THE DAILY EXCHANGE is published every morning (Sundays excepted); price TWO CENTS; served in the city at twelve and a half cents per week, payable to the carriers; mailed to subscribers out of the city, at SIX DOLLARS per annum. The TRI-WEEKLY edition is mailed to subscribers at FOUR DOLLARS per annum. TERMS—invariably cash in advance. OFFICE OF PUBLICATION—North-East corner of Baltimore and North streets, Baltimore. Letters to be addressed "TO THE DAILY EXCHANGE, Baltimore, Maryland."

# BALTIMORE.

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 14, 1858.

For some time past, as our readers perhaps have noticed, the number of new advertisements in our columns has been so great as seriously to encroach upon the space usually allotted to reading matter, and compel us to publish only the briefest possible epitome of news. To-day, in order to insert a full report of the celebration of yesterday, including the speeches of Judge LEGRAND, His Honor the MAYOR, and ROBERT C. BARRY, Esq., we are compelled to trespass upon the indulgence of several of our regular advertisers, and leave out some of their advertisements. After the present week, we hope to obviate this necessity altogether by an enlargement of our paper, designed to meet the wants of our increasing business, and a preferable course, in our estimation, to that of diminishing the size of our type or suffering advertisements to encroach upon our news columns.

It is of manifest importance to the citizens of Baltimore, that they should be kept well informed concerning the progress of those works of public improvement in whose completion they have a direct commercial interest. Several times already, we have pointed out the opportunities offered to them for the extension of the trade of our city, by the recent opening of various lines of communication to the Great Northern Lakes. We have shown—as any good map will indicate, at a glance—that we are considerably nearer to Buffalo than either Philadelphia or New York; that when the Sunbury and Erie Railway is finished we shall also possess a similar advantage with respect to the port of Erie; and now that the last rails are in the act of being laid down, at the rate of a mile a day, on the remaining forty-six miles of the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railway, we may safely calculate upon having an unbroken connection between Baltimore and Chicago by the early part of next November. To many persons this fact may appear, at the first glance, a matter of comparative indifference; but to those who comprehend the vast extent of the Lake trade, and the absolute necessity of providing for it more than one outlet to the Sea Board, the importance to Baltimore of the completion of this new link of communication, will be readily understood. The merchants and capitalists of New York have expended ninety millions of dollars in the construction of three great highways to the Lakes, and by thus opening out channels for the transportation of the products of the Northwest to the Sea Board, they have aided immensely in building up the city of New York, and in extending its commerce. Up to this time, they have succeeded in monopolising nearly the whole of the Lake trade; but that trade is expanding itself so rapidly as to baffle all previous calculations. In 1841, the aggregate amount of the Lake trade was sixty-five millions of dollars. In 1846, it amounted to one hundred and twenty-five millions. In 1848, to one hundred and eighty-six millions, and in 1857, to nearly seven hundred millions of dollars. *The aggregate value of the Lake trade for* 1857 *being equal to the value of the whole Foreign Commerce of the United States*, the amount of the latter from July 1st, 1856, to June 30, 1857, being a little over six hundred and ninety-eight millions of dollars. Turning now to the city of Chicago, we find that its growth has kept pace with the increasing commerce of the Lakes. In 1840, that city contained but four thousand four hundred and seventy inhabitants. In 1850, its population had increased to twenty-nine thousand eight hundred and sixty-three. At this time the number of its inhabitants is estimated at one hundred and nineteen thousand. The value of articles manufactured the last year was sixteen millions of dollars, while the total value of articles of commerce received at that Port, for the same period, exceeded two hundred millions of dollars. Nor is this all. "The statistics of the movement of "population Westward, show that people enough "found their homes west of Chicago, during the "year 1857, to form two entire States; and it has "been plausibly estimated that within the next "quarter of a century, fourteen States as large as "Ohio, but, on an average, more wealthy and "populous, will have grown up on the magnificent "country lying between the Lakes and the Rocky "Mountains." These evidences of the growing trade, and the extraordinary prosperity of the North-West, sufficiently indicate the importance of every new railway that brings us into direct communication with the Lake Ports, and the interest which our merchants should take in the commercial progress of that region. It would be impossible to estimate the amount of business which, in the course of a few years, must crowd all the great thoroughfares from the Lakes to the Seaboard, or to sum up, with any degree of accuracy, the advantages we should derive from entering early into the field of competition. The movement of emigration is towards the North-West, and, in consonance with a well known law, the centre of population for the United States, within a period of time not very remote, will be established at some point on the borders of one of our great inland Lakes. All history teaches us, that it is in the interior of the country that its greatest cities must arise, and as the Lake Basin, next to the vallies of the Mississippi and the Ohio, presents the largest continuous area for settlement, while it comprises within its limits a more fertile soil and possesses a climate better adapted to develope the energies of the Anglo-Saxon race, the growth of the Lake cities has been in correspondence with this general principle. Every new Railway, therefore, which connects the sea board cities with the North-West, and offers to the commodities of that region a choice of markets, is productive, to a certain extent, of modifications in the course of trade. Heretofore, we have regarded Chicago as a point too remotely situated to fall naturally within the scope of our business operations. Indeed, we have been so much in the habit of considering the whole commerce of the Lakes as properly belonging to New York, that we have taken little or no interest in the marvellous increase of the North-Western States in wealth and population during the last ten years. Yet nothing is more clear than that it needs but a moderate display of enterprise, on our part, to draw towards this city a fair proportion of the trade of that region. It has cost New York ninety millions of dollars to establish a connection with the Lake ports. Without any cost at all, we have had railways opened for us by which we are able to reach the same ports, over a shorter line of road, and of course in a less period of time. Baltimore and Buffalo have been brought already within fourteen hours distance from each other. We are nearer to Erie than either Philadelphia or New York. An air line from Baltimore to Sodus Bay needs but one short link of some thirty miles to perfect it, and within a couple of months we shall have direct communication with Chicago by a route which is shorter by one hundred and twenty-two miles than the route from Chicago to New York, and twenty-three miles shorter than the route from Chicago to Philadelphia. It is time, then, that we began to realize these facts; Baltimore is nearer to the Lake cities than either Philadelphia or New York. An unbroken railway connection between the two points is either already formed or will be completed at an early day. The total trade of the Lakes at the present time is equal in point of value to the whole foreign commerce of the UNITED STATES, and is annually increasing. It is looking for new outlets to the sea board, and is capable of filling every favorable outlet to its utmost capacity. The attention of Chicago has already been drawn to Philadelphia, and if to Philadelphia why not to Baltimore?

