WEEKLY SENTINEL

WEDNESDAY.....JULY 3, 1861

Attitude of France and England.

The news from Europe in reference to the purposes and attitude of the Governments of France and England on the American difficulties is important and interesting. Both of those nations profess to occupy a position of strict neutrality. It is stated that the English Government will not rejoice at the success of either of the belligerents. But while giving these assurances of neutrality, we notice that large numbers of troops are being sent to Canada, and the British fleet upon our coast is being rapidly reinforced. These professions of indifference may be sincere, but the necessities of the Government may force a different attitude. It is said that five millions of British subjects are dependent upon cotton, and that if the supplies are cut off it will throw the larger portion out of employment. This is an interest which the English Government must protect, and it is not probable it will permit a large number of operatives to be thrown out of employment without making vigorous efforts to prevent such a catastrophe. Against these professions of neutrality on the American war question we find the following statement which may have some foundation:

A Paris letter in the *Independence Belge* asserts that Mr. ROST, the rebel Commissioner, has had an audience of Lord PALMERSTON, and that he received the assurance of the Premier that England would recognize the independence of the Southern States at a period of time not far distant. Mr. ROST has reported that France and England had no diplomatic understanding to the same end, but that their action would be uniform in the matter, but not simultaneous.

On the other hand the Paris *Moniteur*, the French Government organ, of the 11th of June, publishes an official declaration of neutrality from the Emperor, in which he says that he "has resolved to maintain a strict neutrality in the conflict which is now going on between the Government of the Union and the States which claim to form a separate confederation." The *Moniteur* also publishes several articles specifying the measures of neutrality which French subjects are to observe, such as accepting no commission from either side to arm vessels of war, and not enrolling in the military service of either. Frenchmen residing in France or abroad are alike required to abstain from any act contrary to strict neutrality. The proclamation concludes as follows: "His Majesty declares, moreover, that no Frenchman who has not conformed to the present injunctions can lay claim to any protection from his government against the acts or measures, whatever they may be, which the belligerents may exercise or decree."

This position of neutrality will not, however, prevent the recognition of the Southern Confederacy by France and England, if the DAVIS Government maintains its independence for a reasonable length of time or gives evidence of its ability to do so. The commercial necessities of the European governments may be such as to force them from an attitude of neutrality to one of interference in behalf of the Confederate States. But they will not probably take this step unless the war should promise to be of long continuance, and the blockade of the Southern ports cut off the supply of cotton necessary to give employment to the large number of operatives in each of them dependent upon the manufacture of cotton goods for the means of subsistence. It is impossible now to divine what may result from the commercial complications which will be more and more involved in the procrastination of the American war. If long-continued, it will certainly assume new aspects, until in the end, commercial interests may force a settlement. In this view of the case, the Confederate States have more to gain by the procrastination of the contest than the Federal Government.

War Prospects.

The movements of the Government indicate a comprehensive and vigorous campaign. They may appear slow to those who do not know the difficulties to be overcome, and who can not comprehend the extent of the means necessary to secure a successful result. The Federal forces have to progress step by step through an enemy's country, and nearly all the means of subsistence have to be procured from abroad. These facts explain the reason of the slow advance, and the necessity of an immense army to accomplish safely and successfully the purposes in view. The opposing forces in numbers, in discipline, in arms, in equipments and in the means and facilities for resistance fully equal all that has been claimed for them. Their officers are able, experienced and determined. They have risked their fortunes, their future position, their all in fact, upon their ability to maintain the independence of the Confederate States. And the position of the leaders in the secession movement is the same. Defeat forever ruins them. And there is no doubt but there is general unanimity among the people of the States in favor of a separation from the Federal Government. At all events this sentiment approaches as near to unanimity as does the determination to maintain the Union intact among the people of the loyal States. The Confederates must meet the issue by the arbitrament of arms. Their honor is at stake. This incentive is one of the most powerful that influences mankind. If that sentiment will not incite a people to make every sacrifice necessary to maintain their position, we know of none that will. However we of the North may look upon the issue, the Southern people are fighting for what they regard the safety of their homes and the security of their rights, and upon their own soil. If such a people will not fight to the last extremity and throw every obstacle in the way of a hostile army, we can only say they will fall far below the standard of bravery and dogged determination which we concede to them. It will be no holiday work to conquer such a people even under all the disadvantages they are placed. But we believe the Union forces will finally triumph. The odds in the contest are largely in favor of the North. The South are thrown entirely upon their own resources. They are cut off from all outside aid. Heretofore they have depended upon importations, mostly from the Northern States, for a large proportion of the manufactured articles of necessity, and for a good share of their subsistence. Except, perhaps, in arms, they must be deficient in the other means of warfare for a long campaign. Their ports blockaded, hemmed in, in fact, from all outside assistance, they must be crippled, to a great extent, in the means of successful resistance. The danger of insurrections must also embarrass them. And the money to carry on the war must come entirely from within themselves. The loyal States have none of these difficulties to contend with. Their ports are open to the trade of the world. There are no restrictions, except with the Confederate States, upon markets for the products of their industry. They can supply themselves from abroad with all needed means of warfare. They have the sympathy of foreign governments. They can furnish more men for their armies. And they fight to maintain the government, they war against a rebellion and to sustain their self-respect. The Southern men have looked upon the Northern men as cowards, and as governed solely by sordid considerations. We have no doubt this taunt has done much to kindle the war spirit now pervading the North.

