# DAILY CLIPPER.

WM. WAL[illegible]S..............Publisher.

**TUESDAY, FEB. 7, 1865.**


## TO ADVERTISERS.

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

| | | |
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| 1 Square | 1 Time | $ 50 |
| " | 2 Times | 75 |
| " | 3 " | 1.00 |
| " | 1 Week | 1.75 |
| " | 1 Month | 4.00 |
| " | 3 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, Feb. 6, 1865.

SENATE.—Mr. Morgan presented the petition of the Chamber of Commerce of New York in favor of the passage of the pending bankrupt law. Laid on the table.

Mr. Pomeroy presented the credentials of James H. Lane, re-elected Senator from Kansas for the term of six years from the 4th of March next. It is certified by the officers of both Houses of the Legislature of Kansas, that in an election on the 12th of January last, Mr. Lane had 18 majority.

Mr. Morrill presented the credentials of Mr. Fatwell, elected by the Legislature of Maine (since his appointment by the Governor) to serve out Mr. Fessenden's unexpired term.

Mr. Pomeroy said he had read the petition of Bloodgood Brett, which he temporarily withheld last Saturday, and found nothing in it which would deprive the party of the right of petition. Its purport was the two American armies should join and expel the French from Mexico, and take Cuba and Canada, and by that time the people of the two sections will become so united as to render disunion thereafter out of question.

The memorial was laid on the table.

Mr. Howard presented a petition from citizens of Michigan, praying that certain Southern States be set apart for the colonization of the colored population. Referred to the Freedmen's Committee.

Mr. Grimes presented a petition of clerks and employees of the Washington Navy Yard for increase of compensation. Referred to the Finance Committee.

Mr. Sumner presented a petition of citizens of Boston praying the passage of a law to prefer for all inferior civil offices persons who have served three years in the present war or been disabled in the service. Referred to the Military Committee.

Mr. Wilson, from the Military Committee, reported favorably on the bill for the benefit of officers of the army in the field, which fixes the commutation for rations for officers not above the rank of brevet brigadier general after the 1st of March next and during the rebellion at fifty cents per ration, and relieving officers from the income tax.

Mr. Sumner offered a joint resolution providing for submitting to the several States an amendment to the Constitution of the United States.

Mr Sumner's resolution is as follows:

Representatives to Congress shall be apportioned among the several States which may be included within this Union, according to the number of male citizens of age, having in each State the qualifications requisite for election of the most numerous branch of the State legislature. The actual enumeration of such citizens shall be made by the census of the United States.

Mr. Sumner said this amendment, or something like it, had become necessary since the adoption of the other amendment proposing the abolition of slavery.

The resolution was referred to the Judiciary Committee.

Mr. Sumner offered a resolution requesting the President, if not incompatible with the public interest, to furnish to the Senate information of any communications had lately with certain rebels, including any communications with the rebel Jeff. Davis, and all correspondence and papers on the subject.

Mr. Saulsbury objected to the resolution, indicating that he should offer an amendment hereafter; and the resolution lies over.

Mr. Chandler offered the following, which was adopted:

*Resolved*, That the President of the United States inform the Senate whether, since the 23d of July last, there has been granted to any individuals other than agents of the Treasury, any orders, permits or licenses to buy, sell, contract, or in any way to deal in cotton or produce in the seceded States, and if so, what has been the nature, and extent of such licenses or permits, and to whom the same have been granted, and at whose solicitation, and what orders have been granted to military authorities to aid the same; and further, to inform the Senate what rule of preference has been adopted as to the persons to whom such permits or licenses, if any, have been granted, whether any and what consideration has been paid for such permits and valuable privilege, and under what law such licenses or permits, if any, have been granted.

The Metropolitan City Railroad bill came up as the unfinished business—the question being on Mr. Sumner's amendment, to extend the provision that no person shall be excluded from any car on account of color, to every other railroad in the District.

The amendment was adopted—yeas 26, nays 10—Messrs. Conness, Dix 2, Doolittle, Lane of Indiana, and Morrill, who voted against the amendment on Saturday, to day voted for it.

Mr. Wilson called up the bill to amend the enrolment, by allowing persons subject to draft to be accepted as a substitute, &c.

Mr. Hendricks moved to strike out the fifth section, requiring State and local bounties to be paid in instalments, &c., saying the United States had no right to interfere in the matter. The motion was carried.

Mr. Trumbull, from the joint committee on counting the votes for President and Vice President, to take place in joint convention of the two Houses on Wednesday next, made a report establishing certain rules for the occasion, which was adopted.

Mr. Willey offered an amendment to the amendatory enrollment bill, as an additional section, that where men have been enlisted in regiments already organized under promise of being mustered out of the service at the expiration of the term of the service of the regiment, they shall be mustered out according to that promise.

He said many men had been deceived by being enlisted on such promises, and having served out the time for which they understood themselves to agree, should not suffer by the frauds of recruiting officers.

Mr. Brown said nothing would do more to disorganize the army than such an amendment, and as the laws prescribed the terms on which men are to be enlisted, those laws should be executed.

Mr. Wilson also opposed the amendment, and Messrs. Hendricks and Grimes favored it.

The Senate refused to adopt the amendment.

Mr. Buckalew offered an amendment to repeal the 3d section of the enrolment, which permits Governors of States to send agents to States in rebellion to recruit and fill up their quotas.

Mr. Wilson hoped this would not be adopted.

Mr. Saulsbury said he would like the Senator from Massachusetts to answer whether a statement which he had seen in the papers that immediately after the fall of Savannah, Massachusetts had an agent there to fill the quota of that State, was true? No authority had been given from the War Department to do this, and after the slaves had been put on shipboard, Governor Andrew had made application to the President for permission to enlist them, and it had been granted. He (Mr. Saulsbury) was opposed to this, while the young white men of his and other States had to respond in person to all the drafts.

Mr. Wilson replied that he did not know about this special case, but he knew that Governor Andrew was an earnest and determined man, and was in favor of enlisting loyal black men, and if the agents of Massachusetts were not first on the ground they must have traveled slower than other agents after they started.

Mr. Grimes hoped the amendment would pass. It really had been discussed the last session, and he was opposed to permitting State agents to go to the rebel States. These black men should be enlisted in the service of the United States only, and not under the auspices of such men as Governor Andrew sent to Savannah. They should not be recruited for any particular State.

Mr Wilson, in reply to Mr. Saulsbury, said that Massachusetts had furnished up to the 22d of December 125,437 men for three years, being a surplus of 7,513 more than the Government had been called upon for. She had furnished 153,000 men altogether, and they were equal to 125,437 for three years. She furnished last year 45,446 recruits.

Mr. Sherman asked how many of these were credits for naval recruits?

Mr. Wilson said he believed 10,000. Of the entire number of men furnished by Massachusetts 10,673 were foreign born. There has been a great deal said about importations. We imported (said Mr. W.) and put into four Massachusetts regiments 907 men from Germany; and the number of black men put into the service by Massachusetts, taking the whole enlistments at home and in the rebel States, is 4,731. Here is 15,000 altogether out of 125,000 that were born out of the United States.