We take great pleasure in transferring to our columns from those of our esteemed contemporary, the *Patriot*, the following editorial article which appeared in that enlightened journal, on Friday last. It is written in the *Patriot's* very best style, and will commend itself favorably to our readers, not less by the dignity of its language, than by the luminous thought it displays, its delicate humor, and trenchant satire. We reprint it without alteration, not even taking the liberty of correcting our contemporary's Latin, as we are not sure whether the spelling of the word *desperandum* is the orthography preferred by our contemporary or the printer. It is rumored, we may add, in political circles, that a new editor has just been imported for the *Patriot* from the North, at very considerable expense and for the express purpose of conducting the present campaign for Mr. SWANN, and this is supposed to be a sample of his quality, or, perhaps, it is one of those "meritorious original productions," for which our contemporary offers "handsome suitable premiums," and which in time will doubtless make it what it modestly proclaims itself to be—"one of the best journals *of its kind* in the country."

[*From the Baltimore Patriot, Sept.* 10.]

WHANG-DOODLES ABOUT!

We had no doubt, when it was known that Mr Swann would allow his name to be used for another term of the Mayoralty, that we should have a *chime* on the harp of a thousand strings from the Whang-Doodles We regret to say that thus far we are disappointed. It is true we have had a few discordant notes, as if they were tuning up for a grand "soiree;" (wonder what *soiree* has to do with this music?) but the long-drawn, deep-toned musical harmony of the whole choir has not been forthcoming. Some few of the Whangs have been humming a tune, perhaps, preparatory to the grand touch, which sounds something like

"Oh! take me back to old Virginny!"

though we may be mistaken. It possibly may be the keynote on the harp preparatory to the exodus to the "mountains of Hepsidam, where the lion roareth, and the Whang-Doodle mourneth for her first-born."

If we are right in this conjecture, we would respectfully suggest to them not to despair at their want of success in their efforts to make harmonious sounds on this many stringed harp. Music is a difficult science to reach. It requires sounding many notes, half notes and quarters, and if the harp-strings should now and then get a little limber, and not give out the "certain sound," still *nil desperadum* should be their cry, and give it another touch. Their first attempt at harp-ology is admirable, and the re-echo very fine. We therefore beg the Whang-Doodle to give his key note another pitch, and let the wide world know that it can yet *doodle*-DOODLE-DOO! If they will do this, we have no doubt that they will yet live to behold this whole "Plug-Ugly" party—*alive and kicking.*