Anticipating future events from the stand point presented, there can be but little doubt that the Northern forces will finally overcome the Southern, and that the Government will repossess all the public property now occupied by the Confederates. We have no doubt the resistance will be terrible, and the sacrifice of blood and treasure will be great. And it is a question whether victory will be worth the cost. It is a war of sections and the hostility which animates it, which gave rise to it, will burn as fiercely as before a blow was struck, no matter what may be the result. If we triumph we conquer a hostile people, smarting under the sting of defeat and humiliation. The Anglo-Saxon race never forget an injury or fail to redress it when opportunity occurs. How can we make a loyal people out of the citizens of these rebellious States? The theory of our Government and the vitality of our institutions rest upon the consent of the governed. Can we have union with a people who are hostile to the Government? Can we force them to taken part in a Government to which they have sworn opposition, from which they have cut themselves loose? If we subdue the armed forces of the Confederate States, can we force them to remain in the Union without changing the character of our Government? The spirit of our institutions have been changed since the war began, perhaps from the necessity of the case, and revolutions never go backward. These issues will soon be forced upon the consideration of the people of the country, and if we have but one Government in the future there can be no doubt it will be essentially changed.

The War Debt.

Looking at these figures, and bearing in mind that with a population as great as that of Great Britain, we have a territory as great as all Europe, cheap roads, an energetic and highly intelligent people, and many sources of wealth which older nations have not, we can not but conclude that a debt of twice five hundred millions *will give us little trouble.*—*N. Y. Evening Post.*

The figures which the *Post* finds so reassuring are the summaries of European debt:

England	$4,000 millions.
France	1,375 millions.
Austria	2,000 millions.
Spain	600 millions.

Spain and Austria do not pay their interest except by compounding it, and if we follow their example we will have little trouble with ours. France has wiped out one or two national debts in the blood of revolution, and it would not trouble us to follow the example. England shuffles along with her debt, reducing interest and taxing the income it affords, and can manage it if invasion or revolution does not intervene.

But it will not do to make the proportion of debt the measure of our capacity to pay. The rate of interest is to be taken into consideration. If England and France pay 4 per cent., and we 6 per cent., our annual burden is 50 per cent. greater. We have besides in our complicate system, State debts and municipal debts, to enter into the tax account. These latter amount to hundreds of millions.

A Republican journal, speaking of the necessity of direct taxation to support a system of debt, says:

What could be realized from such a tax? From the best data accessible, the aggregate wealth of the country amounts to sixteen thousand millions of dollars, of which three-fourths is in the States which still recognize the Union.

A tax of four mills on the dollar upon this amount would produce at once forty-eight millions of dollars, leaving a claim for twelve more upon the Cotton States, which, perhaps, under martial law, might be levied on their cotton as our troops advance. We might reasonably rely upon fifty millions from a four mill tax.

