all articles taken from the Indians shall be returned.

Mr. Pomeroy said that he did not feel disposed to pass judgment in such a case as this as proposed by the resolution, without hearing the other side of the question. So far he believed, we had only heard the statements of one party. Besides the resolution proposed to punish the private soldiers of the command said to be engaged in this massacre. They, of course, could but obey their officers, and were not responsible, supposing even the statements made to be true. He thought there should be an investigation, and the officers were entitled to trial before punishment.

Mr. Harlan said the resolution only proposed a suspension of pay till the matter could be investigated. Those troops were likely to go out of service any day, and therefore it was necessary to act promptly, as they were hundred day's men. The information from the Superintendent showed that the attack upon these Indians had been most wanton and barbarous, and other accounts confirmed it. The attack was upon a village of women and children, who were mercilessly slaughtered while the Indian men were absent to seek a friendly meeting with the troops. The incentive for the attack was booty, the troops, it is stated, returning laden with plunder, and with mules and money. One mule was laden down with Mexican dollars from the Indians. The resolution was necessary to ensure justice in the case, and stop such murderous acts.

Mr. Nesmith thought the sympathy in these Indian difficulties should be more for the white men than the Indian, the latter generally committing unexpected barbarities upon the settlers. No one who was acquainted with the perils and hardships of white men on the border in connection with the Indians, would be surprised that they should find it necessary to inflict terrible retaliation for their self-defence. He had found none of those generous and elevated sentiments in the Indians of which he had read so much, and he believed it would be well for the country if they were exterminated. He had tried to civilize Indians by translating Christ's Sermon on the Mount for them, but he never could impress Christian doctrines upon them, although he had succeeded in civilizing them by powder and ball.

Mr. Conness favored the resolution, citing many massacres of the Indians by whites in California.

Mr. Richardson believed the whole fault was with the Governor of Colorado, who acted no doubt under the bid of the administration, and the responsibility was there. The private soldiers were not accountable; they were bound to obey their officers, and their pay should not be withheld.

Mr. Doolittle said that the soldier was not bound to obey his officer if ordered to dash out the brains of women and children, and any court martial would acquit him in such a case.

After further debate, Mr. Wilson (holding that the military law was very strict in exacting obedience of the soldier) moved to strike out the word private in the resolution.

Mr. Harlan hoped the amendment would not prevail. These soldiers had been called out mostly exclusively for this raid, and had returned to the capital of the country parading and boasting of their plunder, and the object was to return to the Indians this stolen property, or indemnify them if it was found that the attack was unjustifiable.

Mr. Wilson's motion was rejected, and the resolution then passed.

Mr. Grimes presented a petition of workmen in the Washington navy yard, complaining of the employment of persons therein, who had been in the rebel service, to the exclusion of loyal men. Referred to the Naval Committee.

Mr. Morgan introduced a joint resolution authorizing the Secretary of the Navy to advance to Paul S. Forbes $150,000 additional out of the sum to be paid him on his contract for building a screw steamship of war. Referred to the Naval Committee.

Mr. Wade offered the following, which was agreed to:

That the President be requested to communicate to the Senate, if not incompatible with the public service, any correspondence or other information in possession of the Government in regard to the present condition of affairs in Mexico, and especially the papers in relation to the case of the French war transport steamer "Rhine," which, it is alleged, took articles contraband of war from San Francisco to the French forces at Acapulco, in the Mexican Republic.

The Senate went into Executive session, and subsequently adjourned till Monday.

House of Representatives.—Mr. Kasson, of Iowa, presented the following memorial from Samuel Wilkeson, which was referred to the Judiciary Committee:

The undersigned represents to the Congress of the United States that he is the Washington editor of the New York Tribune; that as such, he sent in, three different days, within the current week, to the office of the American Telegraph Company in this city, for transportation to the Tribune, in New York, telegrams announcing the removal of General Butler from the command of the Army of the James; that these telegrams were not sent, but were suppressed; that your petitioner has been informed that they were suppressed by an order issued from the War Department; that your petitioner has reason to believe that a censorship of newspaper telegrams has been established in this city, without law, and that the same is exercised without responsibility in violation of the freedom of the press, to the injury of lawful business, in violation of the rights of property, and in nullification of law.

Your petitioner further represents that this suppression of the news of the removal of Gen. Butler extended to and included the telegrams announcing the same, to all the newspapers in the Northern and Western States, by their representatives resident in Washington, and that while thus censorships and suppressions were in force in Washington, the agent of one New York newspaper at the headquarters of the army of the Potomac had freedom and license accorded to him to send to his paper a full account of the said removal of Gen. Butler, and extended comments thereon, which license he improved, and thereby secured for and gave to his paper a monopoly of said news over all the papers of the United States to the unjust interference with business and violation of equity. Your petitioner therefore prays for the passage of a law that shall place the right to use the telegraph on the same ground, with the right to use the mail, and that shall punish interference with or interruption of this right as interferences with the right to use the mails of the United States.

On motion of Mr. Ashley, it was resolved that after to-day the further consideration of the Constitutional amendment resolution be postponed for two weeks from next Tuesday.

The House then resumed the consideration of the Constitutional amendment.

Mr. Rollins, of Missouri, stated that when a vote was taken on this question last session he had voted against, but now he should vote for it. His course had never been shaped with regard to either the preservation or destruction of the institution of slavery. That had been a secondary and subordinate question. With him the preservation of the Union was paramount to all other considerations. If he could save the Union and the Constitution by preserving, or even extending slavery he would do it, because he regards the preservation of the Union as the most important question of all time.

Mr. Garfield, of Ohio, reviewed the position of his colleague, Mr. Pendleton, that slavery was shielded by the spirit of the Constitution. He believed that no place was so sacred as to afford sanctuary to the institution of slavery. He would have it pursued to the foot of the altar, and there slain as Priam was slain. Mr. Garfield then argued that the States never were independent and sovereign, and if they had been so, their sovereignty was merged in the Confederation of States.

Mr. Stevens read an extract from Mr. Pendleton's speech, which extract, he said, exonerated the rebels and placed the burden of having caused the present war upon his (Mr. Stevens') shoulders, and those of his associates. This, he said, was a grave charge, and if true, would cause him not only to feel regret but remorse. He thanked God that his life-long hatred of slavery had not been weakened by enfeebling age. The party with whom he acted could not hesitate in doing what duty required to prevent the extension of slavery, and confine it to the States it polluted, leaving it to work out its own destruction; but none of his associates had purposed a violation of the Constitution to eradicate slavery. Mr. Stevens further justified his political course, and rebuked Mr. Pendleton for his charge.

Mr. Baldwin, of Mass., spoke in favor of the Constitutional amendment.

The House adjourned until Monday.

[Reported for the Baltimore Clipper.]

LEGISLATURE OF MARYLAND.

Annapolis, January 13.

Senate.—The President of the Senate announced the following additional standing committees:

On Federal Relations—Messrs. Carroll, Ohr, Trail, Maund and Earle.

On Militia—Messrs. Philpot, Whitney, Billingslea of Carroll, Trail and Billingsly of St. Mary's.

On Chesapeake Bay and its Tributaries—Messrs Tome, Carroll, Turner, McMasters and Jenkins.

Mr. McMasters presented the petition of the county commissioners of Worcester county relating to road supervisors.

The bill relating to the Circuit Court of Carroll county was passed.