*BARBEE'S FISHER GIRL.*

There is now on exhibition, and has been for the last ten days, at Carroll Hall, a work of art which merits much more notice than it has yet received at the hands of either press or public. It is a statue, to which the sculptor, Mr. WILLIAM BARBEE has appropriately enough given the name of *The Fisher Girl*. It is the figure of a woman or rather of a young girl, perfectly nude, seated upon the beach, and intently engaged in tying a knot in her net. That is the whole story—if story it can be called, which requires no explanation and can be taken in at a glance. There is no mistaking the vocation of the young girl; the shells and pebbles strewn around her, the fillet of sea-shells encircling her brow, and the net which she is mending, sufficiently indicate that. Her hair very properly, instead of being dressed and braided, is merely looped up by means of the fillet, and left to hang in a dishevelled mass upon her neck. Her neck is arched forwards, and the head slightly inclined to one side, bends gracefully over her work, upon which her attention appears to be completely rivetted. The whole treatment of the subject is natural, modest and artistic. The anatomy is excellent, and the entire work shows great fidelity of execution, and careful manipulation; those portions of the statue which are comparatively hidden from observation, and least likely to attract the attention of an observer, being as painfully and laboriously finished as those which are more obvious to the eye. The feet, which are very pretty, are exquisitely modelled, and the working and contraction of the muscles caused by the inclination of the figure, carefully studied. Altogether it is a work of very superior merit, appealing powerfully to that sense of beauty which makes a pretty, graceful woman, even in marble, a pleasing object to contemplate, and characterized by perfect chasteness and purity, alike in design and in execution. It will not detract, we are sure, from the desire of our readers to behold this statue, if they are told, that though modelled in Florence, where it attracted considerable admiration, *The Fisher Girl* was first transferred from clay to marble in Baltimore, and is here exhibited in public for the first time.

# LATEST NEWS.

## TELEGRAMS

RECEIVED AT THE OFFICE OF THE DAILY EXCHANGE.

### From Washington.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 13.—Judge Bowlin, United States Minister to Paraguay, arrived here this morning, and for a short time thereafter had an interview with Mr. Cass at the State Department. The President is carefully considering the remaining cases of the officers which were reported upon the late Naval Courts of Inquiry. Whatever aid he is receiving from the Secretary of the Navy, the Attorney General and the Commissioner of Patents in the laborious examination of the records and documents, is merely intended to facilitate the arrangement of all the facts. The decision in each case will be the result of the President's own unbiassed judgment.

The Indian Bureau has no official intelligence whatever by the last California mail concerning Indian relations on the Pacific, an omission on the part of the agents which occasions much disappointment, and for which the Commissioner cannot account. The Agents for months past have failed to keep the bureau advised of events in that quarter.

The President has appointed Andrew Jackson Smith, of Texas, Consul at Laguna, and James F. Maguire, Consul at Melbourne, who is a resident merchant there, vice Mr. Barr, deceased.

Capt. Picasanton will accompany General Harney to the Pacific.

Sir William Gore Ouseley's mission to Central America is, in part, to negotiate a treaty with Nicaragua.

The Navy Department is officially advised of the arrival of the frigates Savannah and Saratoga at San Juan del Norte, and the departure of the sloop-of-war Plymouth, on the 1st inst., for Vera Cruz to bring home Minister Forsyth.

Capt. Rich, of the marines, has been detached from the steamer Niagara that the charge of violating the New York Quarantine laws, in connection with Ray Tompkins may be investigated by a court of inquiry. Lieutenant Heywood takes Capt. Rich's place on board of that vessel.

A Board consisting of Chief Engineers Archibald, Wood, Hunt and Martin, to examine the bids for constructing the engines and machinery of the new sloops of war, met at the Navy Department this morning.

### Important from Mexico.

NEW YORK, Sept. 13.—New Orleans papers of Tuesday last, containing Mexican news, are at hand.

Tampico was captured by the Liberalists, with four hundred frontiersmen, assisted by the revolutionists inside.

General Vidaurri, with ten thousand men and fifty-four pieces of artillery, was left at San Luis early this month, to march against Guanajuato and the city of Mexico.

A financial transaction was about to take place between General Vidaurri and the Governor of Zacatecas, by which it was provided that Vidaurri would be placed in the possession of ample means to insure success.

An express arrived at San Luis on the 16th of August, saying that the forces of Aramberri had defeated those of Mejia; that those of Buerto had defeated those of Miramon, stationed at Salamanca; that Miramon was on his way to the city of Mexico, and that the forces of Aramberri had gone in pursuit of the disbanded ones of Mejia, until the latter had entered Queretaro.

### Arrival of the Daniel Webster from Havana.

NEW YORK, Sept. 13.—The steamer Daniel Webster from Havana with dates to the 8th and $100,000 in specie has arrived.

A Dutch ship had arrived there with 378 coolies after losing 200 on the passage.

Sugars were held firm at 11 rials for Dutch standard No. 12. Molasses was very quiet at 5 rials for clayed.

The health of Havana was much better.

### Examination of the Captain of the Brig Putnam.

BOSTON, Sept. 11.—Captain Townsend, the alleged master of the slave brig Echo or Putnam, who was brought to this port in the Dolphin, was taken before United States Commissioner C. W. Loring, to-day, for examination, on the charge of piracy. Lieutenant J. N. Maffit, of the Dolphin, was the only witness examined, and he testified mainly to the facts connected with the capture of the slaver, and which have already been published.

### Murder of a Young Woman.

PITTSBURG, Sept. 11.—A young woman named Miss Henry was murdered at 11 o'clock to-day by Thos. Smithson. She refused to speak with him when he was intoxicated, whereupon he drew a pistol and shot her. Smithson has been arrested. Miss Henry is not dead, but is beyond hope of recovery.