Mr. Sumner was not aware that any abuse has followed from the section proposed to be stricken out.

Mr. Grimes—Did you read General Sherman's letter?

Mr. Sumner said he recollected it—a letter written with the point of the sword rather than the pen. (Laughter.) He therefore submitted that the provision now in the statute, should not be hastily removed, unless some reason can be shown for the removal.

Mr. Buckalew said he desired that each State should fill its quota within its own limits, so that no State shall be able by favoritism of the President or War Department to fill its quota.

Mr. Sherman advocated the repeal of the section. It was not necessary now, he said, for State agents to go to the armies, as all the Generals in the field were doing the best they could to secure the enlistment of colored men. It was the opinion of our best generals that the provision which was proposed to be stricken out was a great evil.

Mr. Ten Eyck was in favor of Mr. Buckalew's amendment. Though ever advocating the use of colored men in the army, he thought only the United States should enlist those in the rebel States.

The amendment was then adopted—yeas 29; nays 12.

So the Senate adopted a clause striking out the third section of the bill of last winter, which permits recruiting agents to visit Southern States to obtain recruits for State credits.

Mr. Hale moved to strike out from the third section the words "or other person," after the words "that any recruiting agent, substitute broker."

Mr. Wilson said the section referred to was not asked by the Administration. It was designed to protect helpless men everywhere. The African slave trade paled before the cruelties of the substitute brokerage. Men were seduced from Insane Hospitals and put into the army. Men were enlisted and then induced to run away and enlist again, by men engaged in filling quotas instead of filling the army.

Men were drugged and put into the army in an insensible condition, and some have had their bounty taken from them. Out of $1200 they sometimes got no more than $100. He (Wilson) understood that in New York city they had a Broker's Board, where they regulated the price of substitutes just as the price of gold is regulated on Wall street.

Mr. Conness suggested so to amend the clause that it would read—"that any recruiting agent, substitute broker or other person who shall for pay or profit, enlist," etc., and the amendment was accepted by Mr. Hale in lieu of his amendment.

Further consideration of this subject was postponed till to morrow.

W. Howard offered an amendment to amend by inserting in the third section after the words "be fined not exceeding one thousand dollars," the words nor less than $200, and after the words or imprisoned not exceeding two years.

Further consideration of this subject was postponed till to-morrow.

Mr. Wade, from the committee on the conduct of the war, made a report in regard to the attack upon Petersburg in June last, which was ordered to be printed.

A motion to print 5000 extra copies of the report was referred to the committee on printing.

The Senate went into executive session, and shortly after adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.—Mr. Price introduced a preamble, setting forth that the genius and policy of our Government is opposed to granting to any religious denomination special privileges; and whereas, it appears that through the act of 1864, for enrolling and calling out the national forces, makes no exemption of ministers, and whereas, it is reported that some of them have been exempted from military duty. Therefore

*Resolved*, That the Secretary of War be directed to inform the House whether any such privileges have been granted to preachers of any denomination of professing Christians, which have been denied to others, and if so, of what denominations, their names and places of residence, and the reasons for their discharge from military duty.

The resolution was agreed to.

Mr. Grinnell offered a resolution that the use of this hall be granted to the American Union Commission, the object of which is to provide aid for white refugees, for a meeting to be held next Sunday evening, the 12th instant.

Mr. Cox congratulated the Republicans that they proposed to do something for white men.

He was called to order.

The resolution was adopted.

Mr. Fernando Wood offered the following, which was adopted, with only a small vote against it.

*Resolved*, That it is the duty of the President to maintain in every constitutional and legal manner, the integrity of the American Union, as formed by the fathers of the republic, and in no event and under no circumstances to proffer or accept negotiations which shall admit by the remotest implication the existence of any other Federal or Confederate Government within the territory of the United States.

Mr. Knapp, of Missouri, offered a resolution stating that many loyal persons will be subject to very serious loss in the ratification of the anti slavery constitutional amendment, and declaring that a just and reasonable compensation should be given to them without delay. He demanded the previous question, which was not seconded, and the resolution was passed over.

On motion of Mr. Garfield, a resolution was adopted, instructing the Committee on the Conduct of the War to examine into the military campaign of Gen. Rosecrans, from the beginning of his service in Western Virginia to the conclusion of his recent campaign in Missouri.

Mr. Edgerton offered a preamble setting forth (in substance) that whereas the Daily Chronicle of this city reported to be in official connection with the President, has spoken of him as the sovereign head of the greatest government on earth, and whereas the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia has affirmed the principle as the law of the land of arbitrary arrests by the dictation of the President, and which is subversive to civil liberty, therefore, it is the judgment of the House that the President is not in any constitutional sense the sovereign authority, but all governmental powers are derived from the constitution and laws of the United States, and limited by them, and that all attempts to clothe the President with such attributes is detrimental to public liberty.

The House refused to second the demand for the previous question, and the resolution lies over under the rules.

Mr. Garfield offered a resolution which was adopted, instructing the Committee on the District of Columbia to inquire whether there is any regulation in this District which forbids colored persons from leaving Washington without a pass; and if so, that they report to the House by what authority such regulation is made and enforced, and what legislation is necessary to secure equal justice to all loyal persons without regard to color, at the national capital.

Mr Cox offered the following resolution:

*Resolved*, That the President of the United States in endeavoring to ascertain the disposition of the insurgents in arms against the authority of the Federal Government with a view to negotiation for peace and the restoration of the Union, is entitled to the gratitude of a suffering and distracted country, and that with a similar view he be respectfully requested to omit no honorable exertions hereafter which may lead to that object, to wit: peace and union.

Mr. Ross moved that the resolution lie on the table. This was disagreed to—yeas 21, nays 105.

The resolution then passed over till next Monday.

Mr. Morrill, from the Committee of Ways and Means, reported a bill amendatory of the internal revenue law, which was made the special order from and after Wednesday next.

On motion of Mr. Washburne, a resolution was adopted for a joint meeting of the committees of conference of both Houses to examine into the subject of trade regulations.

Mr. Howe, in Committee of the Whole, resumed the consideration of the navy appropriation bill.

The amendment pending was one of Mr. Davis, of Md., to create a Board of Admiralty.

Mr. Blow, of Missouri, spoke against the amendment, and vindicated the Navy Department.

Mr. Davis of Maryland, replied to gentlemen who had preceded him, saying by his amendment he did not propose to remove the Navy bureaus, but to provide for the Secretary of the Navy a council of naval affairs, as the President has his cabinet, so that he too may have his advisers. He claimed that in his remarks heretofore criticised, he had been vindicating the officers of the navy as against the Navy Department.

Mr. Pike replied to Mr. Davis—when the question having been taken, the amendment creating a Board of Admiralty was agreed to—yeas 60, nays 57.

The committee rose, and the question recurring in the House on Mr. Davis' proposition for a Board of Admiralty, it was rejected—yeas 60; nays 70.

The House concurred in the amendment of the committee providing for one additional midshipman to the Naval Academy from each Congressional district.

The Navy appropriation bill was then passed.

On motion of Mr. Morrill, it was resolved that the House take a recess daily, on and after Wednesday next, commencing at half-past 4 o'clock, and meet again at 7 P. M., until otherwise ordered.