Mr. Ohr offered a message to the Senate proposing the appointment of a joint committee to visit and examine into the condition of the Penitentiary, House of Refuge, Insane Asylum and other benevolent reformatory institutions in the City of Baltimore, which are beneficiaries of the State, &c., which was adopted. The president appointed Messrs. Ohr, Carroll and Billingsly, of St. Mary's, the committee.

Mr. Whitney obtained leave to report a bill to amend the charter of the Merchants' and Mechanic's Life Insurance Company.

The Senate adjourned until Monday next.

House of Delegates.—Mr. Mules presented the petition of Jacob Diems and others, bailiffs in the office of the collector of taxes in Baltimore city, asking compensation for extra services.

Mr. Peters offered an order that the Speaker be requested to appoint an assistant to the chief clerk of the House. Adopted.

On motion of Mr. Rider, the Rev. Messrs McNamara and Davenport were appointed chaplains of the House.

A message was received from the Senate proposing the appointment of a joint committee to visit the various benevolent and reformatory institutions of the State. The Speaker appointed Messrs. Mules, Lusby, Smith of Dorchester, and Everheart, the committee on the part of the House.

Mr. Valliant offered the following order:

Whereas certain charges of fraud and corruption have been made to members of this House, in connection with the draft of October, 1863, whereby it is asserted many thousands of dollars have been expended by counties of this State, election districts, &c., for the purchase of substitutes or recruits for the service of the United States, and no recruits were placed in said service by the parties receiving said money for said service; therefore ordered, that a committee of seven be appointed by the Speaker of the House, to investigate said charges of fraud and corruption, and said committee have full power to send for persons and papers and compel the attendance of persons necessary to said investigation. The order was rejected—yeas 29, nays 35.

Mr. Harris offered an order that a committee of seven be appointed to have prepared a succinct statement of the character and condition of the soil in different sections of this State, and of its peculiar adaptation to the various productions of agriculture, &c., which was adopted.

Mr. Smith, of Allegany, obtained leave to report a bill requiring officers of corporations and other persons to take the oath of allegiance, &c. Adopted.

Leave Obtained.—By Mr. Anderson, to amend the 83d article of the Code, in relation to the liability of purchasers, for the due application of the purchase money, &c. By Mr. Cook, to provide for the inspection of coal oil. By Mr. Rider, providing for the transfer of insane persons confined in the penitentiary to some more suitable asylum. By Mr. Soper, to amend the act to encourage enlistments in the Maryland regiments in the service of the United States, &c. By Mr. Hynes, to incorporate the German Fire Insurance Company of Baltimore.

Mr. Hoffman, from a select committee, reported a bill for providing for making the indexes, for copying general indexes, and for binding and renewing civil, equity and land dockets, and also mortgages and chattel records of Baltimore county; which was passed.

The House adjourned until Monday next.

Queer Case and Bad Fix.—Undoubtedly in wars such as we now have on hand many more such cases as the following occur than we hear of. The Altoona (Pa.) Tribune of the 5th, says:

"It appears that with one of the companies organized in this place, (for the nine months service,) in the summer of 1862, went a man who left a wife and small family. On the bloody field of Antietam he fell, was burried, and his wife afterwards had his body disinterred and brought home, and re-interred in the soldiers' lot in the cemetery.

A year afterwards she married again, and in due time a child was born, the fruit of the second marriage. When the call for 500,000 troops was being filled up, last fall, the second husband enlisted and is now in the army. A short time since, the first husband returned, alive and well, having been taken prisoner at Antietam instead of being killed. He had been held by the rebels until the late exchange at Savannah. Of course the parties are in a queer fix; but all will agree that the soldier who was once killed, twice buried, starved two years in rebel prisons, and yet came home alive, is certainly entitled to his wife. 'Truth is stranger than fiction.' The query is, 'who was buried in the cemetery?'"

☞The desertions from Lee's army are very large. Nothing but less will soon remain.

LETTER FROM NEW YORK.

[Correspondence of the Baltimore Clipper.]

New York, January 12th, 1865.

Except in the case of Butler, the murderer, who, it will be recollected, was arrested in this city after his flight from England, no trial in which a fugitive from justice from a foreign country has figured as the principal actor, has been watched with more interest by the people of this city, than the Prussian extradition case, recently disposed of by U. S. Commissioner White. The history of this case is one of remarkable interest, and we venture to give the circumstances of the case, as elicited at the trial.

Ernst Guldenfuss, a broker of Halle, Prussia, a man of fine business capacity, esteemed by all who knew him; and in whom the utmost confidence was reposed by the business community of that city, was tempted in an evil hour to commit forgeries, amounting in the aggregate to $100,000. With this sum, and a pretty actress of Halle, whom, in this country he alleged to be his wife he embarked for America, and arrived at this port in June last. To avoid detection, he immediately left the city and temporarily took up his abode in Hoboken, where, by his pleasing address and manners, and great display of wealth, he soon gained admission to the best families of that city. Here he remained until September last, when he removed to Troy, in the suburbs of which city he purchased a beautiful farm of one hundred acres, stocked the same with the finest cattle, &c., commenced the erection of a palatial country residence, and prepared to live in the style of a gentleman of leisure. This state of affairs, however, was soon brought to a close by the sudden appearance of several Prussian officers, who had traced him to this city, and who succeeded in procuring his arrest, and then applied for his extradition. The result has been, the order for his extradition has been granted, and on Saturday last the prisoner sailed for Europe in custody of the Prussian officials. According to the laws of Prussia, the penalty of the crime of which Guldenfuss is accused, is imprisonment for ten years, and a fine of from one hundred to one thousand thalers for each offence. The prisoner is said to have committed twenty-five distinct forgeries. The property of the accused, in Troy, has been attached by the Prussian authorities, and in the event of the conviction of Guldenfuss, will be sold for the benefit of his creditors.

Major Generals Hancock and Butterfield, Brigadier Generals Hayes, Hunt, and other distinguished military officials, were serenaded a few evenings since, at the rooms of the Union League Club, by the band of the First Brigade, Third Division of the Thirteenth Army Corps, who accompanied Gen Sherman on his triumphant march through Georgia, and who recently passed through this city on their return to the army after a brief visit home.

The trial of Ira Garedier, accused of being implicated in the recent forgeries on the Bank of Commerce in this city, was closed yesterday, and resulted in the conviction of the accused, who was sentenced to the State Prison for three years and eight months. Garedier was charged with forging the signature of Richard D. Lathrop to a check for $25,000, upon which he and his accomplices obtained that amount of 7 30 bonds.

Since the occupation of Savannah by Gen. Sherman, considerable excitement has prevailed among speculators here, who are anxious for permits to make shipments of provisions to that city. Already some half dozen fortunate ones have obtained such permits, among whom is Dr. Willis, of that city, who has recently arrived here, and whose equipment is to consist of tea, coffee, sugar, cheese, mustard, hams, butter, &c., all of which articles are much needed by all classes in Savannah. Col. Julian Allen has also arrived here, who, acting under the authority of the Mayor of Savannah, is negotiating for provisions, &c., the same to be paid for in shipments of rice.

It is said that Gen. McClellan has declined the offer of a private vessel tendered him by his friends, but will, nevertheless, visit Europe during the coming month. He expects to remain two years and will devote his time to the study of military science.