### Political.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Sept. 13.—Judge Breese, the Administration candidate for Senator, publishes a card in which he denies that he has resigned in favor of Judge Douglas. He denounces the friends of the latter as disorganizers against the honor and integrity of the Democratic party.

# LAW INTELLIGENCE.

CIRCUIT COURT OF HOWARD COUNTY.—Judge BREWER presiding. The following business occupied yesterday:

State *vs.* John Merriken, indicted for an assault with intent to murder Mr. Gunsberg, of Annapolis. This case was resumed to-day, the evidence having gone in on Saturday, and the opening argument for the State then made, Messrs. C. Dorsey and T. Joseph Rogers, of Baltimore, spoke for the prisoner, when the State's Attorney concluded, and the case was given to the jury at 5 o'clock. The address of Mr. Rogers was considered a very able effort. Jury out, and quite an interest shown as to the result.

The trespass case of Bond *vs.* Ridgely was taken up, but at 6 o'clock the court adjourned till to-morrow morning.

[*Reported for the Daily Exchange.*]

TOWSONTOWN, Sept. 13, 1858.

CIRCUIT COURT FOR BALTIMORE COUNTY.—Before Hon. Judge JOHN H. PRICE.

The following cases held under *curia* were decided by the Court on Saturday last, viz:

In the case of James Bay *vs.* The Mayor and City Council of Baltimore—an inquisition as to damages sustained for lands condemned for the new aqueduct—the inquisition was set aside, and another inquisition is to be taken.

James C. Adams *vs.* The Mayor and City Council of Baltimore—a similar suit—the inquisition was ratified and confirmed.

Slade *et al. vs.* Slade *et al.*—verdict for defendants.

Lannay *vs.* Wilson—a return of property to plaintiffs upon a bond being given.

Virgin *vs.* Felton—bill filed by complainant, praying for injunction and appointment of receiver. Refused.

Court adjourned to the December term.

### EMIGRATION TO HAYTI.

The St. Louis *Democrat* says: The fact may not be generally known that two agents or commissioners of the Emperor of Hayti are now traveling through this country for the purpose of learning the sentiments of the free negro population in reference to emigration to that island. Their names are Paul Emile Desdunes and Mr. Montfort. The former is a colonel in the Hatien army, and has a position close to the person of his imperial master. The other is the head of a commercial house in Port-au-Prince. They visited the *Democrat* office yesterday, and explained their business, and gave us some important information touching the condition and prospects of the country. Their mission is two fold: first to urge upon the merchants of New York and Boston the advantages which American commerce would derive from the establishment of a line of packets between Port-au-Prince and either of these cities, and second, to ascertain the sentiments of the free negroes and the American people generally with reference to the emigration of the former to Hayti. Col. Desdunes, who is the principal commissioner, is not prepared to specify the inducements which the Emperor may offer to attract immigration to his dominions. He will, however, await instructions, and report in the meantime upon the best mode of accomplishing the design of Soulouque.

# FOUR DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

## ARRIVAL OF THE VANDERBILT.

The Steamship Vanderbilt, P. E. Le Fevre, commander, arrived at New York on Sunday evening from Havre and Southampton on the night of the 1st ult., bringing 355 passengers.

### GREAT BRITAIN.

*The Birmingham Journal* has the following:

"On Friday the proceedings were almost entirely suspended for the purpose of watching the progress of a chess playing feat never before witnessed in England. We refer to Mr. Morphy's playing eight games blindfolds. His opponents were Lord Lyttelton, President of the Association; Mr. Salmon, the best player Ireland affords; Mr. Kipping, a very strong player; Mr. Avery, Mr. Carr, D. Freeman, Mr. Rhodes, and Mr. Y. R. Wills. The play commenced at 1 o'clock and terminated about a quarter past 6, and resulted in Mr. Morphy winning every game except the one with Mr. Kipping, (Secretary of the Manchester Club.) The match between Messrs. Staunton and Morphy stands thus: Stake £500 aside, the scorer of the first 11 wins; to commence on the 1st November next."

The *Times* says:

The plan of operations stated to have been determined upon is, to have on the line between Galway and New York ten first-class ocean steamers, of the highest speed and greatest capacity that can be procured, and at least eight others, to be used as coasters and feeders to the main line, from the ports of Antwerp, Havre, Southampton, Plymouth, London, Liverpool, Bristol and Glasgow, touching likewise at different points on the Irish coast which may be considered most expedient for the collection of goods and passengers.

Her Majesty returned from Prussia on Tuesday morning.

The returns at Lloyd's show that no fewer than [illegible] on the English coast during the last week, involving a serious loss to the Underwriters and Insurance Clubs. The whole of the crews, however, with one exception, and in that case their fate is uncertain, were saved.

On Wednesday, Sept. 1, the last meeting will be held of the Court of Directors of the East India Company. At the close of that day, the existence of the corporation will terminate.