Three-fourths of 16,000 millions is 12,000 millions, which would shrink somewhat when the tax gatherer applied his touch-stone to it. But, accepting this, what are the other resources? We quote from the same authority:

An additional duty of two cents on sugar, four cents on coffee, and ten cents on tea, and twenty per cent. on other free articles that do not enter into manufactures, will add about $21,000,000 to this amount, and carry our revenue up to $75,000,000.

If to this we add $50,000,000 from a direct tax apportioned according to representation, $25,000,000 from State loans in aid of the Government, we need raise little if any more than $50,000,000 from national loans, and these loans would become most desirable investments.

If the English and French capitalists were well disposed to us, we might borrow fifty millions a year for the national treasury, and twenty five millions a year on the credit of the States; if it were not for the chances of discredit which the States are subject to. Will Virginia pay its debt? Will a Letcher government pay while driven to the wall by enemies? Will the Carlisle government pay? Can Missouri meet her interest? Her fugitive State administration will not do it, nor can the Federal commanders who control now the government.

Can the North-west, with the blockade of the Mississippi cutting off its trade, pay the interest on a new debt as well as an old? It can pay in domestic currency doubtless, but can it meet the demands of a foreign creditor?

When Congress meets, there will be these problems to solve. By that time circumstances may arise which will forbid us having recourse to the foreign market; and the whole of the vast sum may have to be raised at home.—*Albany Argus.*

Preliminary Examination of Warren Lundy.

Warren Lundy, charged with the killing of the soldier Maloy, on Sunday night last, was brought before Esq. Sullivan Wednesday to undergo an examination touching the affair. Fishback appeared for the State, and T. D. & R. L. Walpole for the accused. The investigation was held in primitive style, under the shade of the trees in the Court-house yard. Some hundreds of eager listeners were in attendance, as well as epauletted Majors, Captains and Lieutenants, and high privates with muskets and bayonets. The accused, quite a young man, is of the flash order, and has evidently taken degrees in fast city life. He was quite self-possessed throughout the investigation, and frequently put questions to witnesses, and continually prompted his counsel.

The testimony was very full—some ten or fifteen persons being sworn. We give the substance of it.

Dr. Mason, Surgeon of the 17th regiment, made a medical examination of the deceased. He found a wound in the left side of the abdomen, the ball lacerating the bowels and lodging in the spine. The wound was necessarily fatal. The deceased survived the shot some twenty or thirty minutes. He lived only six minutes after he was brought to quarters. He died Sunday night about 1 o'clock.

Sergeant John Cowan stated that deceased, himself, and four or five others, were going along Washington street on the night indicated, and after passing the house kept by Mrs. Harris, two men came out and called to them to stop, which the party did. One of the men came at witness as if he was going to strike him. Witness struck the person who immediately fired. The accused was the man that did it. The accused was the man who struck at witness. Three shots were fired by the accused. Witness got out of the way as quickly as he could. Witness admitted that he was intoxicated on that night. Some of the company with witness had muskets and bayonets.

Allen Study, a soldier, and one of the party from Camp Sullivan, testified that Sergeant McCowan (the last witness) tapped at or jerked open a window of Mrs. Harris' house—that they were ordered away by a woman—that deceased used some very rough language when the window was opened, threatening to shoot into it, and bringing down his gun. Deceased was very drunk. The whole party of soldiers were drunk. After they left the window and had gone about twenty paces, two men came from the house, called to them to stop if they wanted to fight. The party went back and Maloy, the deceased, pointed his gun, cocked, directly at the accused. Witness told deceased that he was a fool, as his gun was not loaded. Heard Sergeant Cowan tell his men to charge bayonets upon the men who had approached from the house. When the accused fired the deceased had his gun pointed at him. Three shots were fired—one at Segeant Cowan, one at Maloy and one after the party ran.

Lieutenant Striker corroborated the testimony of the last witness with reference to the bad conduct of the soldiers at the window. Saw the accused in the house and heard him tell the soldiers to go away. The conduct of the soldiers was very bad.

Frank Kessler (a soldier who admitted that he had broken guard but was not of the party) heard from the other side of the street the order of charge bayonets and the instant shooting thereupon.