Windsor, formerly paying teller of the Mercantile Bank of this city, and who suddenly disappeared on the 29th of October last, taking with him, as was alleged, funds of the bank to the amount of $284,000 in gold and currency, has at last been heard from in London, where he was arrested on the 7th ult., and is to appear for examination in the Court of Queen's Bench to-day, after which, should the Court decide against him, an order for his extradition will be granted, and he will be brought to this city for trial.

The great libel suit of Weed vs Opdyke, which has occupied nearly a month for its trial, has at last been brought to a close, the jury, after being closeted for twenty-four hours, being unable to agree, which seems to be in accordance with public expectation—The jury stood seven in favor of giving Opdyke six cents damages, and five in favor of awarding higher damages. The Court room was thronged with spectators this morning, and upon the announcement, by the foreman of the jury, of their inability to agree, the scene among the spectators was animated in the extreme. During this trial some very "dirty linen" has been brought to light, and the public pretty well initiated into the mysteries of political wire pulling. WHO CARES.

THE ENGLISH WORKINGMEN TO MR. LINCOLN.

The following address from the workingmen of England to Mr. Lincoln, congratulating him upon his re-election, appears in the London Daily News, of December 23. It has been forwarded to Washington through Mr. Adams:

To Abraham Lincoln, President of the United States:

Sir:—We congratulate the American people on your re-election by a large majority. If resistance to the slave power were the reserved watchword upon your first election, the triumphant war-cry of your re-election is "death to slavery."—From the commencement of the Titanic American strife the workingmen of Europe felt instinctively that the Star Spangled Banner carried the destiny of their class.

The contest for the territories which opened the dire epopee, was it not to decide whether the virgin soil of immense tracts should be wedded to the labor of the emigrant, or prostituted by the tramp of the slave-driver? When an oligarchy of three hundred thousand slave-holders dared to inscribe for the first time in the annals of the world, slavery on the banner of armed revolt, when on the very spots where hardly a century ago the idea of one great democratic republic had first sprung up whence the first declaration of rights of man was issued, and the first impulse given to the European revolution of the eighteenth century; when on those very spots counter revolution, with systematic thoroughness, gloried in rescinding the ideas entertained at the time of the formation of the "old Constitution," and maintained slavery to be a beneficent institution, indeed the only solution of the great problem of the relation of capital to labor, and cynically proclaimed property in man" the corner stone of the new edifice; then the working classes of Europe understood at once, even before the fanatic partizanship of the upper classes for the Confederate gentry had given its dismal warning, that the slaveholders' rebellion was to sound the tocsin for a general holy crusade of property against labor, and that the men of labor, with their hopes for the future, even their past conquests were at stake in that tremendous conflict on the other side of the Atlantic. Everywhere they bore, therefore, patiently, the hardships imposed upon them by the cotton crisis, opposed enthusiastically the pro-slavery intervention importunities of their "betters," and from most parts of Europe contributed their quota of blood to the good cause. While the workingmen, the true political power of the North, allowed slavery to defile their own republic, while before the negro, mastered and sold without his concurrence, they boasted in the highest prerogative of the white-skinned laborer to sell himself and choose his own master, they were unable to attain the true freedom of labor, or to support their European brethren in their struggle for emancipation, but this barrier to progress has been swept off by the red sea of civil war.

The workingmen of Europe feel sure that as the American war of independence initiated a new era of ascendancy for the middle class, so the American anti-slavery war will do for the working classes. They consider it an earnest of the epoch to come that it must fall to the lot of Abraham Lincoln, the single minded son of the working-class, to lead the country through the matchless struggle for the rescue of an enchained race and the reconstruction of a social world.

Signed on behalf of the International Workingmen's Association, the members of the Central Council.

☞The Emperor Maximilian has forbidden Mexicans wearing medals or decorations received in their civil strifes, but he allows them to wear the cross received for resistance offered to General Scott and the American army, when it marched up triumphantly to the capital. Max wishes to keep alive the enmity against the United States, for that is the quarter he has the most apprehensions about.

☞T. C. Magruder, Jr., Esq, sold last week 180 acres of Land, being a part of the estate of the late Dionysius Sheriff, in Bladensburg district, for the sum of $40 per acre. Purchaser, Fielder Magruder, Esq.—*Marlborough Gazette.*

LOCAL AFFAIRS.

Arrest of a Suspected Murderer.—In yesterday's issue we gave an account of the murder of Bernard McDermott, at the corner of Bank and North streets, by an unknown person. From the evidence of a woman it was thought that the fatal deed had been perpetrated by one James Davis, but it has since been ascertained that Davis quitted the city several days ago, and is now in Wilmington, Delaware.

At a late hour on Thursday night Captain Mitchell arrested a young man named John Davis, on suspicion of being concerned in the murder. Yesterday morning officers Tuxis, Kidd and Kelm arrested George Saners and Thomas Ray, also suspicioned of being concerned in the murder. At noon yesterday, a partial examination of the prisoners was had at the Central station house before Justice Spicer, when Saners testified that he was in company with Ray when the murder was committed, and that McDermott was accosted on the pavement where the deed was perpetrated by Patrick Kenny, barkeeper for Wm O'Niel, where house the deceased had just quitted a moment before the killing. Kenny, as stated by Saners, grasped McDermott by the coat collar and asked him to "stand a treat." The latter refused, remarking that it was time for him to be at the Hospital. As this juncture a pistol was discharged, and McDermott staggered and would have fallen had not he been helped up by Kenny, who still retained his hold upon the coat collar of the soldier. Kenny, upon finding that the unfortunate man could not stand exclaimed, "he's dead," then loosed his hold and ran away. Saners and Ray carried the body into the house of O'Niel where an inquest was held by Coroner Brawner. Upon the evidence of Saners, yesterday, Sergeant Pryor and officer Kidd arrested Kenny and conducted him to the Central station. He was confined in a secure room and will have a hearing to-day. While in the custody of the officers he conversed about the murder and remarked that he would be hung if he admitted the killing of the soldier.

Saners made several statements relative to Kenny committing the deed, but would not say positively that Kenny fired the fatal shot. He swore most positively, however, that he had the soldier by the coat collar dragging him when the pistol was discharged.

The Military Commission.—Major General McCook, President; Major Lord, Judge Advocate, was in session at its rooms, No. 39 Lexington street, yesterday, trying the cases of George Rider, charged with desertion from the army, and Patrick McNeal, alleged to have been instrumental in aiding him to desert. The testimony was all heard and each case decided upon to be sent to headquarters. Milton Whitney, Esq., was their counsel. The Commission will meet again this morning for the trial of other cases, in which Messrs. John Wills and T. P. Hammett are counsel.

In consequence of the vast amount of labor necessary to make a full and complete record of these cases, and the energy with which the Court is prosecuting them, it became necessary to employ an assistant phonographist. Accordingly the commission engaged the services of Eugene L. Didier, Esq., of Baltimore, a young gentleman well skilled and practised in the art. The labors previously performed by Mr. Ritine in order to keep the record up were herculean, absorbing nearly every hour of his time day and night. Never before was so great an amount of reporting and writing-out known to have been done by any one man. His health had almost given way under it.

Young Rich, charged with being a spy, will probably make his own defence to day.