The House took up and passed the Senate's concurrent resolution establishing rules specially for the counting of the electoral votes for President and Vice President of the United States, on Wednesday next.

The House then adjourned.

☞ We translate the following from *Le Follet*, of Paris:—One of the toilettes most admired at the merry skating gatherings on the "lake" in the Bois de Boulogne, consisted of a tunic and trousers of black velvet, trimmed with chinchilla round the bottom of the tunic, the sleeves, shoulders and pockets; a toque of black velvet, with a band of chinchilla and black standing plume; the buttons of the trousers tucked into high boots of black leather, coming up a good way above the ankle and trimmed with bands of the same delicate fur, and black tassels.

☞ Dickens tells us that "much is said about the tongue." True, the thing is in everybody's mouth.

[Reported for the Baltimore Clipper.]

## LEGISLATURE OF MARYLAND.

ANNAPOLIS, Feb. 6, 1865.

SENATE.—There being no quorum, the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF DELEGATES—*Petitions Presented.* By Mr. Stone, from John W. Pratt for compensation for legal services to the State. By Mr. Stewart, from Thomas J. White and 21 others, for a law to build a school house in school district No. 2, Howard county. By Mr. Bartel, from the general Workingmen's Relief Society and Workingmen's Sick Society of Baltimore, for a law to exempt their property from taxation. By Mr. Lusby, from citizens of Baltimore county, for a law for the protection of rabbits—three petitions.—By Mr. Comegys, from E. S. Chambers, to authorize the commissioners of Kent county to levy for the improvement of Fairly creek.—By Mr. Lee, from the City Council of Baltimore, protesting against granting the petition of the City Passenger Railway Company for a change in its charter, relating to the park tax and transfer tickets.

*Orders Presented.*—By Mr. Leaverton, that the investigation committee in relation to substitute frauds be authorized to sit during the session of the House; adopted. By Mr. Lee, that the Speaker be authorized to appoint a stenographic clerk to the committee on elections; adopted.

*Leaves Obtained to Report Bills.*—By Mr. Buhrman, to legalize the acts of the various county commissioners of the State in paying bounties to fill the quota under the draft, &c. By Mr. Stewart, to amend an act for the relief of Seth W. Warfield, of Howard county. By Mr. Darling, to amend the law relating to negro apprentices. By Mr. Brown, to incorporate the Western Coal and Oil Company; also to incorporate the Grant Coal Oil and Lumber Company of Allegany county.

*Favorable Reports of Committees.*—By Mr. Jones, from the Committee on Corporations, to incorporate the German Fire Insurance Company of Baltimore city. Also, to incorporate the Locust Point Company of the city of Baltimore. Also, to amend the charter of the Western Maryland Railroad Company. By Mr. Anderson, from the Committee on the Judiciary, to amend the law relating to the licenses of billiard tables. This bill provides specially that $100 State tax shall be paid on *each table* in a saloon. By Mr. Robinson, from a select committee, to allow the sheriff of Anne Arundel county additional compensation for boarding prisoners.

*Bills Read a Second Time.*—To authorize the Society of the Concordia to hold property to the amount of $200,000.

*Bills Passed.*—To incorporate the Canton Marine Railway Company of Baltimore. To regulate and make uniform the fees of constables in this State. To amend the charter of the Baltimore and Hall's Springs and Harford County Railway Company.

The bill prohibiting the sale, &c., of spirituous liquors on election days was laid over.

The House adjourned.

[Correspondence of the Baltimore Clipper.]

## THE "PEACE CONFERENCE" IN THE DRAWING ROOM.

WASHINGTON, February 4th, 1865.

At "the Drawing Room" to day, the absorbing topic, of course, was the conference of the President and Secretary of State with the Commissioners from the insurgents, and the greatest desire was manifested to learn all about the great consultation.

The President appeared in his usual good spirits: and many of the visitors cordially congratulated him on his return, and lingered near, in the hope of hearing something about his interview with the rebels. Their curiosity, however, did not prevail over the decorum of the occasion.

The "unsuccessful result," so far as immediate negociations for peace are concerned became known in the morning. It is understood, however, that the President believes that good will come out of the conference: and he freely states that he does not regret having gone to it.

To the disappointment of the visitors, Mr. Seward did not attend the Drawing Room.—The ladies of his family were there; and some Foreign Ministers; and numerous inquiries were made for the Secretary of State—but he was quietly at his office;—and so the corps of Quid Nuncs were baffled! D.

### An Opera Sensation.

A New York letter to a Philadelphia paper, says:

A great sensation was created at the Opera House, on Thursday evening, by the appearance of two persons in the parquette, who were, by common consent, recognized as the very incarnation, par excellence, of shoddy and petroleum. The lady's head dress was all ablaze with gold and precious stones. The diamonds alone are estimated at $40,000, while the other valuables, on her opera cloak, etc., could not be much less than $20,000 more. Her male companion, likewise, was a spectacle for gods and men.

His magnificent white satin vest had a small row of buttons, and in every button was a sparkling diamond. Cravat and wristbands were likewise set off with gems of the richest and rarest description. The pair, in short, seemed to have on their precious persons the entire contents of some first-class jewelry establishment, and the marvel seemed to be that they could trust themselves out of doors at all. I don't know who they were. Nobody seemed to know who they were.

They did not occupy conspicuous places in the dress circle, but sat so near the orchestra that the Big Fiddle and the Little Fiddle at times were quite distracted; harmony was lost in amazement, and had Orpheus himself been in the orchestra, looking for Eurydice, I question whether he would not have been tempted to drop his lyre to look on the god and goddess of Petrolia, sitting in glittering state before him. Their majesties, as if to attract all the more attention, left the Academy at the end of the fourth act, taking care to make almost the entire circuit of the parquette before shaking its dust from the soles of their feet.

## FORT FISHER AFTER THE BOMBARDMENT---RECKLESSNESS OF SOLDIERS.

A naval officer who visited Fort Fisher the day after its capture, thus describes what he saw there.

The destruction by the fire of the fleet is wonderful. I counted forty-five guns on the sea face, besides the casemates.—About twenty of them are disabled and rendered useless by our fire, and the earthworks and gun carriages were completely torn to pieces by it. A great many dead Rebels were lying about the works just as they fell, and it was curious to see how natural and life-like they looked. One of them, a rebel officer, lay with five others around a gun, or carriage rather, for the gun was knocked away.

Evidently they were all killed by the shot just as the gun was to be fired. The officer had one hand extended as though holding the lockstring, and one eye closed as though sighting the piece. He was a wicked looking fellow, and there was an ugly scowl on his face. There was no very marked expression on the faces of the others. The whole fort is strewn with fragments of shell and with others unexploded. I saw several instances where soldiers had a little fire at which they were cooking their food, and a few yards from them would be a 9, 11 or 15 inch shell unexploded, and with the fuse uncovered and exposed to the sparks. Most all the rebels had excellent English shoes, and their clothes, although of a dirty grey color, were good and serviceable.