Jacob Kyle, a soldier, testified that Sergeant Cowan ran up to the windows of Mrs. Harris' house and hallooed. The shutters flew open, but he did not know whether he jerked them open or not. Saw the two men coming from the house toward the party of soldiers. Heard Sergeant Cowan's order to "Charge bayonets!" The accused asked witness if the guns were loaded? Witness said he did not know whether they were or not. Immediately the accused fired. Saw a policemen accompanying the accused pull him back, and heard him tell him that he must not fire. Witness was not of Sergeant Cowan's party, but had been down town and was returning to camp, and happened to arrive on the ground just at the time of the fracas. Witness was not at all intoxicated. He had only taken a dram. He arrived opposite the window of Mrs. Harris' house just as Sergeant Cowan was making the noise. Witness said to him, "Don't do that!" Witness admitted that he himself had taken a "fence furlough" that night, and was making the best of his way back to camp. When Sergeant Cowan gave the order to "charge bayonets" the point of Maloy's bayonet was some six feet from the accused. Witness did not know whether Sergeant Cowan was detailed for any particular duty or not. Sergeant Cowan was drunk, but Maloy was not so drunk as to be unfit for duty.

William Fitch, policeman in the Fourth Ward, testified that he had asked the accused to serve with him on the night in question. Had been down in the Fifth Ward, and arrived on the ground about the time of the fracas. Accused was already engaged in it. Heard accused say to the soldiers that they had no right to break into peoples' houses if they *were* soldiers. With that the Sergeant, who appeared to have command of the men, struck the accused and ordered his men to charge bayonets. The deceased obeyed the order and made a lunge at the accused, when the accused fired. Another of the soldiers said that his gun was loaded with buckshot and he would shoot the accused. The men, when they obeyed the Sergeant's order, were within shooting and bayoneting distance. They obeyed him as if they were determined to execute the order. Mrs. Harris' house is regarded as a house of ill fame. Had seen the accused go out and in there frequently. Accused boarded at Mr. Bender's immediately opposite, and had lived here about six weeks. Took hold of the accused after he had fired first, and had hold of him when he fired the second shot. Accused tried to get away, saying don't you see they are trying to shoat me? But two shots were fired.

George Douglas was on the ground of the affray. Saw Policeman Fitch running toward the parties. Heard the man who appeared to have command of the soldiers, give the order to form in line and charge bayonets. Saw one of the soldiers point his gun at accused. Heard accused say he is going to shoot me. Heard the click of the cocking of a musket. Saw the accused immediately fire. There were some ten or a dozen soldiers in the squad. Fitch interfered before either shot was fired, and told the soldiers that the accused was his partner, and whoever had command of the squad had better take them away. Heard one of the squad say he had a load in his gun and would shoot the accused.

Frank Glasier, engineer at No. 1 Engine House, happened to be on the ground. Saw the soldiers drawn up in line under the command of an officer of some sort. Saw them present their bayonets and heard the cocking of a musket. Saw a soldier make a thrust at the accused with his bayonet, and defendant turned his gun aside. Saw one of the soldiers strike accused and knock him, witness thought, upon his head. Witness seized accused, who called out, "let me go, let me go, or they'll kill me." The man shot was the identical man, in witness's opinion, that was advancing upon the accused with his musket and bayonet.

Here the testimony closed, and the case was submitted without argument. Justice Sullivan, who presided throughout the tedious and trying investigation with marked patience and impartiality, said that he desired time for review, and that, meanwhile remanding the prisoner to jail, he would render his decision to-day.

The Future.

The New York *Tribune* of Tuesday last contains the following comments upon the present aspect of public affairs which we reproduce as the impressions of the leading Republican organ of the North: "We once again call attention to the strictures of our Washington correspondent upon the course of public affairs. He states that the reason why Harper's Ferry was not occupied by the national troops a week ago is that the General commanding there is imbecile or traitorous, and failed to obey the orders of Gen. SCOTT. Notwithstanding this, no investigation has been ordered nor any reprimand administered, any more than in the case of the blunders and the slaughter at Great Bethel and Vienna. But the most startling point of our correspondent's letter is the statement that no vigorous military movement is intended by the Administration, or, to speak more exactly by the Cabinet, the war is to be dragged along until the people, weary of armies without action, and taxes without triumphs, *can be brought to consent to some compromise like that of* MR. CRITTENDEN. If this purpose, or anything approaching it, is really entertained by the Cabinet, or by any members of it, we warn those gentlemen that they can not much longer remain in the service of the United States. Indeed, they might as well begin to pack their trunks now."