Meeting of the Draft Committee.—The Committee appointed a short time since to confer with the military authorities at Washington and the Legislature at Annapolis, relative to the approaching draft, held a meeting yesterday afternoon at the Old City Hall. The Chairman of the Committee stated that an interview was had with Gen. Schenck, and that the General was opposed to conceding the exemption of clubs, or any small bodies of men. The Committee also visited Annapolis, and was assured by several members that an act would be passed, giving to all volunteers a bounty of $300 each. This, added to the city bounty, will make the sum to each recruit $600 for one year. The Committee has requested that meetings be held in all of the wards at the earliest practicable moment for the purpose of sending delegates to a general convention to meet on Tuesday night next, the 17th, for the purpose of arranging ward bounties. By prompt action on the part of our citizens the draft may be entirely avoided.

Robbery.—On Thursday night the fancy store of Mr. Freeman, on Lombard street, near Broadway, was entered by thieves and robbed of various articles, valued at $50. This store several weeks since was robbed of $200 worth of goods. On Thursday night, after the robbery had been committed, a police officer found buried in a yard attached to a dwelling near the store of Mr. Freeman a box filled with nubias and a number of other articles, no doubt stolen from a store in the vicinity. The articles were taken to the Eastern police station for identification.

Presentation.—At the close of the play of Shandy Maguire, at the Front Street Theatre last night, Mr. George Charles was presented with a magnificent gold watch and chain valued at $500, a gift from his numerous friends in this city. The valuable present was handed to him by Gen. Hayward, accompanied by a very handsome speech. The theatre was densely crowded during the evening, and Mr. Charles realized a handsome pile of greenbacks by the generosity of his friends.

Religious.—The congregation at Union Square Station Methodist Episcopal Church will be pleased to learn that Rev. G. De Lamate, Chaplain 8th Regiment Heavy Artillery, N. Y. S. V., so long stationed at Fort Federal Hill, has made a flying visit from the front near Petersburg, and will preach in the above church to morrow morning. The Chaplain is in good health and brings good cheer from our noble army.

Released on Parole.—Dr. D. W. Jones and Joseph Gratton, arrested in Somerset county a few weeks ago, on the charge of disloyalty, were released from the city jail yesterday, on their parole of honor, and with the understanding that they will, when required, report to Brigadier General Kenly, commander of the Eastern Shore Department.

The Holliday Street Sufferers.—By far the largest audience ever witnessed in the Holliday Street Theatre, will be encountered there this afternoon, the occasion being for the benefit of those families that have suffered the loss of their protectors by the recent Holliday street disaster. The beautiful play of Enoch Arden will be presented in all its purity.

Election of Officers.—Jefferson Lodge, No. 9, I. O. O. F., elected the following officers: N. G., George Taylor; V. G., J. H. Lynch; R. S., Evan M. Bozenar; F. S., Samuel Olver; Treasurer, Richard W. Shackell; Representative to Grand Lodge, Samuel Oliver.

Stealing a Thimble.—John W. Mitchell, colored, was arrested on Wednesday night, charged with stealing a silver thimble, the property of Catherine Calum, residing No. 21 Bethel street. Justice Whalen committed the accused to jail for court.

Till Tapper.—John Anderson, colored, was arrested on Thursday night, charged with stealing $7 25 from the money till in the store of Michael Greenwood, No. 291 South Bond street. The accused was committed to jail by Justice Whalen.

To Work on Fort Dix.—Charles W. Zepp was arrested yesterday on the charge of disloyalty. He was sentenced to labor on Fort Dix for the space of thirty days.

AN INCIDENT OF DAVIDSON'S RAID.

A soldier sends the New Orleans Era the following amusing incident of Gen. Davidson's late raid through rebeldom:

During the late raid, which left Baton Rouge under Gen. Davidson, the 2d Illinois cavalry, commanded by the Lieut.-Colonel, was ordered to precede the main body into Franklinton. About two miles west of the town there is a road coming into the Tangipahoa road from the south, and, just as the regiment reached the junction, there was a wedding party coming into the road from the south. The party consisted of the bride and groom, four officers and soldiers of the rebel army, and five ladies. Seeing the "gray backs," the Colonel of the 2d ordered them to halt, upon which the party turned to run, when the Colonel commanded the advance of his regiment to fire and give chase.

When the firing began the ladies placed themselves between the contending parties, and the Illinoisans, being too gallant to fire upon the ladies, had no alternative but to run the rebels down. The chase lasted for two miles, and resulted in the capture of the entire party except the bride. She straightened herself in the saddle, put whip to her horse, and outran the squadron. When the party was brought into the town, the commanding officer offered the bridegroom to wait for him to send for the bridegroom and finish the wedding if he desired, but the offer was very politely declined. Truly there is "many a slip 'twixt the cup and the lip."

☞Mr. Pollard, of the Richmond Examiner, captured some time since, while endeavoring to reach England on a blockade runner out of the port of Wilmington, is at the headquarters of General Grant's army, and will in a day or two be permitted to proceed to Richmond to be exchanged for a Tribune correspondent.

☞At Sandusky, N. Y., resides Frederick Basman, 104 years old. One day this year he walked three miles, had his photograph taken and walked back the same day, making six miles. He always voted the Democratic ticket, and at the last election voted for McClellan. His wife lived to be 104 years old, and died a little more than a year ago.

AMUSEMENTS.

A Monster Bill.—The intensely interesting tragedy of Lucretia Borgia, with Mrs. Kunkel as Lucretia, will be presented at the Front Street Theatre to-night. At the solicitation of many friends Mr. Kunkel has been induced also to present the spectacle of Cherry and Fair Star. This afternoon a family matinee will be given, when the last day representation of the spectacle will be given. On Monday night next Miss Kate Fisher will appear in her great character of Mazeppa.

Enoch Arden.—This great creation of the poet Tennyson will be withdrawn from the Holliday street Theatre stage after to night, and no person who can appreciate the beautiful should neglect witnessing its literary beauties. On Monday next the sensation drama of the streets of New York will be presented.

THE CITY COUNCIL.

First Branch, January 13, 1865.—James Young, Esq., President.

Mr. Young presented a petition from the white barbers, asking that the barber shops may be closed on the Sabbath; referred.

Mr. Gorsuch submitted a resolution appropriating $7,290 28 to the Board of Fire Commissioners, for the purpose of completing certain engine houses; laid on the table.

Mr. Trueman submitted a resolution to shell Harford avenue from Chase street to Central avenue; adopted.

Mr. Jones submitted a resolution to repair a pump on Eutaw street; laid on the table.

Mr. Price submitted a resolution to place fire plugs at the corner of Camden and Sharp streets, and Hill and Sharp streets; adopted.

Mr. Gorsuch called up the resolution granting permission to Augustus Haupt, to continue in use a frame stable on Frederick avenue; adopted. Also, the resolution granting permission to James Weigland to enlarge a frame shed upon his premises, on Union alley; adopted. Also, the resolution granting permission to Abraham Casey, to continue in use several frame buildings on Harford avenue; adopted.

An ordinance was received from the Second Branch, appropriating to each of the widows of the soldiers of the war of 1812, the sum of $100; laid on the table.

Mr. Wayson submitted a resolution to place stepping stones at the intersection of Central avenue and Eager street; laid over. Adjourned until Monday.

Second Branch.—Daniel Harvey, Esq., President.

A petition was received from the President and Visitors of the Maryland Hospital, asking for an increase of the appropriation for the support of State patients; referred to the committee on Ways and Means.

The report of the committee favorable to the petition of the Northern Central Railway, in relation to a change of grade of Centre street, was read.

A report adverse to the petition of Messrs. Wm McKim and Frederick Etterman was received and read. The report states that the committee have no power in the premises to act.

