# THE DAILY EXCHANGE.

VOL. II--NO. 290. BALTIMORE, THURSDAY, JANUARY 27, 1859. PRICE TWO CENTS


BOARD OF TRADE.
*Committee of Arbitration for January.*
W. B. DUVALL,
BENJ. DEFORD, | THOMAS F. TROXELL,
CHAS. M. JACKSON, | RICH'D H. PLEASANTS.

## Monetary and Commercial Review.

BALTIMORE, January 26, 1859.

The Stock operations to-day were very light again, the tota value of the transactions at the Board being only about $12,000. For the principal fancy (Baltimore and Ohio Railroad) the market is exceedingly dull. There was nothing done in it yesterday, nor has there been any movement in it to-day. The closing bid for it to-day was $56¼, which is the same figure that was bid for it on yesterday. For Northern Central Railway there was some demand, but the transactions in it were light. The market opened with a sale of 100 shares at $20¼ buyer's option 60 days, but subsequently sales were made of 50 shares at $20⅜ buyer 60, and of 50 shares at $20⅛ buyer 30 days. The market for it closed at $20 bid, $20⅛ asked regular way. Northern Central Railway 1885 bonds continue on demand, and we note sales to-day of $7,000 at 70, yesterday's price. There was nothing done in other Rail road bonds, but they were generally firm. The only sale of City 6's made to-day was one of $1,000 1886's at 98, an advance of ¼. Bank stocks are in demand, and the market for them is quite firm. We note sales of 13 shares Bank of Baltimore at $100½, and of 15 shares Union Bank at $75½.

In New York to-day most of the fancies were better.—Canton advanced ¼; New York Central ⅛; Reading ¼; Michigan Southern ⅛; Rock Island ⅜; Harlem ⅜; and Galena and Chicago ¼. The only stocks which fell off in price were Virginia 6's and La Crosse and Milwaukie Railroad, which declined ⅛ each. Missouri 6's, Illinois Central bonds, Erie, and Cleveland and Toledo Railroads sold at yesterday's figures.

The New York *Tribune* of to-day says:

The awarding of the new loan has as yet had no effect upon the Money market. The deposit at the Sub Treasury on account of it was on Tuesday only $70,000, there having been no official notification received of the acceptance of the bids.—Strictly prime sixty day acceptances can be passed at 4 per cent., and four months paper at 5 per cent., over four months paper goes with less freedom than formerly, even at slightly advanced rates, and in this fact consists the only change in the money market for the last two or three weeks. On call capital is still abundant at 4@5 per cent., with loans on State and Government stocks, Treasury notes, and such leading collaterals at 3 per cent. Our bank managers appear to see no clouds in the future, and rush on in the career of expansion as recklessly as when they were approaching the vortex of the revulsion of 1857. The only limit to the loans appears to be the wants of borrowers.

There has been rather a moderate business done in foreign bills for the Boston steamer, and the market closed firm.—Nearly all the leading commercial Sterling bills at 9@9⅛ per cent. were taken up, but bankers' signaures were dull and plenty at 109⅝. Francs are 5.20@5.15. If any considerable amount of the new loan is taken for Europe, rates of Exchange will probably recede a trifle, but we cannot learn that this is the case.

The Secretary of the Treasury has very properly decided that the August coupon on the bonds awarded on Monday may remain on, the takers paying into the Treasury, in addition to the premium and principal, the accrued interest from January 1. The interest on these bonds will, therefore,

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citron Bark is wanted, but there is little or none offering, and 1st No. 1 is scarce at $30 per ton.

Flour and Meal.—The market is very quiet, there is little or no export demand for Flour to-day, but holders are firm in their views, and $5.75 is now the general asking rate for standard superfine, the only sale we hear of is 500 bbls. middlings at $3.75 per bbl.; the trade are buying moderately at from $5.75 to 5.87½ for common and good superfine; $6@6.50 for extras, and $6.75@7.75 per bbl. for fancy lots, according to brand and quality; the receipts continue light. Corn Meal continues scarce, and Penna. meal is quoted at $3.50 per bbl.

Grain.—The receipts and sales of Wheat are very light, but the demand continues limited, and most of the stock on the market is held above the views of buyers; a few small lots only have been disposed of at 135@137c. for good and prime Pennsylvania reds, and 148@155c. for white. Small sales of Pennsylvania Rye are reported at 85@87c. Corn is dull and drooping, and some further small sales of good dry yellow only have been made at 80@78c. Oats are in better demand, and sales of 12,000 bushels Pennsylvania have been made at 47@48c., chiefly at the latter rate for prime lots.