ARMY CONTRACTS.—The following contracts were let Wednesday by Quartermaster General Vajen:

Benedict, Hall & Co., New York—4,000 shoes at $1 30 per pair.

E. C. Mayhew & Co., Indianapolis—3,000 shoes at $1 20 per pair.

William C. Whitcher & Co., Cincinnati—3,000 hats at $10 98 per dozen.

Dodd & Co., Cincinnati—1,000 grey caps at 70 cents each.

Dodd & Co., Cincinnati—3,000 grey hats at 90 cents each.

Bamberger, Indianapolis—2,000 black hets at 80 cents each.

Camp & Co., Cincinnati—1,150 cavalry hats at $1 25 each.

Cole & Hopkins, Cincinnati—2,000 pairs seven pound blankets at $3 60 per pair.

Watkins & Slaughter, Terre Haute—3,000 sets of infantry accoutrements at $3 06 per set.

A. M. Denig & Co., Columbus, Ohio—5,000 knapsacks at 41½ cents each.

Fishback, Indianapolis—4,000 knapsacks at 42 cents each.

These are all the awards, thus far, we understand. The contracts for clothing are yet to be let.

Is a Great Battle at Hand near Washington!

To persons unacquainted with the science of war, it may appear strange that the two contending armies now in the field, in sight of each other, do not immediately come into collision; and no doubt many have come to the conclusion that there will be no great battle after all. That is a very unsafe conclusion. It is evident that the generals on either side are maneuvering in order to obtain some important point which would throw the chances of victory in favor of the army which gained the vantage ground. The risk of a general battle with so many troops is immense, and neither side seems willing to take the initiative at a disadvantage, though either would gladly give fight on their own ground.

The responsibility is great, and the generals are naturally cautious. Davis, it appears to us, is too much so for success. He seems to have lost his opportunity. In revolution and in war the assailing party are, for the most part, animated with greater courage and fight better than the party who remain on the defensive. Napoleon never waited to be attacked.

That there will be a great battle, however, there seems to be no reason to doubt. When General Scott is ready he will make such an attack as will prove successful. At present he is outnumbered by the enemy; but that will not long be the case. There is only one thing can prevent a battle, and that is that the rebel Generals lay down their arms and submit the questions at issue to the arbitration of the people, or their representatives to the United States Congress, or to a convention of the people of all the States. By adopting this course they may save their necks from the halter and the country from the effusion of blood. But if they will persist in settling the question by the arbitrament of the sword, then they must perish by the sword. The integrity of the Union must be maintained at all hazards. But General Scott, secure with his intrenchments at Washington, as was the Duke of Wellington within his famous lines of Torres Vedras, will run no risk.—*N. Y. Herald.*

☞ There are four military companies organizing in Jeffersonville for the new call of the Government.

From the Cincinnati Price Current, June 26.

Financial and Commercial Summary for the Past Week.

There has been no new feature developed in the money market since our last. The amount of acceptable paper offering continues quite light, and such is in demand by our banking houses at 10@12 per cent. per annum. There is, in fact, little or no legitimate demand for money from our merchants, and hence the extreme light offerings of first class business paper.

The numerous State and United States loans now advertised for, offer the most admirable opportunities for safe and profitable investment, by which capitalists will be able to realize from 7 to 9 per cent. per annum, free from taxation; and no doubt that a large amount of the idle capital now in the hands of the community will be invested in this way, as the bonds of any of the free States, or of the United States, constitute as good security as any extant. Of this there is, we presume, no doubt. Exchange is a shade easier, with a moderate demand, but our quotations are about the same as those given in our last, with the exception that Baltimore is nominal. We would state that the inside quotations, refer only, to the Valley Bank and we would also say that about the middle of the week, rates for all ruled a shade higher than our quotations, the selling rate being ½ and the buying ¼ prem. The rates at the close were as follows:

	Buying	Selling.
New York	⅛@¼ prem.	⅛@½ prem.
Gold	par@¼ prem.	½ prem.