The bill to provide for the education of colored children was called up, and a motion for indefinite postponement lost by a vote of 5 to 4. It was then determined to refer the matter to the Board of Public School Commissioners.

The resolution in relation to the setting back of the wall of Greenmount Cemetery, was called up, read and passed.

The resolution favorable to the petition of James Airey, was received from the First Branch and read. A resolution favorable to the petition of L. L. Barranger, was also received and read.

A resolution appropriating a lot of ground on Broadway, for the purpose of erecting a monument to the late Thomas Wildey, the founder of Odd Fellowship in the United States, was read. Adjourned.

COURT PROCEEDINGS.

Court of Common Pleas.—Before Judge King. The following business was transacted in this court yesterday.

Krebs & Price vs. Jacob Waltemeyer—appeal from Hayward. Agreed.

Wm. Lanahan vs. A. B. Morton & Co. Appeal from Bliss—Judgment affirmed.

Bennard & Myer vs George Gates—attachment on warrant. Motion to quash and set aside the order of the court ordering the sale of property attached. Attachment quashed and order for sale of property rescinded.

Assignment for to day from 60 to 92.

City Circuit Court.—Before Judge Alexander.—The following business was transacted in this Court yesterday:

Frederick Hoeback vs. Henry McShane, trustee; decree passed ordering the payment of a claim due Hoeback by McShane.

Francis Sauer, for refusing to obey the orders of the court in relation to paying to his wife alimony, was fined $10 and costs.

Superior Court.—Before Hon. Judge Martin. The following business occupied the attention of this court yesterday:

Jonathan Turner vs. John Reidel. Motion for new trial, and a motion in arrest of judgment; both motions were overruled by the Court.

Orphans' Court.—Before the Hon. Judges Audoun, Sapplee and Hoffman. The following business occupied the attention of this Court yesterday:

Letters of administration on the estate of Catharine Wenner were granted to Margaret Wenner.

Criminal Court.—This court will be in session this morning for the purpose of hearing the regular Saturday cases.

[*Reported for the Baltimore Clipper.*]

Towsontown, January 13, 1865.

Circuit Court for Baltimore County.—Before Hon Richard Grason, Judge. John T. Ensor, Esq., prosecuting attorney for the State.

Wm. Quantz indicted for an assault and battery, whose recognizance was forfeited a few days since, was brought into court this morning in compliance with a bench warrant issued by Judge Grason. Forfeiture stricken out, and plea of guilty entered. Fined one dollar and costs. R. R. Boarman, Esq., for defence.

State vs. George Bailey, indicted for the larceny of a pocketbook containing $50 in "greenbacks," the property of Wm. McGaw—alleged to have been committed on the 24th day of November, 1864. Tried before the court. Adjudged guilty. Remanded for sentence. George Yellott, Esq., for defence. Bailey expressed his desire (previous to being put on trial) "to be convicted in order to escape the craft."

State vs. Charles Stewart, (negro,) indicted for the larceny of clothing, jewelry, &c., the property of Samuel Ellis. Tried before a jury. Verdict guilty. Not sentenced. J. Nelson Winner, Esq., for defence.

State vs. Elijah Tyson, indicted for keeping an ordinary without the required accommodation. Tried before the court. Adjudged not guilty. R. J. Gittings, Esq., for defence.

Thomas vs. Caughey—appeal from the county commissioners. Argued by J. A. Preston, Esq., for appellant; R. J. Gittings, Esq., for appellee.

Adjourned until to-morrow morning when the court will sit Equity. K.

MINIATURE ALMANAC FOR 1865.

JANUARY.	Sun rises	Sun sets	Moon's Phases.
			JANUARY. D. H. M.
9-Monday....	7 20	4 40	
10-Tuesday....	7 19	4 41	
11-Wednesday	7 19	4 41	New 27 7 50m
12-Thursday..	7 18	4 42	First qr 4 10 42m
13-Friday....	7 17	4 42	Full 11 9 20 e
14-Saturday....	7 17	4 43	Last qr 19 9 30 e
15-Sunday....	7 17	4 44	

MARINE AFFAIRS.

PORT OF BALTIMORE, January 13, 1865.

ARRIVED.

Steamer Louisiana, Porter, from Norfolk, Va—to M N Falls.

Brig Cleta, (Br) Hopkins, from Grand Turk, T I, 27th ult—salt to Kirkland, Chase & Co. Passed off the Potomac river on Wednesday last, bark Nellie Fenwick, from New York, with loss of foremast. Left at Grand Turk, Brig Diadem, from New York, discharging. Sailed from do 27th, brig Carmelita for East Harbor, [illegible]; 23d ult, brigs Taos Turrell, for New Haven, waiting; Prince Alfred, (Br) from Philadelphia, disc'g.

CLEARED.

Steamer Louisiana, Porter, Norfolk.

SAILED.

Bark Queen of the Fleet, (Br) Bremen—in tow of steaming Emma.

SPOKEN.

Brig Chowan, (Br) Forbes, from New York for Havana, 5th inst, lat 31 15, lon 71 35.

ARRIVALS FROM BALTIMORE.

Brig Daniel Boone, Tucker, Portsmouth, 10th inst.

Schr United States, Schmidt, Havana, 5th inst.

CLEARANCES FOR BALTIMORE.

Schr John Mettler, Bradbury, New York, 12th inst.

MEMORANDA.

Schr Willie, Staples, for Baltimore, remained at Sagua about 6th ult to sail about 1st inst.

Schr Jas Satterthwaite, Long, and Emily, Hutchins, for Fortress Monroe, cleared at Boston, 11th inst.

Schr E and E Hart, Lowe, fm Deal's Island for Boston, at Holmes Hole, 10th inst.

Schrs Quivet, Paine; Lila May, Nickerson; and L P Chester, Holbrook, from Boston for Fortress Monroe, at Holmes' Hole 10th inst.

Schr E Smith, Gorham, from Boston for Tangier; Anna Myrick, Newcomb, do, for Baltimore; James Freeman, Young, and Albert Clarence, Freeman, from Portland for Baltimore, arrived at Holmes' Hole 10th.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

SALE AT THE BALTIMORE STOCK BOARD.

Furnished by Leonard J. Tormey, Stock and Bill Broker, No 22 South street.

Jan 13 1865.

23,500	American Gold (large)	220¾
19,000	do do (large) b10	220¾
1,300	do do (large)	221¼
1,000	do do (large) b15	221¾
20,000	do do (large) s30	220
5,000	do do (large) b10	220¾
1,000	U. S. 5-20's	110
400	shares Locust Coal & Oil Co	1.40
[illegible]	do do do b[illegible]	1.35
1,700	shares Pennsylvania Oil Co	1.75
2,000	do do do b30	1.80
1,000	do do do b10	1.80
750	do do do [illegible]	1.80
200	do do do b30	1.30
500	do do do	1.30
200	do do do b30	1.60
400	do do do	1 85
1,000	do do do b30	1.70
200	do do do	1.80
500	do do do b60	1.25
1,300	do do do	1.70
2,200	do do do b30	1.75
200	do do do b.0	1.80
500	do do do b2	1.75
4 000	Western Maryland R. R. B'ds	85
500	shares Atlantic Coal Co. b30	1.30
150	shares Santa Clara	25
100	do do do b30	25¼
	SECOND BOARD.	
7,000	American Gold. (large)	219
2,000	do do (large) b3	219¼
2 000	do do (large) b15	219¾
400	do do D E	219¾
1,000	do do (large) b10	219
1 2.0	do do (large) s10	219
3,000	U. S. 1 year Certificates	97¼
2 000	U. S. 5-20's	110
1,200	shares Balto. Chrome b30	2.60
600	do do do	2.75
800	shares Laurel Coal and Oil Co b30	3.45
300	do do do	3.25
2 000	shares Pennsylvania Oil Co b30	1.85
3,200	do do do	1.90
200	do do do	1.75
1,200	do do do b30	1.80

Prices of Stocks and Bonds in N. York, Jan 13.