Provisions.—Prices generally have an upward tendency, with light receipts and stocks of most kinds to operate in. Mess Pork is held at $18.50 per bbl., Beef is firmer. In Bacon, sales are reported at 7½c. for Shoulders, and 9¾c. for sides, now held higher. Hams are worth 10@13c., the latter for prime new western sugar cured. Green Meats are moving off more freely at 6¾@7c. for shoulders, and 8¾@9c. for sides, in salt. Some four hundred packages Hams have been sold at from 9½ to 10½c., as to quality, mostly at the latter rate for prime western sugar cured, in pickle. Lard is quoted at 11¾@12½c. for bbls. and tres., and 13@13½c. for kegs, holders generally asking the latter rates for prime Western.

Seeds.—There is a steady demand for Cloverseed, and four to five hundred bushels have been taken at $6.50@6.75 per bushel, the latter for prime lots, which is an advance. About 350 sacks recleaned Seed sold from second hand at a price kept private. Timothy is steady at $2@2.12½ per bushel, the latter for prime. Flaxseed is scarce, and wanted at an advance, and domestic is worth $1.75 per bushel.

Whisky is unchanged, but barrels move off slowly at 27@28c. for Pennsylvania and Western; drudge at 25c., and hhds. at 26c.

CINCINNATI MARKETS, Jan. 24.—FLOUR.—The demand is still active, and prices have a strong upward tendency, and were a turn, in favor of sellers. The transactions add up 1,900 bbls. at $5.10@5.20 for superfine, and $5.25@5.50 for extra.

WHISKEY.—There was a dull and heavy market to-day, and prices declined ¼ cent, with a sale of 450 bbls. at 25½ cts., including wagon.

STARCH.—A sale of 100 boxes at 6 cts., an advance.

PROVISIONS.—There was an active demand for Mess Pork to-day, chiefly to fill contracts, and 1,000 bbls. sold at $17.75, and 800 do. at $18. A good demand for Bulk Pork, and the market firm. The sales add up 500,000 lbs. at 6 and 8 cts. for Shoulders and Sides. Lard is buoyant, and keg further advanced. Sales of 1,500 kegs at 12¾ cts. Barrel is held firmly at 11¼ cts. with buyers at 11½ cts. There has been a good demand for Bacon, and 100 hhds. sold at 8¾ cts. for Sides, and 6¾ cts. for Shoulders.

WILMINGTON MARKET, January 25.—TURPENTINE.—Sales yesterday of 200 bbls. and to-day of 727 at $2.80 for Virgin and Yellow dip, and $1.70 for Hard per 280 lbs.

SPIRITS.—Sales yesterday of 450 bbls. at 45 cts. per gal.; and to-day of 250 do. at same price.

ROSIN.—Sales to-day of 1,200 bbls. Common, at $1.10 for medium sized bbls. Nothing doing in other grades.

TAR.—Sales yesterday of 30 bbls. at $1.85 per bbl.; and to-day of 100 do. at same price.

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# LATEST NEWS.

## TELEGRAMS.

[*From our Own Correspondent.*]

**From Washington.**

WASHINGTON, January 26.—The prospects for a revision of the tariff do not improve. The Committee on Ways and Means are again hopelessly divided. There appears to be but little hope of securing a majority for any proposition whatever. Everything is brought to a dead lock. To-night Mr. PHELPS, the Chairman of the Committee, is closeted at the Treasury Department with Secretary COBB and the Chief Revenue clerks, endeavoring to arrange another report, in the hope that it may meet the approbation. To-day the Committee on Commerce agreed to recommend the appointment of a Commission of three experts to examine the recently defeated bill for the codification of the revenue laws, and to decide whether it is the best measure that can be devised for the purposes for which it was designed; and, if it is found not to be so, to frame another. In either case their report is to be submitted to Congress for its ratification by law.—Judge IRWIN, whose case is before the Judiciary Committee, on a demand for his impeachment, has reached the city and in all probability will forestal the action of the committee by sending in his resignation.

[*From the Reporter of the Associated Press.*]

The House Committee of Ways and Means had a protracted and animated meeting this morning on the subject of the tariff.

Mr. Phelps, of Missouri, had before them a bill framed in accordance with the suggestions of the Secretary of the Treasury, and Mr. Merrill, of Vermont, presented one, supported by the two other opposition members, Messrs. Howard and Davis, of Maryland, containing principally specific duties, compounded and admixed with *ad valorem* rates. Mr. Phillips, of Pa., introduced a bill based on the tariff of 1846, with a short list of specific duties, and containing the principal part of the free list of the act of 1857. Neither of these projects seemed to be acceptable to the majority of the committee. Messrs. Letcher, Dowdell and Crawford being opposed to any change of the tariff at this time. As less than a majority cannot make a formal report, the probability is that nothing on this subject will be reported from the committee this session.