The following are the quotations for uncurrent money:

Kentucky.		
Northern Bank	1 dis.	
Other banks	1½ dis.	
Except Farmers' Bank	1 dis.	
Missouri	15 dis.	
Illinois, solvent	50@60 dis.	
" " except discredited banks	60 dis.	
Wisconsin	60 dis.	
" except discredited banks	60 dis.	
Iowa	3 dis.	
Virginia.		
Eastern	20 dis.	
Wheeling	15 dis.	
Branches	15 dis.	
Charleston	20 dis.	
Maryland.		
Baltimore City	2 dis.	
Interior	5 dis.	
Pennsylvania.		
Philadelphia	par.	
Pittsburg, except Bk of Pittsburgh	par 3 dis.	
Interior	3 dis.	
Tennessee.		
Old	17 dis.	
Stock	25 dis.	
North and South Carolina, Alabama, Georgia	30 dis.	
Indiana.		
Stock Banks	1 dis.	
Except discredited banks	10@20 dis	
Canada	3 dis.	
Louisiana	4 dis.	
Michigan	3 dis.	

The bankers of Milwaukee, following the example of those of Chicago, threw out the Wisconsin money last Monday, and this so exasperated the people of that city, that they, in the shape of a mob, destroyed the banking houses and contents, producing immense excitement, which had not diminished at the last advices. The city military were called out and fired on the mob. Some of the bankers and their clerks were rather severely handled. We think it is a great mistake to suppose that bankers or brokers are the cause of such trouble as this in Milwaukee, as the trouble is in the banking system which the people of that State, through their Representatives, adopted, and by which they, in turn, have been fleeced to the tune of fifty per cent. of their hard earnings. It would seem that the people do not consider that money dealers are more exposed in such a state of things, vastly more than the people, and they have great trouble and anxiety in saving themselves from heavy losses, in cases like this currency trouble in Wisconsin, when the entire basis upon which the fabric is erected, is crumbling out with fearful rapidity.

The demand for provisions has been extremely light, and the market was decidedly heavier, all articles being obtainable upon easy terms. Mess pork sold to the extent of 600 brls at $13 50, and 200 hhds of bacon in lots, rates kept private, but understood to be a shade below 4½c, 6½c and 7½c, as it has been offered to some extent at these rates, without buyers. Bulk meat has not been inquired for, and prices ruled nominal; it can be bought at 3¾@5¾, and lard is offered at 8@8¼c, but there is no demand. It should be stated, however, that notwithstanding this depression, there is not much of any article offering, and as regards mess pork the best brands are held at $14. Those who are able to hold are disposed to do so, rather than sell at the present prices, anticipating an improvement.

Flour has ruled dull, and the demand limited, but towards the close, owing to a light supply, there was more inquiry. Prices have not changed, superfine being held all the week at $4 25@4 30. Extra at $4 50@4 60, and family at $4 70@5 25, the latter for extra white wheat. The rapid and steady decline in New York the last three days, were it not for the light supply, would have had a marked influence upon this market; as it is, however, the influence is very light. Yesterday $4 10@4 15 were offered for good country superfine, but it was held at $4 25. Low grade superfine, in part made of reground middlings, has been sold at $4 15. The imports and exports show a further reduction of stock.

Wheat is dull, and declined to 88@90 cents for prime red, and $1 05@1 08 for prime white. Choice Kentucky white would bring $1 10@1 12. About 3,000 bushels Illinois spring sold within the week at 80 cents.

Corn has not changed, and has been in fair demand at 28 cents.

Oats have been in large supply and declined to 23 cents in bulk, closing dull at this rate last evening.

Rye declined to 45@46 cents.

Barley—Prime fall barley is offered at 50 cents without buyers.

Whisky advanced to 13 cents, but again fell back to 12½ cents, closing rather heavy. There has been a fair export demand.

Cheese retails at 6@6½ cents. The demand is chiefly local.

Butter is in good supply and dull at 8@10 cents for prime to choice. The lower grades are not saleable.

Cotton yarns, cordage, &c., have advanced to 2 cents per pound, with an improved demand.