A TOWER OF SKULLS.—Lamartine in his "Pilgrimage to the Holy Land," writes as follows:

"When I was about a league from Nissa, the last Turkish town almost on the frontier of Servia, I saw a large tower rising up in the midst of the plain as white as Parian marble. I took the path which led to it. I desired a Turkish lad who accompanied me to hold my horse, and I sat down under the shade of the tower to enjoy a few moments' repose. No sooner was I seated, than raising my eye to the monument, I discovered that the walls which I supposed to be built of marble or of regular rows of white stone, were composed of regular rows of human skulls, bleached by rain and sun, and cemented by a little sand and lime, formed entirely the triumphal arch which now sheltered me from the burning sun! There must be from fifteen to twenty thousand. In some places portions of hair are still hanging, and waved like lichen or moss with every breath of wind. The mountain breeze was then blowing fresh, penetrating the innumerable cavities of the skull, and sounded like a mournful and plaintive sigh. These were skulls of fifteen thousand Servians, who had been put to death by the pacha in the last insurrection of Servia. Servia, however, is now free, and this monument will teach their children the value of independence by showing them the price at which their forefathers purchased it.

☞ The Parisian critics speak in the most flattering terms of the overture to Wallace's Lurline, which was recently produced at concert in that city.

## LOCAL AFFAIRS.

*The Connellsville Railway.*—The following resolution has been passed by the City Council. The joint standing committee on Internal Improvements, to whom was referred the memorial of the Pittsburg and Connellsville Railroad Company, praying that the city of Baltimore may become a party to the suit now pending in the United States District Court of Western Pennsylvania against the Connellsville and Southern Pennsylvania Company, the real object of said suit being to test validity of the abrogation of the charter of the Pittsburg and Connellsville Railroad Company by the State of Pennsylvania, have given the subject due consideration, and believing the measures taken by said Company to protect their rights to be deserving of success, and feeling that the city of Baltimore is largely interested in the result of said suit, and therefore should become a party to the suit, offering the following resolution and recommend its adoption.

Resolved by the Mayor and City Council of Baltimore, That his Honor, the Mayor, be and he is hereby authorized to join, on the part of the city, with the Pittsburg and Connellsville Railway Company in the suit now pending in the United States Court of the Western District of Pennsylvania against the Connellsville and Southern Pennsylvania Railroad Company, the real object of said suit being to test the legality of the abrogation of the charter of the Pittsburg and Connellsville Railway Company by the State of Pennsylvania, if in his judgment the interests of the city demand such action.

*The Opening of Holliday Street.*—This knotty question is again before the Courts, Messrs. Victor Clarnet, John H. C. Neal and others having applied yesterday through their counsel in the Circuit Court for an injunction against further proceedings in the question of extending the street from Baltimore to Second street. Judge Alexander granted the injunction prayed for, the petitioners giving a bond of $10,000. The Sheriff yesterday delivered the usual notices of injunction, and the case is once again before the Courts. The same parties have also instituted suit in the Criminal Court for assessments and benefits for the opening of the street. A portion of the jury was sworn, and the case postponed until to-day.

*Award of Contracts.*—Captain Gilman, yesterday awarded the following contracts:

A. Flanders, Philadelphia, 40,000 lbs. hominy, at 6¾ cents per lb; A. Baker, New York, 40,000 lbs. beans, at 5¾ cents per lb; do., do., 40,000 lbs. beans, at 5½ cents per lb.; S. Jones & Co., Baltimore, 30,000 lbs. onions, at 1.45 100 cents per lb; do., do., 30,000 lbs. onions, at 4½ cents per lb; do. do., 50,000 lbs. beans, at $3.50 per bushel; do., do., 50,000 lbs. beans, at $3.35 per bushel.

*Accidental Death.*—At half past eleven o'clock yesterday morning E. C. Beckwith, a car driver while driving a team of horses along Pratt street near Concord, fell under the wheels of the car and was horribly mangled. Both of his legs were cut off and his right arm broken. He was removed to the West Hospital; where he died during the day. The deceased resided at Mt. Airy, on the line of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, and leaves a family.

*Miss Avonia Jones.*—This talented lady will to-night appear as Jacinthe, in the new play of Taming a Butterfly. It is claimed that this is the most attractive, interesting and the best written play of the age, Miss Jones will most positively conclude her brilliant engagement on Saturday evening next.

*Bogus Officers.*—William Mallery and John H. Moran were arrested yesterday, charged with acting as government detectives without authority. When arrested they were endeavoring to force a man to enlist into the army. They were taken to Capt. Wiegel and locked up for a hearing.

*Front Street Theatre.*—Miss Laura Keene and her Combination Company received a flattering welcome last night, the theatre being crowded by a highly fashionable audience. To-night the splendid play of "Our American Cousin" will be presented, Miss Keene assuming the principal character.

## THE CITY COUNCIL.

FIRST BRANCH, February 6, 1865.—In the absence of James Young, Esq., President of the Branch, Mr. Jones was called to the chair.

Mr. Foreman called up the resolution adverse to the petition of the City Passenger Railway Company, asking for relief, postponed until Wednesday next.

Mr. Gorsuch submitted a report granting permission to Isaac L. Jones to erect a steam engine on his premises on Fort avenue; laid over.

Mr. Hatch submitted a resolution of inquiry, relative to the Reservoir property; adopted.

Mr. Lumden called up the ordinance granting permission to Thomas Granis and others to extend the Port Warden's line at Canton; laid on the table. Adjourned.

SECOND BRANCH.—Daniel Harvey, Esq., President, in the chair, and a quorum present.

The resolutions favorable to the petitions of Meaburg & Bros., for a steam engine at Nos. 145 and 147 S. Charles street, and of James L. Young, for a frame shed, No. 118 Mulligan street, were read and adopted.

Mr. Nalls called up the ordinance for increasing the amount allowed for the instruction of the deaf beneficiaries of the city in the Columbia Institution for the instruction of the deaf, dumb and blind, to $200 per annum for each beneficiary, which was read.

Mr. Moore moved to amend by making the increase for one year instead of *per annum*; after discussion, the ordinance was, on motion of Mr. Irelan, referred to the committee on education.

Mr. Robinson called up the resolution to authorize the trustees of the Franklin Street Methodist Episcopal Church to erect an iron railing in front of the church; adopted.

The President read a communication from the City Register, with his annual statement; referred to the committee on highways.

The resolution to permit John Wengleman to sink a well and place a pump in it on Howard street, was passed. Also a resolution favorable to the petition of W. L. Blackiston for a frame kitchen.

An ordinance to regulate the expenditure of money on the public buildings and public works, was read and tabled.

A resolution was received from the First Branch authorizing the Mayor on the part of the city of Baltimore to enter into suit to protect the interests of the Pittsburg and Connellsville railroad, now pending in the United States Court of Western Virginia. Adjd.

## COURT PROCEEDINGS.

*Criminal Court.*—Judge Bond.—Robt. C. Barry, Esq., (in consequence of the continued illness of John L. Thomas, Jr., Esq.,) presiding. The following business occupied the attention of this court on yesterday:

Arthur J. Fisher, William Fisher and others vs. the Mayor and City Council of Baltimore—appeal in the Holliday street case, to stay proceedings of the opening of said street; jury trial; jury called and not filled; more talesmen were summoned and the case was postponed until to day.