### FRANCE.

The *Times* says:

"The following changes have taken place in the diplomatic corps:—The Marquis de Turgot leaves Madrid for Berne, and is replaced at Madrid by M. Barrot, whose post at Brussels is given to Count de Montessay, who acted as French Envoy at Frankfort. M. de Turgot goes to Berne with the title of Embassador. The salary at Madrid was 140,000 francs; in Switzerland it is only 60,000 francs."

The Paris correspondent of the *Advertiser* says: The Russians are likely to encounter a formidable foe in China. The Jesuits have obtained authorization to establish an extensive branch of their order in those distant regions.

The *Sentinelle du Jurd* states that the abundant showers which have recently fallen have been of the greatest service to the vines and grass crop.—The vineyards now present the most prosperous appearance, and promise a fine vintage.

The *Moniteur* of Sunday, August 29, publishes the speech of M. de Persigny. The other papers, including the *Presse*, also print it, but abstain from passing an opion as to the remarks of his Excellency touching the alliance.

On the approaching marriage of the Duke of Malakoff, the *Observer* says: "We are assured that it is to sign the marriage contract that the Emperor has put off for eight days his departure for Biavitz. It is also added that the dowry of Mdlle. Valera will be given by the Emperor, and that it amounts to a million francs. Probably there is some exaggeration in this figure, but it is also stated that the troussed is given by the Empress. It is further stated that the marriage will take place on the 8th of September, the anniversary of the taking of the Malakoff.

Letters from Paris announce the suspension of Messrs. Rudolf, Jung & Co., an important firm, chiefly connected with the silk trade.

### AUSTRIA.

The Austrian Government had addressed a circular to its agents respecting the navigation of the Danube. The Imperial Government had become alarmed at the peremptory refusal of the Plenipotentiaries at the Paris Conference to submit to the arrangements made by Austria for counteracting the Treaty of Paris.

### PRUSSIA.

A dispatch from Berlin, dated 26th ult., says:—It appears decided that at the expiration of his present powers the Prince of Prussia will be appointed Regent.

A grand dissiay of fireworks and other festivities took place at Babelsberg in honor of Prince Albert's birthday.

Advices from Tegernsee announce the arrival there of the Queen of Bavaria and the Dowager Empress of Austria on a visit to the King and Queen of Prussia.

### RUSSIA.

The *Times* says a letter from St. Petersburg of the 17th, informs us that the Emperor's brothers, the Grand Dukes Michael and Nicholas, are to visit Sevastopol and the Crimea this year. It is said that this port is to be converted into a commercial station without fortifications.

### TURKEY.

The following private telegram is from the London *Times* of August 31:

"TRIESTE, Aug. 26.—Advices from Constantinople to Aug. 24 state that the Porte has appointed a commission to superintend the rebuilding of the fortifications of Kars and other strategical points."

The following telegram appeared in the *Times*, August 30:

"CONSTANTINOPLE, Aug. 28.—The Grand Admiral, Mohammed Pasha, the Minister of Commerce, Ali Ghalib Pasha, and the other three sons-in-law of the Sultan (members of the Grand Council,) have been placed on the retired list. Mohammed Kibrizli Pasha has been appointed Grand Admiral, and is replaced in the Presidency of the Council of the Tanzimat by Mohammed Ruchdy Pasha.

### THE DANUBIAN PRINCIPALITIES.

The *Constitutionnel* publishes the following semi-official article:

"Some journals have criticized some of the principal bases upon which the plan of the organization of the Danubian Principalities rests, as decreed by the Paris Conference, and they have especially dwelt upon the point that Moldavia and Wallachia were far from being so politically united as they had expressed the wish to be.

"In reply to this last observation we are enabled to state that the Convention adopted by the members of the Conference implies that the Danubian Principalities are to be constituted under the title of 'United Principalities.' These words do not only give a nominal satisfaction to the wishes expressed by the Divans *ad hoc*, but they comprise the changes operated in the administration of Moldavia and Wallachia, and show what attention the Conference paid to the unanimous claims expressed at Jassy and at Bucharest."

### INDIA.

Sir Hope Grant left Lucknow on the 20th of July to relieve Maun Singh and to capture Fyzabad. The Rajpootand rebels, after plundering Tonk, had fled toward the Chumbul, pursued by Col. Holmes Roberts. The Bombay import market was active.

### CHINA.

The *Moniteur* contains the following telegram:

"TEIN-TSIN, June 19.—The wishes of the Emperor have been fullfilled in China. That vast Empire is thrown open to Christianity, and nearly the whole of it to the commerce and industry of the West. Our diplomatic agents will be allowed to reside temporarily at Pekin. Our missionaries will be admitted everywhere. A Chinese envoy will be sent to Paris. The murderer of the Missionary Chappedelaine will be punished; it will be announced in *The Pekin Gazette*. The laws against Christianity will be revoked. All the engagements are taken, and in part secured (consignes) under the seal of the Imperial Commissioners. France and England obtain the most ample concessions."

### COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

[*From the London Times (City Article) Sept.* 1.]