Hay has declined $1 per tun, the best timothy selling at $8@9. Some new has arrived by wagon, but meets with a limited demand at $6@$7 per tun. This article is lower now than for a long series of years, and little more than pays the expense of bringing it to market.

There has been a good business done in sugar and coffee, and prices rule very firm and a shade higher, fair to good fair sugar selling at 6@6½c, and good to prime coffee 14@14½c, and choice 14½c. The receipts of coffee have been large, and the stock in the Eastern markets very heavy, which is owing to the fact that cargoes intended for New Orleans, now come to New York and Philadelphia.

Were it not for the expected duty under this large stock, and a certainty of its being greatly increased the next sixty days, prices would largely decline; but as it is, holders have great confidence, and are firm at full prices, prime Rio being worth 14c in New York and Luguara 14½c. Sugar is going into consumption quite freely, but Molasses is very dull and heavy. There is, in fact, a large increase in coffee—this season as compared with either of the previous seasons.

Affairs at Richmond.

Parties who have been in Richmond, Va., for some six or eight days past on business, and left there on Monday morning, arriving in Baltimore the same evening, represent military movement in that region of Virginia as on a formidable scale.

From the best sources of information it was evident there could not be less than 30,000 Confederate troops in and around the immediate vicinity of Richmond, all well armed and thoroughly drilled.

The place is fortified in the strongest manner on each side and at every point likely to be approached by the enemy. More troops, from States further South, were offering than could be accepted. The New Orleans Zouave regiment is said to be incomparable and terrible in appearance.

But one feeling runs through the entire army, animating equally civilian and soldier, including men, women and children, and that was to strike at the hazard of life, fortune, honor, everything for the defense of their homes and what they consider to be their inalienable rights. The troops are represented as being in good spirits, with plenty to eat, drink and wear.

Conflicts with the Government forces were expected daily. It was supposed in Richmond that engagements would take place very soon near Leesburg, Williamsport, and other places where the Federal troops from the West were preparing to penetrate. Large forces of the Confederates had gone out in that direction. The citizens of Richmond, with few exceptions, remain in the city.

It is said the soldiers are anxious to meet their foe, and think only of victory at whatever sacrifice. As with the Government at Washington, great secrecy is observed with reference to the movements of troops, military designs, &c.

Negro in the Custom House.

From the New York *Leader* we learn that WM. O'BRIEN, a citizen of the 14th Ward, was removed from the position of marker in the Custom House, and a negro named ROBERT VOSBURGH appointed in his place. It adds:

This is to be the inauguration of the negro reign, is it? And Prince Vosburgh is to take the lead in the "marking" department of the Custom House. We rather think that the "marking" will be on the face of the Republican party.

So we go—with the "visible admixture." We have often heard of the "nigger in the wood pile," but never before in office in the Custom House.

☞ The Nashville *Patriot* says letters of marque and reprisal have been applied for by the Cumberland river boys, and when obtained they will do the State and the Southern cause effective service. A first class steamer will be in their command.—*Louisville Courier.*

MEDICAL

AYER'S SARSAPARILLA!

A COMPOUND REMEDY, DESIGNED TO BE THE most effectual *Alternative* that can be made. It is a concentrated extract of Para Sarsaparilla, so combined with other substances of still greater alternative power as to afford an effective antidote for the diseases Sarsaparilla is reputed to cure. It is believed that such a remedy is wanted by those who suffer from Strumerous complaints, and that one which will accomplish their cure must prove of immense service to this large class of our afflicted fellow-citizens. How completely this compound will do it has been proven by experiment on many of the worst cases to be found of the following complaints:

Scrofula and Scrofulous Complaints, Eruptions and Eruptive Diseases, Ulcers, Pimples, Blotches, Tumors, Salt Rheum, Scald Head, Syphilis and Syphilitic Affections, Mercurial Disease, Dropsy, Neuralgia or Tic Doulou eux, Debility, Dyspepsia and Indigestion, Erysipelas, Rose or St. Anthony's Fire, and indeed the whole class complaints arising from Impurity of the Blood.

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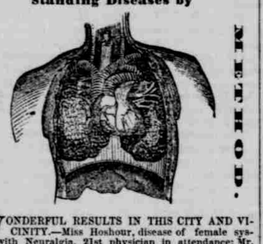

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