William Bingler, indicted for larceny, released for trial on $500 bail, Mr. Edward J. Ward becoming his surety.

Application was made for a writ of habeas corpus to compel Richard Becket, of Calvert county, to produce into court a colored boy named George Bowen, who, his mother alleges, has been detained by said Becket without right. Judge Bond ordered the writ to be issued, made returnable on Wednesday, the 15th instant. Court adjourned until 10 o'clock this morning.

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

Kunigunda Ringler vs. George Ringler—petition for divorce, a vinculo matrimonii, and also a petition for injunction in regard to sale of property.

Victor Clarett, George H. C. Neal and others vs. the Mayor and City Council of Baltimore—bill for injunction to restrain the city authorities from opening Holliday street from Baltimore to Second street. Argument.

*United States District Court.*—Before the Hon. Judge Giles. The following business occupied the attention of this Court yesterday:

Messrs. Gail & Ax vs. Peter G. Sauerwein, action in regard to certain payments of internal revenue tax. Before reported—case concluded—judgment for the plaintiff for $4,500.—With costs as in case stated. The court adjourned until tomorrow Wednesday morning, at 10 o'clock.

*Orphans' Court.*—Before the Hon. Judges Author, Shipley and Hoffman. The following business occupied the attention of this Court on yesterday:

Letters of administration were granted on the estate of Helen Wolfe to Juliana Middlemore and Rosanna Wolfe. Letters of administration were granted on the estate of John H. Stockbridge to Wm. J. Lloyd, and on the estate of George W. Jones to Israel Jones.

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

W. F. Friedberger vs. Michael Walsh; appeal from Showacre; judgment affirmed. John W. Myers vs. M. Bialls; appeal from Hayward; held sub curia. Patrick Vaughn and Catharine Vaughn vs. Alice McCormick; appeal from Showacre; held sub curia. Adjourned.

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

Wm. G. Hoffman vs. Richard France; judgment on terms.

The assignment for to-day is 441 to 510, inclusive. Adjourned.

☞ The War Department has issued an order establishing the rations to be allowed to prisoners of war. The difference in value between this ration and that allowed to soldiers of our army will go toward the prison fund, which is also to receive all money left by deceased prisoners, and all money clandestinely forwarded to prisoners or found concealed by them. Tea, coffee and sugar will only be issued to sick or wounded prisoners.

## HOW BEN BUTLER GOT RICH.

WASHINGTON, January 26.—[Special Dispatch to the N. Y. Tribune.]—After Boutwell had convicted Brooks on the floor of the House of a deliberate slander and libel upon General Butler, in the matter of the Smith gold seizure, and after he had appealed to him in vain to retract his charges, the calumniator, from the shelter of his parliamentary privilege, flung at the soldier a dirty insinuation—that when the war broke out he was an ordinary attorney in a little town in little Massachusetts, with a small practice, who never came to New York, and never argued causes in the Supreme Court of the United States in Washington, and yet who had got rich since the war began, and therefore must have stolen.

For present refutation of this and similar calumnies, I will say, from my positive knowledge, that for five years preceding the war General Butler's income from his law practice in Boston and Lowell, amounted to $20,000 a year; that he has been one of the foremost and most successful lawyers in Massachusetts for twenty-three years; that when he started with his command for Baltimore, he left the trial of a cause half finished, and was on that day worth $120,000 of invested property, the accumulations of a life of labor; that he planned the purchase of the bankrupt Lawrence mill property, organized a company to stock and run the mills, put thirty thousand dollars into the enterprise, and directed its operations with such success that the 100, par value of the subscribed stock, has risen to 350, and the dividends to the shareholders, for three years, have been 50 per ct. a year; that he is to-day a liberal and handsome liver, as he has ever been, worth $250,000, and that every dollar of his property has been honorably and justly earned; and that his account-books, models, will give the history of every dollar of it, from the time he was twenty-one years old. They are open to the inspection of the world. Now, let this lie halt.

### IRON IN ELBA.

The island is as full of it as the "Parys Mountain" in Anglesea was of copper. A good deal of it occurs in the form of sand like that on the beach at Taranoki, the richness of which helped to make the unhappy New Plymouth people so eager to keep their allotments. Now, how is the iron worked? Why, very inefficiently. Most of the mines are mere surface-scratchings. In many places nothing else is needed. At Rio Marina, for instance, where you land from the Tuscan Piombino, the very mud is black and metallic, and the sea is for a great distance colored dark red by the waters of the little stream which comes down from the "iron hills." The mode of bringing down the ore is primitive enough. You see a long string of donkeys carrying it in their panniers. Gangs of porters are then employed to haul it (still in baskets) on shipboard. The wheelbarrow is an unknown institution. Possibly the Elbans have the same prejudice against it which the Scotchman at Oporto found the Portuguese had. When he had imported a barrow at considerable cost his gardener at once gave warning, indignantly asking—

"Would you set a man to do the work of a beast?" Mechanical science is at a low ebb in Elba. There is not a crane in the whole Island, nor a "slide" up which loaded "wagons might, as they came down, pull up those which had been emptied at the bottom. When something of this kind, with tramway to match, was proposed to the Grand Duke Leopold—"It's very clever; but what's to be done with all my donkeys?" he replied. Still in spite of the Grand Duke, the quantity of iron exported has greatly increased—from some fifteen thousand tons a year, to an average of fifty six thousand tons, between 1851 and 1861. The year ending last June gave a total of one hundred thousand tons. At present no more can be exported with roads and means of shipment so imperfect as they are, and an open roadstead instead of a safe harbor. But the demand must go on increasing rapidly, and the supply is unlimited. M. Simonin compares it to the guano in the Chincha isles, which in the same way is concentrated in a small space: but in the guano isles the wealth is only on the surface—in Elba the deposits of ore are so thick that they can supply a million tons a year for two thousand years without being exhausted.—*Dickens' All the Year Round.*

CROCODILES AND MONKEYS.—From Henri Mouhot's travels in Indo-China, we select the following paragraph:

Crocodiles are more numerous in the river at Paknam-Ven than in that of Chantaboun. I continually saw them throw themselves from the banks into the water: and it has frequently happened that careless fishers, or persons who have imprudently fallen asleep on the shore, have become their prey, or have afterward died of wounds inflicted by them. This latter has happened twice during my stay here. It is amusing, however—for one is interested in observing the habits of animals all over the world—to see the manner in which these creatures catch the apes, which sometimes take a fancy to play with them. Close to the bank lies the crocodile, his body in the water, and only his capacious mouth above the surface, ready to seize anything that may come within reach.

A troop of apes catch sight of him, seem to consult together, approaching little by little, and commence their frolics, by turns actors and spectators. One of the most active or most imprudent jumps from branch to branch till within a respectful distance of the crocodile, when, hanging by one claw, and with the dexterity peculiar to these animals, he advances and retires, now giving his enemy a blow with his paw, at another time only pretending to do so. The other apes, enjoying the fun, evidently wish to take a part in it; but the other branches being too high, they form a sort of chain by laying hold of each other's paws, and thus swing backwards and forwards, while any one of them who comes within reach of the crocodile torments him to the best of his ability.