LONDON MONEY MARKET.—The English funds opened steadily this morning at the partial recovery attained yesterday after regular hours, and there was utterdness a further advance. Consols for money were first quoted 90⅝@93⅞; and the last price was 96⅜@96¾ for money and 96¾@96⅞ for the new account on the 12th of October. The announcement of large gold shipments from Australia, the steady influx of specik into the bank, and the continuous advances upon the Paris Bourse were the chief instances that operated favorably. The East India Company are understood to have been lenders of money for two months at 1½ per cent., and this also had a beneficial effect. On the other hand, there was rather less firmness in the appearance of the continental exchanges. Bank stock left off at 227@229; reduced and new three per cents. 97⅛@97¼; India stock, 215@218; India debentures, 98¾@78¾; ditto, new, 97¾@98; India bonds 11s.@16s.; and Exchequer bills (March), 31s @34s.; June, 22s.@55s. premium.

In the foreign stock market the transactions have been on an unimportant scale, the chief variation being a recovery on Turkish six per cents. to 95@95¼. Spanish was slightly flatter. Other descriptions were about the same as yesterday.

The new Turkish loan was firmly quoted this morning at 1⅛@1¼ premium. A few sales caused a relapse to ¾, but at the close the price was again ⅞@1⅛ premium.

In the foreign exchanges this afternoon the rate upon Hamburg was slightly lower; Paris also showed a downward tendency.

The final quotations of the French three per cents on the Paris Bourse this evening were 71f. 25 c. for money, and 71f. 40c. for the present account, showing another advance of a half per cent.

A further sum of about £32,000 in American gold was taken to the bank to-day.

The course of exchange at New York on London for bills at sixty days' sight is about 109¾ per cent., which, when compared with the mint par between the two countries, shows that the exchange is slightly in favor of England; and, after maksng allowance for charges of transport and difference of interest, the present rate leaves a small profit on the importation of gold from the United States.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET, August 28, 30 and 31.—There has been but a limited demand, and the sales for the three days barely reached 21,000 bales; 3,000 on speculation and for export; holders show more firmness. Prices are unchanged.

LONDON CORN MARKET, August 30.—The corn market was dull this morning at the rates of Monday last.

LIVERPOOL CORN AND BREADSTUFFS MARKET, Aug. 31.—There was a good attendance at the wheat market to-day but only a limited business was done at an advance of 2d. per bushel from the prices of Tuesday last. Flour of prime quality was in good request, at an improvement of 6d. per sack and barrel. Oats unchanged. Indian corn met with more attention, and an advance of 6d. per quarter is quoted; American white, 34s. 6d. per 430 lbs.

LONDON PRODUCE AND PROVISION MARKET, August 31.—Sugar steady. Tea unchanged. Coffee steady. Rice—A fair business done at former prices. Molasses steady, at 13s.@16s. 6d. per cwt. Saltpetre—Prices steady for middling. Tallow firm at 50s. on the spot, 49s 6d for the last three months. Oils—Linseed oil, 38s. per cwt; sperm, £85@£90 per ton; foreign refined rape, 18s. 6d. Spirits turpentine, 36s.@37s. Metals—Iron flat; tin unaltered.

**The Board of Directors of the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal have appointed Mr. James Resly General Superintendent, in place of Mr. Lewis G. Stanhope, resigned.**

LATER FROM CALIFORNIA.

The United States mail steamship Star of the West, A. G. Gray, commanding, left Aspinwall September 3, at 4 P. M., with passengers, mails, and $1,696,639 in treasure, and arrived at New York on Saturday, midnight.

Sept 7, at 10 A. M. parted company with steamship Granada bound to Key West. Sept. 8, at 9 A. M., lat. 25 38, lon 79 48, spoke steamship St. Louis, bound to Key West. Sept. 9 at 7.30 A. M., exchanged signals with brig Essex, steering north, lat. 30 45, lon. 79 50.

Brig Fanny Wittler, S. E. Lewis, master, struck on the Rinckadore reef on the 19th July, total loss. Crew and passengers saved.

The steamship Golden Gate, R. L. Whitting, commanding, left San Francisco, August 20. At 11 A. M. on the 24th, exchanged signals with steamship Golden age, bound up. Sept. 2, at 7 A. M., passed the company's steamer Sonora, off Point Mala.

Died at sea, on the 24th August, George H. Steele, aged 40 years, late a resident of Rough and Ready, Cal.

SUMMARY OF THE FORTNIGHT'S NEWS.

[*From the Alta California, August* 20.]

On the 5th August the anti-Lecompton Convention, at Sacramento, nominated for Supreme Judge, John Currey, of Solano county; for Comptroller, I. N. Dawley, of Nevada; for Supreme Court Clerk, H. U. Jennings, of Butte county. Hon. Jos. C. McKibben was also nominated for Congress.

The Lecomptonites on the same day nominated J. G. Baldwin as their candidate for Judge of the Supreme Court; A. R. Meloney, of Contra Costa, as Comptroller. They made no nomination for Supreme Court Clerk.