BY TELEGRAPH.

Through L. J. Tormey, Stock and Bill Broker, No. 22 South Street.

	1st B'd.	2d B'd.
United States 6's, 1881, Coupon	112	112¼
" " 5-20's	108¼	108¼
" " in currency	97¼	97¼
American Gold	221	218¼
Tennessee 6's	55	55¼
Virginia 6's	..	..
North Carolina 6's	56¼	..
Missouri 6's	67	67
Canton Company	33¼	33¼
Cumberland Coal and Iron Co.	42	42
Quicksilver	97¼	97
New York Central Railroad	116¼	117
Erie Railway Company	83¼	83¼
" " Preferred	97¼	97¼
Hudson River Railroad	108¼	109
Harlem Railroad	..	..
Reading Railroad	113¼	113¼
Michigan Central Railroad	109¼	109¼
Michigan S. and N. Ind R. R.	72	72¼
Illinois Central Railroad	123	125
Cleveland and Pittsburg R. R.	93¼	93¼
Chicago and Northwestern R.	35¼	35¼
" " Preferred	65¼	67
Cleveland and Toledo Railroad	109¼	109
Chicago and Rock Island R. R.	102	102
Milwaukee & Prairie du Chien	44¼	..
Pittsburg, Ft. Wayne & Chicago	98¼	98¼
St. Louis, Alton & Terre Haute.	42	..

Tone of the Market......Unsettled. Steady.

By Telegraph from New York, 4 o'clock P. M.

American Gold	219¼
Erie	84¼
Hudson	110
Southern	72¼
Pittsburg	93¼
C. & N. Western	35¼
Rock Island	102¼
Fort Wayne	98¼
N. Y. Central	117¼
Reading	113¼

Tone of the market, Dull.

At Evening Stock Exchange, 10 o'clock, P. M. Furnished by L. J. Tormey, Stock and Bill Broker, No. 22 South street.

American Gold	219¼
Erie Railway Company	83¼
Hudson River Railroad	109¼
Michigan S. and N. Indiana Railroad	72¼
Chicago and Northwestern R. R.	35¼
" " Preferred	65¼
Quicksilver	96¼
Fort Wayne	98
Mariposa	111¼
Cumberland	43¼
New York Central	117¼
Cleveland and Pittsburg Railroad	93¼
Reading	113¼
Illinois Central	124¼
Chicago and Rock Island Railroad	102

Tone of the market—Heavy.

BALTIMORE MARKET.

January 13, 1865.

COFFEE.—Rio is held 44¼@45¼ cents. No sales reported.

FLOUR.—Market still very quiet, but prices remain firm at quotations, viz:

Howard Street Super	$11 25	@11 37½
" Shipping Ex.	11.62½	@11 75
" Retailing Ex.	11.75	@00.00
" Family	13 00	@00.00
Ohio Super	11.12½	@11.25
" Shipping Extra	11.62½	@00.00
" Retailing Extra	11.62½	@11.75
" Family	12 50	@13 50
City Mills Standard Super	11 25	@00.00
" Ship. brands Extra	12.75	@13.00
Baltimore Family	14 00	@00.00
" High-grades Extra	13.50	@00.00

Rye Flour.—First quality is selling to the trade at $9.25.

Corn Meal.—Sales of 130 bbls. City Mills reported at $8.

GRAIN.—Receipts more liberal, footing up 8000 bushels, but prices steady. We quote—White Wheat $2.80@2.95; do. red $2 65 @2.80. Dry new white Corn, $1.70@1.75; yellow do. $1.72@1.75. Oats 97@100 cts. weight, and Rye $1.75@1.80 per bushel.

PROVISIONS.—Stocks light and demand fair. We quote: Bacon Shoulders at 22@22¼ cents; Sides 23¼@23 cts; old Sugar-cured Hams 24@25; new do. 25 cents, plain do. 21c; Mess Pork $42.75@44; bulk shoulders 19¼@19 cts.; Sides 21 cts.; sugar pickled Hams 20¼ cts.; Western Lard 24@24¼ cts.; and city refined 28 cts.

MOLASSES.—Market dull and heavy. We quote Clayed Cuba 75@80 cts.; Muscovado 75@85 cents; English Island at 85@95 cents, and Porto Rico 90@100 cts.

SEEDS.—Clover is selling in small parcels at $15.75@16 00. Timothy we quote at $6.50 @7.00, and Flaxseed at $3.65@3.75.

SALT.—Nothing of importance doing.—From store Ground Alum commands $3 05@3.20, and ordinary brands of fine $4.25@4.35 V sack. Bulk is nominal at $1 65 V bushel.

SUGARS.—All grades are in fair demand at full prices. We quote:

Cuba and E. I., fair to good ref'g	$19.00@20.00
" " good gr'y	19.50@21.50
" " prime gr'y	22.00@22.50
Porto Rico fair to good grocery	20 50@22.00
" prime to choice gro'y	23.00@24 50

WHISKY.—No sales reported. City and Ohio at $2 33¼.

NEW YORK MARKETS.

New York, Jan. 13, 1865.

ASHES.—The market is quiet and prices are still unsettled; small sales of Pots are reported at $11 62¼@11 75.

COTTON.—The market continues very dull and heavy, and we again note a material falling off in prices. The sales to-day have been about 200 bales at $1 10@1 12 for Middlings, and Low Middlings at $1 05 which, it will be observed is proportionately much lower than the rate for Middlings.

COFFEE.—No change of importance has occurred since our last. Within a day or two the cargo of the Hydra, 3,410 bags, has been disposed of at prices not made public.

FLOUR AND MEAL.—The market for Western State Flour is more active, but prices have declined 10@15 cents per bbl.; at the close, there are few sellers at the concession; Trade and Family brands are irregular and dull; the sales are 7,000 bbls. at $9 60@9 85 for Superfine State, $10 [illegible] for extra State; $10 30@10 50 for Fancy State; $10 25@10 50 for the low grades of Western Extra; $11 [illegible]@11 35 for Shipping Ohio; $11 35@11 50 for Trade and Family brands, and $11 40@15 for St. Louis Extras; only very choice brands command the latter rate. Canadian Flour is dull and lower, sales of 300 bbls. at $ [illegible] $10 30 for the low grades of Extra, and $10 40@[illegible] $11 for Trade and Family Extras. Southern Flour is easier on the low grades, but there is good inquiry; sales of 700 bbls. at $ 9 70@12 10 for mixed to good Superfine Country, Baltimore, &c., and $12 25@15 for Trade and Family brands. Rye Flour is in fair supply, and is heavy; sales of 150 bbls. at $8 25@9. Corn Meal is firmer, and in good demand for the West Indies; sales of 500 bbls. at $8 15 for Jersey, $9 for Brandywine, and 150 puncheons Brandywine at $41.