Sometimes the terrible jaws suddenly close, but not upon the audacious ape, who just escapes: then there are cries of exultation from the tormentors, who gambol joyfully. Occasionally, however, the claw is entrapped, and the victim dragged with the rapidity of lightning beneath the water, when the whole troop disperse, groaning and shrieking. The misadventure does not, however, prevent their recommencing the game a few days afterward.

☞ The Christian Commission proposed to send delegates to visit our men in Southern prisons and ascertain their condition. Gen. Grant forwarded the application to Gen. Lee with his approval endorsed, and giving permission for an equal number of clergymen and other civilians from the South to visit the military prisons in the North on a like errand. The rebels refused.

### MINIATURE ALMANAC FOR 1865.

| FEBRUARY. | Sun Rises. | Sun Sets. | Moon's Phases. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 6-Monday | 6 50 | 5 3 | FEBRUARY. |
| 7-Tuesday | 6 51 | 5 6 | D. H. M. |
| 8-Wednesday | 6 51 | 5 7 | New 25 1 2a |
| 9-Thursday | 6 52 | 5 8 | First Qr. 2 2 se |
| 10-Friday | 6 51 | 5 9 | Full 10 11 26m |
| 11-Saturday | 6 50 | 5 11 | Last Qr. 18 4 27a |
| 12-Sunday | 6 48 | 5 12 | |

## MARINE AFFAIRS.

PORT OF BALTIMORE, February 6, 1865.

ARRIVED.

Schr Geo W Grice, Jones, from Matamoras Jan 5th—cotton to Sterling & Ahrens; vessel to [illegible]. Left barks Live Oak, Brig[illegible]. Brig [illegible] (Br) McLeod, and brig Jas Carey Coale, O'Leary, for Baltimore.

Schr E Closson, Coombs, from Mayaguez, P R, Jan 18th—to Kelsey & Gray; sugar to Sterling & Ahrens. Passed Cape Henry Jan 29th, and arrived at Annapolis Feb 2th. Left in port brig Thomas Turull, Thompson, for New Haven, waiting cargo; schr Amelia, Gorman, from and for Newburyport, discharging.

Schr Sarah A Hammond, Paine, from Boston—to R M Heslen.

Schr Ruth N Atwood, Kemp, fm Boston—mdse to Kelsey & Gray.

Schr W H Atwood, Baker, from Boston—mdse to Kelsey & Gray.

Schr Anna Myrick, Newcomb, from Boston—potatoes to W D May and others.

Schr Vineyard, Rose, from Boston—potatoes to Kelsey & Gray.

CLEARED.

Steamer Louisiana, Porter, Norfolk.

BELOW.

Schr Willie, Staples, fm Sagua la Grande—to Sterling & Ahrens.

SAILED.

Schr Wm F Burden, Allen, James river.

ARRIVALS FROM BALTIMORE.

Steamer Sea Gull, New York, 3d inst.

Brig Lark, (Br) Bullock, Rio Grande, 5th instant.

CLEARANCES FOR BALTIMORE.

Schr Inspector, Moore, New York, 4th inst.

MEMORANDA.

Bark Ella Virginia, Johnson, from Buenos Ayres, Dec 13th, arrived at New York, 6th inst—per tel.

Brig Essex, Bain, for Baltimore, was at Matanzas 17th ult.

Schr J H Horton, Pierce, from Patuxent river, arrived at Boston 4th inst.

## FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

SALE AT THE BALTIMORE STOCK BOARD.

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

Feb. 6, 1865.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 2,000 | American Gold (large) | 214¼ |
| 6,000 | do do (large) s1 | 214¼ |
| 500 | do do (large) b10 | 215 |
| 11,000 | do do (large) | 214¾ |
| 5,000 | do do (large) b30 | 215 |
| 500 | shares City Stocks, '90 | 105 |
| 500 | do do '90 | 104¾ |
| 1,250 | do do '75 | 103¾ |
| 750 | do do '75 | 104 |
| 11 | shares Baltimore & Ohio R. R. | 110 |
| 1,000 | North State | 15 |
| 41,200 | shares Pennsylvania Oil Co b30 | 2.10 |
| 200 | do do do | 2.05 |
| 500 | do do do s30 15 | 2.05 |
| 5,000 | do do do s30 | 2.00 |
| 4,000 | Baltimore & Ohio R. R. b'ds '67 | 100 |
| 1,000 | do do do do '80 | 103 |
| 500 | shares Va. Coal & Iron Co s15 | 9.00 |

Prices of Stocks and Bonds in N. York, Feb. 6.

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 | 109¾ | 109¾ |
| " " 5-20's | 109¾ | 109¾ |
| " " in currency | 97¾ | 79¾ |
| American Gold | 213¾ | 215 |
| Tennessee 6's | 56 | 56 |
| Virginia 6's | .. | .. |
| North Carolina 6's | 5. | .. |
| Missouri 6's | 65¾ | 65 |
| Canton Company | 31 | 30 |
| Cumberland Coal and Iron Co. | 45¾ | 45¾ |
| Quicksilver | .. | 86 |
| New York Central Railroad | 110¾ | 110 |
| Erie Railway Company | 73¾ | 73¾ |
| " " Preferred | 91 | 90 |
| Hudson River Railroad | 105¾ | 104¾ |
| Harlem Railroad | .. | .. |
| Reading Railroad | 105¾ | 105¾ |
| Michigan Central Railroad | 110¾ | 110¾ |
| Michigan S. and N. Ind R. R. | 63¾ | 63 |
| Illinois Central Railroad | 118¾ | 115¾ |
| Cleveland and Pittsburg R. R. | 80¾ | 80 |
| Chicago and Northwestern R. | 31¾ | 31¾ |
| " " Preferred | 63¾ | 63¾ |
| Cleveland and Toledo Railroad | 114¾ | 114 |
| Chicago and Rock Island R. R. | 93¾ | 93¾ |
| Milwaukee & Prairie du Chien | 40¾ | 40 |
| Pittsburg, Ft. Wayne & Chicago | 93¾ | 93 |
| St. Louis, Alton & Terre Haute | 40 | 40 |

Tone of the Market......Strong. Unsettled.

| By Telegraph from New York, 4 o'clock P. M. | |
|---|---|
| American Gold | 216 |
| Erie | 74¾ |
| Hudson | 105¾ |
| Southern | 70¾ |
| Pittsburg | 80¾ |
| C. & N. Western | 34¾ |
| Rock Island | 93¾ |
| Fort Wayne | 93¾ |
| Cumberland | 45 |

Tone of the market, Strong.

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

| | |
|---|---|
| American Gold | 214¾ |
| Erie Railway Company | 73¾ |
| Hudson River Railroad | 103¾ |
| Reading | 106 |
| Michigan S. and N. Indiana Railroad | 71 |
| Chicago and Northwestern R. R. | 35 |
| " " Preferred | 61¾ |
| New York Central | 111¾ |
| Illinois Central | 119 |
| Cumberland | 45 |
| Chicago and Rock Island Railroad | 93¾ |
| Cleveland and Pittsburg Railroad | 81¾ |
| Fort Wayne | 95 |

Tone of the market—Very strong.