The Republican State Convention endorsed the nomination of Currey for Judge, but nominated P. F. P. Tracy vice Dudley. They also nominated Dr. S. C. Gunn, of Tuolumne, as Comptroller.

The grading on the San Francisco and Marysville Railway is rapidly progressing.

San Francisco is now in communication, by the magnetic telegraph, with Yreka.

Advices to the 14th from the Frazer river country, were received here by the Panama, which arrived on the 18th. The river had fallen, and the miners generally doing better.

A fire at Sonora, on the 8th inst., consumed $40,000 worth of property. The Presbyterian church was destroyed.

A large amount of wire has been purchased in this city for the Placerville and Salt Lake telegraph line.

The Marysville *News* is defunct, and the *National Democrat* has arisen on its ruins. The new paper is strongly anti-Lecompton.

The difficulties between J. C. Fremont and the Merced Mining Company still continue. The latter refuse to yield possession of their vein, and the men who occupy it insist that they will resist.

The last overland mail from Salt Lake reached Placerville on the 16th. The carrier brings the painful intelligence of the murder of Joseph Condi, Charles Connover, Elias Etherege and Theo. Barban, guards of the mail which left Placerville July 31. They were killed by Shoshones about 20 miles from Gravelly Ford.

The Indians about Humboldt Bay are exceedingly troublesome. A man named Orrin Stevens was killed by them on the 16th ult., and another named John Vandoll on the 20th.

The champions of the three political parties are already stumping the State.

The Panama, which left for Victoria on the 4th, carried up but 49 passengers.

Large numbers of adventurers from Frazer river are continually arriving in this city.

The Democrats of this city held their primary election on Satur lay, 14th inst. The anti-Lecompton men elected about two-thirds of the delegates.

The Republican County Convention have nominated for the Senate Gen. C. S. H. Williams and S. H. Parker, Esq., and for the Assembly, W. W. Shepherd, B. W. Hathaway, J. M. Taylor, J. W. Cherry, and A. A. Hill. The Convention has yet three further nominations for Assembly to make before the list is completed.

Henry Lowry, who attempted to rob a passenger on the steamer Senator of $10,000, has been sent to the Court of Sessions.

R. B. Hampton, a prominent citizen, was knocked down and mutally beaten, near the custom house, on the evening of the 7th. J. R. Mulloy, Patrick Dugan, and John S. Dugan were convicted of the offence. The first was fined $50, the second $150, and the third $250. They all paid the penalty imposed.

The City Prosecuting Attorney, H. M. Willis, has resigned his office in consequence of certain charges of disreputable conduct made against him in his social relations.

The amount of gold bullion deposited for coinage during the week ending the 7th, amounted to $18,698.70 ounces. The gold coinage for the week was $385,000, all in double eagles.

The steamer Pacific arrived on the 7th from Victoria, bring 350 passengers. The ship E. F. Willets reached here on the same day, with 147 passengers, from the same locality.

During the last ten days 1,000 Chinamen have landed on our shores.

### FROM THE ISTHMUS.

Col. Cantr had made an attempt to seize Punta Arenas, in the name of Costa Rica. He was opposed by the British Consul at Greytown, and the British naval officers, who propose annexing it to the Mosquito possessions. This if carried out will lead to further complications between England and the United States.

Col. Canty had left Punta Arenas for Aspinwall.

### SOUTH AMERICA.

The regular files of Panama papers for the Associated Press, failed to come to hand, but the following items of South American news are gleaned from the files received at the *Tribune* office:

Advices from Chili to July 31st, report the country more prosperous than for some time previous.—New and rich copper mines have been discovered.

In Bolivia the duty on foreign cotton goods has been reduced from 40 to 15 per cent.

Affairs are quiet, and the public tranquility seems safe from disturbance.

The business portion of Georgetown, in Eldorado county, was destroyed by fire on the 16th of Aug., involving a loss of $100,000.

On the 4th of August, a desperate affray occurred between some French and American miners, in regard to their right to a mining claim. It resulted in the death of three Americans, and the wounding of three others.

Senator Broderick designs traveling to Washington by the overland route.