The above named bills, may, however, be brought into the House by courtesy with a view of having a decision on their separate merits.

The committee have decided that they would report no loan bill except with a revision of the tariff

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ture, reported a joint resolution to the effect that the restrictions imposed by France, England, Spain and Austria, upon American tobacco, were injurious to the interests of Virginia, Kentucky, Maryland, Tennessee and Ohio, and that the United States Government should use, all its constitutional powers by diplomacy to effect the abrogation of these restrictions; also, should use all its influence by treaty stipulations with China and Japan, to obtain the introduction of American tobacco into those countries.

Mr. MORRIS, of Pennsylvania, said the gentleman from Delaware had not made his resolution comprehensive enough. It proposed protection to only one branch of American industry; it should have included all.

Mr. WHITELEY moved the previous question, which was sustained and the resolution adopted by yeas 87, noes 39.

Mr. KELSEY reported a bill in regard to the public domain, which was referred to the Committee of the whole.

Mr. GROW, of Pennsylvania, argued in favor of not offering lands for sale until at least ten years after they had been surveyed. The correctness of this principle had been twice affirmed by the House but had failed in the Senate.

It was necessary in order to secure the land to the actual settlers and prevent them from falling into the hands of speculators. It was the duty of the government to benefit the people to the fullest extent of its constitutiona power, and the opportunity was now presented to save the actual settlers from falling into the hands of the remorseless speculator. He moved to reconsider the vote by which the bill of Mr. Kelsey was referred to the Committee of the Whole, and on that he moved the previous question.

Mr. STEPHENS, of Ga., moved to lay that motion on the table.

Mr. PHELPS moved to go into Committee of the Whole.

Mr. GROW gave notice that he would call up his motion at 12½ o'clock to-morrow.

The House then went into the Committee of the Whole, and took up the Consular and Diplomatic Appropriation bill.

The question was taken upon the proviso submitted by Mr. CURRY yesterday in regard to the appropriation for the payment of expenses incurred in pursuance of the act of 1819, and it was lost.

Mr. CRAWFORD, of Georgia, said he could not support the appropriation of $75,000 for carrying into effect the provisions of the act of 1819, because $30,000 would go to the Colonization Society for supporting and educating the negroes taken from the brig Echo, and moved to strike it out. The law of 1819 only authorized the President to provide for the support of the negroes while here, and effect their removal beyond the limits of the United States.

Mr. STEWART, of Md., sustained the action of the President as eminently wise and proper. The law of 1819 required him to take charge of these ne-

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## CELEBRATION OF THE CENTENNIAL ANNIVERSARY OF THE BIRTH OF ROBERT BURNS.

### Supper of the Burns' Club, Speeches, Toasts, &c.

This Festival came off at the Maltby House on Tuesday night; a full attendance of the Club and a large number of invited guests being present. The company first assembled in the spacious parlors of the hotel, and at a quarter past eight o'clock, proceeded to the gentlemen's dining room, where a sumptuous entertainment awaited them. Three tables amply furnished, occupied the full length of the large room. The President, Mr. James Stirratt, Esq., sat at the head of the table, at the south end of the room, and near him were seated Hon. John P. Kennedy, S. Teakle Wallis, Esq., Samuel Cairns, Esq., Secretary of the Club, and other well-known citizens, Vice Presidents Wm. McClymont and M. J. Drummond, occupied the foot of the tables. On the walls the American flag and the Union Jack of the United Kingdoms were tastefully blended, and evergreens and vases of flowers rich with fragrance, and beautiful as summer's fairest and freshest gifts, decorated different parts of the room. Mr. Charles W. Stobie furnished the flowers and assisted in their arrangement. The decoration of the room was under the immediate superintendance of the host of the Maltby House. A fine steel engraving of the poet hung against the flags on the south wall.

When the company had been engaged for some time partaking of the dinner the "Haggis" was placed on the table. The president rose and said, "it was generally the custom to say grace before the meal, but it was the custom of the Burns' Club to have it about the middle of the supper." He introduced Mr. James Shearer, who repeated Burns' poem of the "Haggis" over it, with excellent expression, intonation and accent. Much applause followed the rendering of this truthful description of the "Haggis."