Gold after call, 215.

### BALTIMORE MARKET.

February 6, 1865.

COFFEE.—Rio is now held at 20 a 22½ cts for gold, but we hear of no sales.

FLOUR.—Extra Howard Street and Western brands are firmer. Nothing doing in other descriptions. We quote rates as follows:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Howard Street Super | $11 00 | @11.12¾ |
| " " Shipping Ex. | 11 50 | @00.00 |
| " " Retailing Ex. | 11 50 | @00.00 |
| " " Family | 13 00 | @00.00 |
| Ohio Super | 11 00 | @00.00 |
| " Shipping Extra | 11 37¾ | @11.50 |
| " Retailing Extra | 11 50 | @11.62¾ |
| " Family | 12 50 | @13 00 |
| City Mills Standard Super | 11 00 | @11.00 |
| " Ship. brands Extra | 12.50 | @12.75 |
| Baltimore Family | 17 75 | @00 00 |
| " High-grades Extra | 13.25 | @00 00 |

*Rye Flour.*—First quality is selling to the trade at $9.75.

*Corn Meal.*—Sales of City Mills reported at $[illegible].

GRAIN.—Receipts and sales are still very light. Included in the transactions were small lots of ordinary good red Wheat at $2.64 @2.67; new yellow Corn at $1.68, Oats at 95 cents, weight and Rye at $1.63 per bushel.

PROVISIONS.—Market very quiet but prices steady, viz: Mess Pork at $43.50 @44.00; new Bacon Shoulders at 22 cents; old do. at 21 cts; new Sides at 24 cents; old do at 23 cents; new Sugar-cured Hams at 25 cents; Western Lard in bbls. at 24 cents; and Baltimore refined at 27¾ cts. Bulk Shoulders at 19 cents, and Sides at 21 cents.

MOLASSES.—Demand very limited. We quote Clayed Cuba 60 @65 cts.; Muscovado 65 @75 cents; English Island at 80 @90 cents, and Porto Rico 95 @100 cts.

SEEDS.—Sales of Clover reported at $15.25; Timothy we quote at $6.50; and Flaxseed at $3.50 @3.55.

SALT.—Nothing of importance doing.—From store Ground Alum commands $1.00 @3.25, and ordinary brands of fine $4.25 @4.35 ₩ sack. Bulk is nominal at $1.05 ₩ bushel.

SUGARS.—Stock and demand light. We quote as before.

| | |
|---|---|
| Cuba and E. L., fair to good ref'g | $18.75 @19.25 |
| " " " good gr'y | 19 50 @20.00 |
| " " " prime gr'y | 21.00 @22.00 |
| Porto Rico fair to good grocery | 20 00 @21.50 |
| " " prime to choice gro'y | 21.50 @23.00 |

WHISKY.—Both City and Ohio are nominal at $2.35. No demand.

### NEW YORK MARKETS.

NEW YORK, Feb. 6, 1865.

ASHES.—The market is quiet and prices are nominal at $11.75 for Pots and $12 25 for Pearls.

CANDLES are only in moderate demand, but prices are steady at 30 @35c. for Adamantine, 45c. for Sperm, and 55 @[illegible] Patent.

COPPER.—American Ingot is dull and heavy at 45 @46c. for Lake and Baltimore, 45c. and 50c. for New Sheathing and Yellow Metal.

COTTON.—The business has been moderate, and prices are irregular, ranging from 70 to 80c. for Middlings; sales of 1,000 bales.

COFFEE.—No sales of any description are reported to-day. Prices are nominally unchanged.

FLOUR AND MEAL.—The demand for Western and State Flour is only moderate, but the [illegible] reveal an advance in gold and exchange, prices of the low and medium grades are [illegible] better; Trade and Family brands are quiet at previous prices. The sales are 6,500 bbls. at $9 10 @9 [illegible] for Superfine State, $9 [illegible] @9 60 for Extra State, [illegible] @9 75 for Fancy State, $9 40 @9 55 for the low grades of Western Extra; $10 00 @10 85 for Shipping Ohio; $10 90 @11 50 for Trade and Family brands, and $11 [illegible] for at Louis extras. Canadian Flour is only in moderate demand, but prices are firmer; sales of 300 bbls. at $9 50 @9 60 for the low grades of Extra, and $9 65 @11 50 for Trade and Family Extras. Southern Flour is quiet; but prices are without essential change, sales of 450 bbls. at $10 25 @11 40 for mixed to good Superfine country Baltimore, &c., and $11 50 @14 50 for Trade and Family brands. Rye Flour is heavy, the supply is large; sales of 50 bbls at $[illegible] per bbl. Corn Meal is quiet and heavy; small sales at $[illegible] 20 for Jersey.

FISH.—The market for dry Cod is firm, with a fair business at $9 25 @10 25 for Grand Bank and St. George's. Mackerel are firm but quiet at $21 50 @22 for No 1 Mass; $16 75 @17 for No. 2 do., and $11 50 @13 75 for No. 3 do.—Pickled Herrings are scarce and wanted, while Smoked Herrings are plenty, dull and heavy.

FRUIT.—Raisins are quiet, but prices are supported, at $5 50 @5 95 for bunch ₩ box, and [illegible] for layers. Other descriptions are without change; we quote at 29 @47¾ cts. for Almonds, the latter price for shelled; 20c for Currants; [illegible] for Citron, and [illegible] for Smyrna Figs.

GRAIN.—The Wheat market is very quiet, but prices are firmer, the advance in gold and exchange has strengthened the views of holders considerably; the inquiry is only for milling, the sales are 11,000 bushels at $2 [illegible] for fair Amber Western and $2 52 for fair White Michigan. Barley is quiet, but prices are firm. Barley Malt is in steady demand at $2 [illegible]. Oats are heavy, and inactive; we have only to notice small sales of Western at [illegible]. Rye is dull and heavy at $1 [illegible] for Western. Corn is scarcely so firm; the supply of new is increasing; the sales are [illegible] bushels Western Mixed at $1 [illegible] in store, and new Yellow Jersey at $1 [illegible].

HOPS.—Are in fair demand for home use, at [illegible] for common to prime Old, and [illegible] for fair to choice New crop.

HAY.—The demand is fair and the market [illegible]; sales at $1 50 @1 60 for shipping, and $1 [illegible] for retail lots.

IRON.—Pig is dull and unsettled, at $55 for No. 1 American, and $5[illegible] for do Scotch.

LEAD.—The market for Pig is quiet and prices are easier, the sales are small; we quote at $12 [illegible] for Eng. [illegible] for German Refined; $1[illegible] [illegible] Bar at [illegible], and Sheet at [illegible].

OILS.—Linseed is firm, the demand fair, at [illegible] for City. Fish Oils are in good demand, [illegible] Crude Whale, and $2 [illegible] Sperm. Lard Oil is firm, with a moderate demand, at $2 [illegible] for No. 1 Winter. Kerosene is selling at [illegible].