### MARKETS.

At the date of the last steamer's summary, receipts of merchandise, although scant enough during the preceding fortnight, suddenly became profuse, owing to the advent on that day of quite a fleet of square-rigged vessels from abroad. Since that time the arrivals have continued at a few days' interval, so that the market by this time is abundantly supplied with new and assorted merchandise. These supplies have been derived from all quarters—clipper cargoes of staple goods from New York and Boston, English and French goods from Liverpool and Bordeaux; coals, in wood store, from Baltimore and New York, Cardiff and Valparaiso; sugars, rice; &c., from China; hemp, sugar, and cigars from the British East Indies; coffee and cedar from Central America, and all the variety of produce afforded by the Pacific Islands and the Coast of Mexico and Lower California. The demand for these goods, we are sorry to say, has, by no means, been in proportion to their supply. The jobbing trade has flagged, and flagged, too, considerably. The interior trade has not been what it should have been at this season of the year, and the fever of shipping goods to the North coast subsided very considerably. In this last direction our city is likely to have a formidable rival to contend with, inasmuch as the last advices from New York state that both there and at Boston vessels had been laid on for Victoria direct. However, the field must be, for a time at least, monopolized by our own merchants. A cessation of emigration necessarily caused a falling off in the exportation of goods to the Frazer river country, and, in consequence, August presents a striking contrast when compared with the brisk times in July. The signs seem to be changing once again and it would be by no means surprising if September should prove a busy month for those venturing in the new channel. The auction sales of the month, one of the safest and surest criterions of the course of trade in this city, have been of slight importance since the sailing of the steamer. Their number was less than during the preceding fortnight, being merely twelve, and of these the majority were assorted groceries. Of course, the heavier dry goods and boot and shoe sales are not included in this list.

[*From the Albion, September* 4.]

YATCHING—ALLOWANCE OF TIME AT COWES AND NEW YORK.—It has been already recorded that the British yachtsmen have begun to regulate the time allowance in their matches, according to the relative spread of canvas. On the principle itself, or on the advantages resulting from it, we do not propose to dilate, but we deem it right to call the attention of our own Club to one essential point of difference between the American and the English manner of applying this rule. In our New York regattas, the time allowed for difference in area of sails is one second, one and a quarter, and one and a half, per square foot, respectively, in the three classes. At the Cowes match for the Prince Consort's Cup, on the 2nd of August, one half second per foot only was allowed, without regard to qualification. This difference is immense; and it is all the more conspicuous, because in New York Bay a course of forty miles or thereabouts is sailed over, whereas in the waters round about the Isle of Wight sixty miles or thereabout is the ordinary length. That is to say the English course is fifty per cent. longer than the American, and yet the allowance is more than fifty per cent. less. Which rules approximate more nearly to fair handicapping? Without answering the query, which is open to debate, we must own that the time allowance in the New York tide-way has always seemed to us preposterously large.

Strakosch has completed his concert and opera arrangements for the season, by engaging Brignoli for eight months at $1,500 per month. His company, as finally made up consists of Colson, Parodi, and DeWilhorst; tenors Brignoli, Labocetta, and Millard; baritones, Amedio and Barili; basso, M. Junca.

The company will appear in Philadelphia, Boston, Baltimore, and Washington, returning to New York in November.

The Montgomery county, Md., Agricultural exhibition commenced on Thursday at Rockville. At least 5000 persons were present, the greater portion ladies. Speeches were made by Judge Lee of Baltimore, Mr. Ould and C. B. Calvert Esq.

The black sulphite of silver which forms on plated and silver ware, door plates and knobs, may at once be removed by wiping the surface with a rag wet with *aqua ammonia*, and without the trouble of rubbing and scouring with polishing powder.

DIED,

On the 12th instant, ELLA, youngest daughter of Saml. and Maria Wardell.

On the 12th instant, MARY CATHARINE, aged 4 years and 8 months, daughter of Margaret and the late Thomas O'Leary.

On the 11th instant, MICHAEL REARDON, aged 38 years, a native of County Cork, Ireland.

On the 11th instant, BRIDGET BRENAN, wife of James Taylor, in the 29th year of her age.

On the 11th instant, JANE KELLEY, aged 39 years, wife of Thomas Kelley.

On the 10th instant, of consumption, at the residence of his mother, JOHN OLVIS, in the 30th year of his age.

On the 10th instant, after a long illness, ELIZABETH, in the 59th year of her age, wife of Samuel Trusty.

On the 11th instant, JOHN APPELL, in the 50th year of his age, late of Baltimore county.

On the 11th instant, CLINTON, aged 20 months, son of Wm. Henry and Margaret Ann Hiss.

On the 10th instant, CLARISSA VIRGINIA, aged 1 year and 8 days, daughter of John M. and Clarissa Dennis.

ARTHUR HAS JUST INTRODUCED HIS MODEL FALL STYLE HATS for Gentlemen, a superior article for $3; best quality $4. Drop in and see them, No. 1 W. Baltimore street, adjoining the Bridge. se14-1m

REVENUE OF THE BALTIMORE AND OHIO RAILROAD COMPANY.—The receipts of the Main Stem of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company for the eleven months of the fiscal year of 1858, ending August 31, 1858, exhibit a very serious falling off as compared with those of the same months of the preceding year—as follows:

From Sept. 1, 1856, to August 31, 1857.....$4,237,972
From Sept. 1, 1857, to August 31, 1858..... 3,632,222
$605,750

It is probable the falling off in the remaining month (September) of the present fiscal year will not come much short of $100,000—showing a decrease of receipts on the Main Stem of seven hundred thousand dollars for the year. And when we consider that that the above statement of the revenue of 1858 is taken from the monthly reports as published in the papers, in which no all