After full justice had been done to the viands, the cloth was removed, and James Stirratt, Esq., President of the Club, rose and delivered the following address:

Gentlemen—It is gratifying to see so many here to-night, to celebrate the hundreth birth-day of the Peasant Bard of Scotland, and we are assured it is not only here, but in most of the large cities and towns wherever the English language is spoken, wherever civilization has spread her wings the same enthusiasm prevails. Perhaps no other name known on the lists of fame is receiving a greater amount of honor and of homage at this present day than the name of Robert Burns. But when I look around this festive table, and see so many here that are far better qualified to address you, I am reminded that my remarks must be brief.

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got unco happy. Nor is it strange that some of the elders of the day watched him with a suspicious eye, when he called to see the lasses. The old Presbyterian deacon could find no excuse for the wildness of youth, or the faults of genius. Yet notwithstanding his follies, he had as high a sentiment and as noble a nature as ever man possessed. The speaker considered him the sternest teacher he knew in Scotland. If he committed a wrong he was first to avow it. There was no concealment, no hypocrisy. He was outspoken and free, and the lessons which he taught were love to man and duty to God. The speaker next referred to the variety and character of Burns' writings, saying that he had traversed every field, and had left evidences of the finest powers of fancy and the highest order of genius. He remarked in regard to one of Burns' compositions, that he would rather have written it than to have been the author of the Eneid of Virgil. Such, continued the speaker, was the man whose memory we are assembled to honor, and whose centennial birth-day is hailed with so much joy. He comes to us this evening purified from the dross of mortality, and stands before us a spiritual existence, full of the finest touches of humanity.

Mr. Kennedy's speech was listened to with marked attention, and was received with much applause.

2d. *Scotland*—Hallowed by ancient memories and associations of undying glory and renown.

"Victorious in the conflict or the truce—
Triumphant in a Burns, as in a Bruce."

This toast was responded to by Mr. James Mellon, who sung "Scotia, I love thee."

3d. *The Immortal Memory of Washington.*

This toast was drank standing and in silence.

4th. The Memory of *Sir Walter Scott*—his magic pen unfolded the treasures of the past—

"Blending romance with Scotia's ancient lore,
Bidding her classic streams and mountains wild,
Shine forth in beauty, an enchanted land."

S. Teackle Wallis, Esq., responded to this toast as follows:

This toast was responded to by S. Teackle Wallis, Esq.: Mr. Wallis said that he rose rather to thank them for the honor of being designated to respond to the toast which had been drunk, than with any purpose of extended comment upon the illustrious character whose memory they had blended so worthily with that of Burns. The name of Scott was pre-eminently one which told its own story. He was the creator of a world, aud had robed it so richly in the hues of his own genius, that no painter could heighten its colors or its beauty. Not merely with his countrymen—among the mountains, and lakes, and valleys, which he had made immortal—or when they were gathered, as to-night, far away from their homes, in national festivity—did reverence wait upon his name. Wherever men met, in the name and with the associations of literature—wherever genius was holy, or romance and poetry had charm—his memory was one at which all hearts were kindled. He was a benefactor of his species, and among the noblest and highest—in that he had given it a common joy, and had linked the hearts and minds of men together in common sympathy, the wide world over, with what was beautiful and true. It was such as he, whose influence broke down the walls of national exclusiveness, and taught men to forget the points on which they differed, in their sense of that kindred of sentiment and thought which only genius can inspire. It was "characteristic" of our times, (as remarkable perhaps for having "characteristics" as for anything else,) that this community of reverence for the great and good men of all lands, without regard to the blood from which they sprang, brought men more and more together every day, in personal and social communion. It was this that had assembled them to-

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We'll have *more* funds and *less* taxation;
For all which things we'll breathe a prayer, sirs,
To Thomas Swann, our present Mayor, sirs.

The President, previous to announcing the 12th toast, said: He was about to offer a toast to the memory of one who was endeared to the members of the Club by sacred associations. He had been the President for fifteen years and he had always so deported himself as to command their respect and win their affections. He knew all would join in paying this tribute to the dead, and he hoped that their remembrance of him would be an incentive for all to emulate his virtues and practice his charities. He then read the

12th. *The Memory of the late Col. Alexander Smith*—One of the Founders of this Association, and for fifteen years its honored President.

Drunk standing and in silence.

13th. *The Fair*—

"Honored be Woman—she beams in the sight,
Graceful and fair as a being of light—
Scatters around her wherever she strays,
Roses of bliss on our thorn covered ways."

Mr. James Shearer responded to this toast, and sung, with genuine Scotch accent—

"Green grow the rushes, O."

The chorus was joined in by the company, and this tribute to the fair was sung with more than ordinary zest.