GRAIN.—The Wheat market is very inactive, there being a difference of 3 to 4c. per bushel in the views of buyers and sellers; to effect sales a concession would probably have to be submitted to; we omit quotations.—Barley is quiet, but is firmly held; sales of 4,600 bushels Canada West at $2 10. Barley Malt is quiet but firm. Oats are dull and heavy; sales of Western at $1 09 and State at $1 04@1 05. Rye is steady, but the supply is large; the sales are 7,000 bushels Western at $1 70. Corn is dull and heavy; the supply of new is increasing; there are sellers of mixed in market for May delivery, but no buyers; the sales are 8,000 bushels New Yellow Jersey at $1 79 @1 80.

MOLASSES.—A moderate retail business is doing at steady rates. We hear of 19 hhds. new crop Cuba, but the price is not made public.

PROVISIONS.—The Pork market has been quite active since our last report; prices were lower early in the day, but subsequently a firmer feeling prevailed but at the close there is only a moderate inquiry, and prices favor the buyer; for future delivery we hear of sales of 500 bbls Old Mess, buyer February, at $42 75; 500 bbls. New Mess, buyer February, at $41 50; 500 bbls. New Mess, buyer until the 15th of February, at $43 75; 500 bbls. New Mess, buyer all February at $41; if peace is declared, no sale; 1,000 bbls. New Mess, seller March, at $40; 1,000 bbls. New Mess, buyer March, at $41 37½; 500 bbls. New Mess buyer March, at $44 75, and 500 bbls. New Mess, buyer last fifteen days in April, at $43, the sales, cash and regular, are 8,500 bbls. at $41 75@42 for Old Mess; $42 75 @43 12½ for New Mess, $ 425 for Prime; $41 @42 50 for Prime Mess, the latter an extreme. Beef is fairly active and firm; sales of 350 bbls at $22@23 for Plain Mess and $24 50@25 for Extra do., and for future delivery we hear of sales of 300 bbls. Extra Mess, seller all this month at $23 50. Tierce Beef is inactive.

Beef Hams are in moderate demand and steady; sales of 100 bbls. Western at $27@29 for choice. Cut Meats are fairly active and firm; sales of 250 pkgs., chiefly Hams, at 19@20 cents, and 1,300 Green Hams at 20 cents.—Bacon is firm but not very active; sales 1,000 boxes Cumberland cut at 21 cents from the dock, and 500 boxes long clear at 21¼ cents.—Dressed Hogs are steady at 17¼@18½ cents for Western, and 17¾@17¾ cents for City, the inside rate for very light. Lard opened easier but closes firmer; the business has been moderate; sales of 1,700 pkgs. at 20¼@25¼ cents for No. 1, and 23@24¼ cents for fair to prime Steam and Kettle Rendered.

PETROLEUM—is dull and easier. We quote Crude at 31 cents; Refined, in bond, 52 cents, and do free 84 cents.

RICE—No sales are reported, and prices remain nominal.

SUGARS.—A moderate demand has prevailed from the trade, and about previous rates were obtained—sales of 450 hhds. at 19¼@20¼ cts. for Cuba, and 20@21 cts. for Porto Rico, and 2.9 boxes on private terms; Refined are still quoted at 25¼c for Hards.

SEEDS.—Clover Seed is quiet at 24¼c; Timothy Seed is held at $5@$7, but is quiet; Rough Flax is quiet, but firm at $3 25@3 40 V bushel.

TALLOW.—The market is less active, and prices are heavy—sales of 4,600 lbs. Western at 17@17¾c., e.nx.

WHISKY.—The market is fairly active and firm—sales of 600 bbls. Western at $2 25¼@2 26.

MEDICAL.

DR. BRADSHAW'S INVIGORATING CORDIAL.

DR. BRADSHAW'S INVIGORATING CORDIAL. FOR GENERAL WEAKNESS.

DR. BRADSHAW'S INVIGORATING CORDIAL. FOR NERVOUS DISEASES.

DR. BRADSHAW'S INVIGORATING CORDIAL. FOR PAINS IN THE BACK.

DR. BRADSHAW'S INVIGORATING CORDIAL. CURES DEBILITATED SUFFERERS.

DR. BRADSHAW'S INVIGORATING CORDIAL. For General Debility, Loss of Muscular Energy, Diseases of the Bladder, Kidneys, Weakness, Obstructions, Female Complaints, and all other diseases arising from excess and imprudences in life, and removing all improper discharges from the Bladder, Kidneys or other organs, from whatever cause they may have originated, and no matter of how long standing, giving health and vigor to the frame and bloom to the pallid cheek.

JOY TO THE AFFLICTED.

It cures Nervous and Debilitated Sufferers, and removes all the Symptoms, among which will be found Indisposition to Exertion, Loss of Power, Loss of Memory, Difficulty of Breathing, General Weakness, Horror of Disease, Weak Nerves, Trembling, Dreadful Horror of Death, Night Sweats, Cold Feet, Wakefulness, Dimness of Vision, Languor, Universal Lassitude of the Muscular System, often Enormous Appetite with Dyspeptic Symptoms, Hot Hands, Flushing of the Body, Dryness of the Skin, Pallid Countenance and Eruption of the Face, Pain in the Back, Heaviness of the Eyelids, frequently Black Spots flying before the Eyes, with temporary Suffusion and Loss of Sight; want of Attention, Great Mobility, Restlessness, with Horror of Society. Nothing is more desirable to such patients than solitude, and nothing they more dread for fear of themselves; no repose of manner, no earnestness, no speculation, but a hurried transition from one question to another. Effects upon both mind and body can be rectified, and the nervous system healthfully invigorated, where the qualifications of manhood have been impaired.

Price $3 per bottle; two bottles for $5; four bottles for $9; six bottles $11; ten bottles $16; twelve bottles $21.

For sale by SETH S. HANCE,
de-eo3m? 108 Baltimore street.

HANCE'S Sarsaparilla or Blood Pills.

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Hance's Sarsaparilla or Blood Pills.

Hance's Sarsaparilla or Blood Pills.

Hance's Sarsaparilla, Vegetable or Blood Pills, For Purifying the Blood.

Baltimore, June 29, 1862.

This is to certify that I was afflicted with a violent pain in the breast and right arm which I suppose proceeded from the impure state of my blood. I was recommended to take Hance's Sarsaparilla or Blood Pills, and after taking one box the pain was entirely removed from my breast and arm. I found them extremely gentle in their operation, and would recommend them to every person in want of a mild purgative.

PATRICK ROCHE,
No. 23 Conway street,
between Howard and Eutaw.

In purchasing these Pills let me add ONE WORD OF CAUTION.

Always ask for HANCE'S PILLS, and purchase of none but those advertised as agents, and if convenient call and see the proprietor himself.

For sale by SETH S. HANCE, 108 Baltimore street, and SWEETZER & CO., corner of Charles and Pratt streets. del eo3m?

HANCE'S CHEMICAL HAIR RESTORATIVE.

Hance's Chemical Hair Restorative.
Hance's Chemical Hair Restorative.
Hance's Chemical Hair Restorative.
Hance's Chemical Hair Restorative.
Prevents hair from falling out.

Hance's Chemical Hair Restorative
Causes it to grow on bald heads.

Hance's Chemical Hair Restorative
Prevents hair turning gray.

Hance's Chemical Hair Restorative
Permanently removes Dandruff.

Hance's Chemical Hair Restorative
Gives hair lustre and beauty.

Hance's Chemical Hair Restorative
Renders harsh hair soft and glossy.