MOLASSES.—Only a moderate inquiry prevails from the trade at former rates, [illegible] Porto Rico was made at [illegible].

PETROLEUM.—The market is still very [illegible] are firmer. We quote at [illegible] for Crude, [illegible] for Refined in bond, and [illegible] for Refined free.

SUGARS.—Raw have been dull and prices nominally unchanged, we have only to note [illegible] boxes Havana at about [illegible]. Refined are neglected.

SEEDS.—The inquiry is light for Clover Seed at [illegible]. Timothy Seed is in fair supply; prime [illegible] per bush. Rough Flax Seed is fairly supplied and steady at $3 [illegible] per bush.

TALLOW.—The market is firmer and more active; [illegible] at [illegible] for Western and [illegible] for prime City.

WHISKY.—The market is quiet and unchanged; sales of 200 bbls at $2 30 for State and $2 31 for Western.

Markets by Telegraph.

NEW YORK, Feb. 6.—Cotton dull at 80c.—Flour has advanced 5c; State $9 20 @9 60; Ohio $10 65 @11 00; Southern $10 75 @14 50. Wheat advanced 2 @3c; sales 11,000 bushels—Milwaukee Club $2 15. Corn is quiet, sales are unimportant. Beef remains quiet; Pork is firm; sales of 7,500 barrels. Mess $[illegible]. Lard firm; sales of 2,000 bbls. at 19 @23 cts. Whiskey is dull at $2 30 @2 31. Groceries are quiet. Naval Stores firm. Petroleum quiet. Freights dull.


NOTICE TO CREDITORS.—Notice is hereby given to the creditors of Chas. E. Dickey, and of the firm of Dickey & Feinour, who were such on the 24th of December, 1863, the date of the deed of trust from said Chas. E. Dickey and others to the undersigned trustees, to file their claims with the clerk of the Circuit Court for Baltimore city, before the 25th DAY OF FEBRUARY, 1865, for a Dividend out of said trust estate.

HENRY WEBSTER, COLEMAN YELLOT, } Trustees.

26-law3w*

## 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 $10; six bottles $12; ten bottles $20; twelve bottles $24.

For sale by SETH S. HANCE, 108 Baltimore street. del-eo3m†

HANCE'S Sarsaparilla or Blood Pills.

Hance's Sarsaparilla or Blood Pills.

Hance's Sarsaparilla or Blood Pills.

Hance's Sarsaparilla or Blood Pills.

Hance's Sarsaparilla or Blood Pills.

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, 1863.

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. 25 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.

BARNUM'S COUGH CANDY!

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

BALTIMORE, Nov. 13, 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 MERCER.

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 spirit; 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 inconveniences therefrom, will find it a safe and healthy stimulant. For sale by

SETH S. HANCE, del-eo3m† 108 Baltimore street.

IMPORTANT TO FEMALES.

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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was the commencement of a new era in the treatment of irregularities and obstructions which have consigned so many to a PREMATURE GRAVE. No female can enjoy good health unless she is regular, and whenever an obstruction takes place the general health begins to decline. These pills form the finest preparation ever put forward with immediate and persistent success.

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Take this advertisement to your Druggist, and tell him that you want the BEST and most RELIABLE FEMALE MEDICINE IN THE WORLD, which is comprised in these Pills.

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have been a standard remedy for over thirty years, and are the most effectual one ever known for all complaints peculiar to Females. To all classes they are invaluable, inducing, with certainty, periodical regularity. They are known to thousands, who have used them at different periods, throughout the country, having the sanction of some of the most eminent Physicians in America.

*Explicit directions*, stating when they should not be used—with each Box.

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

HUTCHINGS & HILLYER, Proprietors, 81 Cedar street, N. Y.

Sold by SETH S. HANCE, 108 Baltimore street, and Druggists generally. del-eo3m

TABLE CUTLERY, SPECTACLES AND EYE GLASSES, OPERA GLASSES, TUCK COMBS, &c.—An entire new stock of the above Goods opened this day, and for sale at low prices by LAMMOUR & CO., Light st., [illegible]

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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.

TO FEMALES.—This preparation is invaluable in nervous weaknesses of all kinds, as it will restore the wasted strength with wonderful permanence.

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.

One Dollar per bottle. Sold by SETH S. HANCE, 108 Baltimore street, and Druggists generally.

Sent by express anywhere, by addressing HUTCHINGS & HILLYER, Proprietors, d4-6meo 81 Cedar street, New York.

THE ONLY KNOWN RESTORER OF COLOR AND PERFECT HAIR DRESSING COMBINED

London Hair Color Restorer and Dressing.
London Hair Color Restorer and Dressing.
London Hair Color Restorer and Dressing.
London Hair Color Restorer and Dressing.
London Hair Color Restorer and Dressing.
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.
6.—It will preserve the original color to old age.
7.—It will prevent the hair from falling off.
8.—It will cure all diseases of the scalp.

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 hue 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.

MRS. MILLER, No. 730 North Ninth street, Phila.

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.

Price $1 per bottle, or six bottles for $5.

For sale by SETH S. HANCE, d1-eo3m† 108 Baltimore street.

BOSWELL AND WARNER'S COLORIFIC.

*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.

FUNSTON & SCHOFIELD, 302 E street, Washington, D. C.

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The Proprietor of the New York Museum of Anatomy have determined, regardless of expense, to issue free, (for the benefit of suffering humanity, and suppression of quackery) four of their most interesting and instructive Lectures on Marriage and its disqualifications, Nervous and Physical Debility, Premature decline of Manhood, Indigestion, Weakness or Depression, Impotency, Loss of Energy and Manly Power; the great Social Evil, and those maladies which result from youthful follies, excesses of maturity, or ignorance of Physiology and laws of nature.

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The Remedy of the Times;
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The Remedy of the Season.
Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness, Asthma, Bronchitis, Whooping Cough, Croup, Inflammation of the Throat, Lungs and Chest, Influenza and Consumption are all all cured by this incomparable remedy.

Hance's Compound Syrup Hoarhound.
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HAIR DYES! HAIR DYES!

*Hair Dyes!*
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HAIR DYES!

All the popular Hair Dyes of the day, among which will be found the following—

*Bachelor's Hair Dye!*
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These, together, with all the various HAIR COLORING FLUIDS.

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AN IRON CONSTITUTION.

*THE PERUVIAN SYRUP,*

A PROTECTED SOLUTION OF THE PROTOXIDE OF IRON,

supplies the necessary quantity of IRON IN THE BLOOD,

Infusing Strength, Vigor and New Life into the System, and building up AN IRON CONSTITUTION.

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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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As a pleasant, safe and easy aperient, they unite the re-commendation of a mild operation with the most successful effect, and require no restraint or diet, or confinement during their use. By regulating the dose according to the age and strength of the patient they become suitable for every case, in either sex, that can be required, and for elderly people they will be found to be the most comfortable medicine hitherto prepared.

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Its superior efficacy in arresting stubborn coughs and the first stages of consumption, has long been appreciated by most families and physicians, and its success in giving immediate relief from a recent cough or cold, unprecedented. 25 cents per bottle, at his old stand, corner Baltimore and High streets. [illegible]-1m*

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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.

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