At the conclusion of reading the regular toasts the President rose and said that it was known to the members of the club, that a prize of $50 had been offered for the best poem on Robert Burns, to be read at this anniversary of his birth day. A large number of poems had been received from different parts of the United States, Canada, and New Foundland, and all of them had been submitted to a competent and discriminating Committee. The prize had been awarded to Mr. James Frazier, of Newark, New Jersey, President of the Burns 'Club of that city. He then read the poem. Its length precludes its publication here. It was received with great satisfaction and marks of approbation. The Club has had the poem printed in pamphlet form, and copies can be secured of any of the officers.

Vice President L. J. Drummond, offered the following toast:

*The descendants of the Sons of Scotia*—May they ever be as firm supporters of Civil and Religious Liberties as their Ancestors in days long past.

Hon. J. P. Kennedy being called for, said:

He was not there to perform a duty or a task, but was there because it afforded him pleasure to meet the countrymen of the land of Burns. He could not say how far distant in the past the time was when his forefathers inhabited Scotland, but there was a period when they were there. They were of the good old Presbyterian stock from which his friend Boyd, at his side, sprang. He knew also that they were lovers of religious and political freedom. They had left Scotland on account of some little domestic broil, he did not know exactly what its character was. [Laughter.] He, however, congratulated himself that he was in a land of freedom. The speaker said he knew something of Scotland. Like a certain English King, he had twice attempted an invasion of that country, but had utterly failed. Scotland had not only

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her own Burns, or since our own *Big Eagle will not sing*, perhaps, while anxiously awaiting the developments of the future, we cannot do better than *adopt Scotland's poor peasant boy!* His sentiments can nowhere find a quicker soil than that over which floats the banner of the Free. Who may estimate the influence of his immortal verse in bringing classes and men into a closer sympathy and a better mutual understanding of their rights?

In nobility of intellect and spirit a proud prince, and in lowliness of birth and fortune a poor peasant, his glorious mission seems to have been to prove by illustrous example that the prince and the peasant should ever be one and the same in all the qualities, the rights and the aspirations of the man, that

"The rank is but the guinea stamp;
The man's the gowd for a' that."

Then let us all commemorate this day; and may the memory of Robert Burns grow greener with years and with centuries, as it blossoms through this genial clime of social freedom. From his poesy may be culled a bright and a fit garland with which to decorate the peaceful triumphs of those great principles of human right he so beautifully inculcated.

Yes, sir—while he may be regarded in one sense as peculiarly a Scottish poet—and surely the lyric muse of his own loved Scotland seemed proud of her favorite—yet his sweet song has a witchery and a charm as bright, while the loftier inspirations of his genius possess a beauty and power of truth as eloquent to the American as the Scottish mind. And may not the writings and the memory of the bard tend to beget and cherish the most kindly national sympathies. Even now, while

"—— brither Scots,
Frae maiden kirk to Johnny Groats,"

and throughout Caledonia, are paying their joyous devotions at the same "*pilgrim shrine*" around which we have here gathered without any distinction of nativity, with what emotions of pride do they contemplate the fact that the home and the thoughts of the free are lighted up with the splendid fame of *Scotia's plough boy?* The regret has been expressed by a distinguished gentleman who has so eloquently addressed us that the *Atlantic telegraph has not done its duty*, so that we might send our greetings to those of Scotland who are at this very time celebrating the centenary anniversary of their favorite bard's natal day, and it surely is to be regretted. For one, the thought almost transports me *there*, in imagination, and I at once thought of Alloway's auld haunted kirk, of

"Auld Ayr, whom never a town surpasses
For honest and bonny lasses,"

and other humble spots dedicated to immortality by the muse of the Ayrshire Bard. And, did time permit, I feel that I would love to invite you now to accompany me on an imaginary pilgrimage to those "Meccas of the Mind," that we might make our offerings there "on spots of earth where angel feet had stepped."

But the spirit of the occasion—*I hope no other spirit*—has already lead me further than I intended when I first set out. For myself, I confess that the subject has a great charm. Hoping now that my friends, and especially those more *fondly blessed than myself*, will remember, amid their temptations, "*Tam O'Shanter's Mare*," and not altogether loose sight of *Tammie's loving dame on that memorable night* so patiently awaiting his return—

"Gath'ring her brows like gath'ring storm,
Nursing her wrath to keep it warm;"

and hoping sincerely to meet you all again, and many joyous times, at the same festal board, I beg, in concluding, to give you from my heart.

*Scotia's and Nature's Sweet Bard*—May his memory ever serve as a bright link binding together the genial

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