Hance's Chemical Hair Restorative
Cures all diseases of the scalp.

Hance's Chemical Hair Restorative
The best hair dressing for children.

Prepared only by SETH S. HANCE,
108 Baltimore street.

Price $1 per bottle.
For sale by SETH S. HANCE,
del eo3m? 108 Baltimore street.

PHARNUM'S COUGH CANDY!

"HE THAT HATH AN EAR TO HEAR LET HIM HEAR."

Baltimore, Nov. 12, 1856.

The duties of my business have exposed me to coughs, colds and asthma and pulmonary affections. I have been deprived of the power of attending to the duties of my profession, and should have been, had it not been for the benign effects of your MEDICATED CANDY. I tried it but a few hours before I began to reap the advantages of its effects.

MY COUGH AND HOARSENESS LEFT ME—MY LUNGS ARE HEALED.

And my appetite greatly improved. I therefore have no hesitation in adding my testimony to that of the many who have experienced the benefits of your valuable Cough Candy. WILLIAM MANCER.

Price 25 cents per package, or three packages for $1.

☞Sold by SETH S. HANCE, 108 Baltimore street, and SWEETZER & CO., corner Charles and Pratt streets. del-eo3m?

HANCE'S SARSAPARILLA.

A MEDICATED COMPOUND OF HONDURAS SARSAPARILLA, LIGNUM-VITÆ, BURDOCK, SASSAFRAS AND IODIDE OF POTASSIUM, &c.

This preparation will be found one of the best alteratives and purifying compounds before the public. It is put up in quart bottles, and is one of the cheapest as well as one of the best preparations, having Sarsaparilla for its base, yet offered to the public. Persons suffering from RHEUMATISM, LIVER COMPLAINT, ERYSIPELAS, DISEASE OF THE SKIN, GENERAL DEBILITY, IMPURITY OF THE BLOOD, &c., should give it a trial.

Price $1 per bottle, or six bottles for $5.
☞For sale by SETH S. HANCE,
del-eo3m? 108 Baltimore street.

DR. CHALMER'S SANATIVE TINCTURE, FOR PURIFYING THE BLOOD AND CURING NERVOUS DISEASES.

Price $1 per bottle.

When the blood is impure, and its circulation thereby becomes dull and sluggish, this TINCTURE, by its purifying properties, will impart a more energetic and natural action, increasing thereby the power of the secretive and distributive organs. It relieves, with wonderful rapidity, every disorder incident to the digestive apparatus; restores the appetite; renews the strength; hardens the muscles; braces the nerves; gives elasticity to the spirits; recruits the mental energies; banishes despondency; imparts to the attenuated frame a more robust appearance; allays irritation; calms the disturbed imagination, builds up the shattered constitution, and may be taken without fear by the young or old, the robust or feeble, with equal advantage. The lassitude resulting from late hours, or too close application to labor of any kind, is quickly removed by its action, and ladies engaged in sedentary occupations, and subject to inconveniencies therefrom, will find it a safe and healthy stimulant. For sale by

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DR. CHEESEMAN'S PILLS.

The combination of ingredients in these Pills is the result of a long and extensive practice. They are mild in their operation, and cannot do harm to the most delicate; certain in correcting all irregularities, Painful Menstruations, removing all obstructions, whether from cold or otherwise, headache, pain in the side, palpitation of the heart, whites, all nervous affections, hysterics, fatigue, pain in the back and limbs, &c., disturbed sleep, which arise from interruption of nature.

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Pills sent by mail, promptly secure from observation, by remitting to the Proprietors.

HUTCHINS & HILLYER, Proprietors,
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STRENGTH TO THE WEAK, YOUTH TO THE AGED!

BIOKRENE, OR LIFE REJUVENATOR.

This preparation is unequalled as a Rejuvenator and Restorer of wasted or inert functions.

The aged should be certain to make the Biokrene a household god, inasmuch as it will render them youthful in feeling and in strength, and enable them to live over again the days of their pristine joy. It not only exhilarates but strengthens, and is really an invaluable blessing, especially to those who have been reduced to a condition of servility, self-abuse, misfortune, or ordinary sickness. No matter what the cause of the impotency of any human organ, this superb preparation will remove the effect at once and forever.

BIOKRENE

Cures Impotency, General Debility, Nervous Incapacity, Dyspepsia, Depression, Loss of Appetite, Low Spirits, Weakness of the Organs of Generation, Imbecility, Mental Indolence, Emaciation, Ennui. It has a most delightful, desirable and novel effect upon the Nervous System, and all who are in any way prostrated by Nervous Disabilities are earnestly advised to seek a cure in this most excellent and unequalled preparation.

Persons who, by imprudence, have lost their NATURAL VIGOR, will find a speedy and permanent cure in the

BIOKRENE.

The FEEBLE, the LANGUID, the DESPAIRING, the OLD should give this valuable discovery a trial; it will be found totally different from all other articles for the same purposes.

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It is also a grand tonic, and will give relief in Dyspepsia with the first dose. A brief persistence in its use will renovate the stomach to a degree of perfect health and banish Dyspepsia forever.

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THE ONLY KNOWN RESTORER OF COLOR AND PERFECT HAIR DRESSING COMBINED

London Hair Color Restorer and Dressing.
London Hair Color Restorer and Dressing.
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London Hair Color Restorer and Dressing.

A SURE PREVENTIVE FOR BALDNESS

1.—It will restore gray hair to its original color.
2.—It will make it grow on bald heads.
3.—It will restore the natural secretions.
4.—It will remove all dandruff and itching.
5.—It will make the hair soft, glossy and flexible.
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READ THIS CERTIFICATE.

I am happy to add my testimony to the great value of the "London Hair Color Restorer," which restored my hair to its original dark color, and the hair appears to be permanent. I am satisfied that the preparation is nothing like a dye, but operates upon the secretions. It is also a beautiful hair dressing, and promotes the growth. I purchased the first bottle from Edward B. Garrigues, Druggist, Tenth and Coates streets, who can also testify my hair was very gray when I commenced its use.

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Such testimony is daily received from all sections of the country. One bottle will satisfy any one that it is entirely different and vastly superior to all other hair preparations. Price 75 cents; $4 the half dozen. Sold by DR. SWAYNE & SON, 330 North Sixth st., and in Baltimore, by

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WHISKERS, BEARD, —AND— MOUSTACHES.

Those who are without these appendages to the face and desire them, would do well to try a bottle of DR. LAFONT'S CAPILLARY COMPOUND. It will force the hair to grow on the smoothest face, and has even been known to produce a fine set of Whiskers and Moustache in six weeks.

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For sale by SETH S. HANCE,
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For Coloring the Hair to a Beautiful Brown or Black.

Applied without wash or preparation; will not crisp the Hair or Whiskers like a dye; leaves it soft and glossy, promoting its growth; particularly adapted to ladies' use whose hair is prematurely gray.

Guaranteed as represented. Try it.

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THE PERUVIAN SYRUP,

A PROTECTED SOLUTION OF THE PROTOXIDE OF IRON,

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REMOVING BILE, CORRECTING DISORDERS OF THE STOMACH AND BOWELS, COSTIVENESS, DYSPEPSIA, SWIMMING IN THE HEAD, &c., &c.

Persons of a full habit, who are subject to Headache, Giddiness, Drowsiness and Singing in the Ear, arising from too great a flow of blood to the head, should never be without them, as many dangerous symptoms will be carried off by their immediate use.

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