THE DAILY EXCHANGE.

VOL VII---NO. 1,022. BALTIMORE, FRIDAY, JUNE 21, 1861. PRICE TWO CENTS.

BOARD OF TRADE.
Committee of Arbitration for month of June.
JNO. R. SEEMULLER, B. F. NEWCOMER
RICH'D. LEMMON, J. PARKHURST, JR., WALTER B. BROOKS.

Monetary and Commercial Review.

BALTIMORE, June 20, 1861.

Stocks continue very quiet, but for all the leading securities the market to-day was tolerably firm. Baltimore and Ohio Railroad was quite strong. No sales were made but it closed at $42 bid, $45 asked regular way, the price bid being $1 higher than was bid yesterday. For Northern Central $13 was bid regular way, and $13¾ buyer 60 days, but none was offered under $14¾, regular way. For the bonds of this road there was some inquiry. Sales were made of $1,000 1885's at 37, and $1,000 do. at 38, and they closed at 37¾ bid, 40 asked, these figures being an advance of 1½ to 2 per cent. on the closing quotations of yesterday. Baltimore and Ohio bonds closed at 70 bid for 1875's; 39 bid for 1862's; and Northwestern Virginia second mortgage bonds at 60 bid, 62 asked, but nothing was done in them. For Maryland 6's 75 was bid again to-day without being taken, and Baltimore City 6's left off without sales at 78 bid for 1875's, and 79 bid for 1890's. In the Mining stocks there is nothing doing. For Springfield $1¾ was bid, and $1½ asked to-day, and Gardner Hill closed at 55 cts. bid, 65 cts. asked.

The Firemen's Insurance Company of Baltimore has declared a divided of five dollars per share for the last six months, payable the 3d July.

The Associated Firemen's Insurance Company has declared a dividend of six and a quarter per cent. for the last six months, payable the 3d July.

The demand for foreign Exchange is extremely limited and rates are very irregular. The nominal rates to-day are as follows, viz: London, bankers' bills, 105⅝@106; do. commercial do., 104@105; Paris, 60 day bills, 5f.30; do. short sight do., 5f.25; Antwerp, 5f.30; Amsterdam, 38⅝@39; Bremen, 75@78⅝; Hamburg, 35; Cologne, 70; Frankfort on-the-Main, 39⅝@40.

New York to-day North Carolina 6's dropped down to 44, a decline of 4 per cent.; Missouri 6's fell off ¼; Erie ¾; New York Central ¾; and Reading ¼. Virginia and Tennessee 6's, and Canton all closed at yesterday's quotations.

SALES AT THE BALTIMORE STOCK BOARD.

THURSDAY, June 20, 1861.

$1,000 N. C. R. bonds '85	37
1,000 do. do. '86	38

PRICES AND SALES OF STOCKS IN NEW YORK.
BY TELEGRAPH.
Through WILLIAM FISHER & SON, Stock and Bill Brokers.
No. 22 South street.

	1st Board	2d Board.
Virginia 6's	40	00
Missouri 6's	39¼	39¼
Tennessee bonds	58	58
North Carolina bonds	44	00
Canton Company	8¾	00
Erie Railroad	23	23
New York Central Railroad	74¾	74¾
Reading Railroad	33⅝	33¾
	dull.	dull.

The New York *Herald* of Thursday morning says:

Stocks were again higher yesterday, the bulls having complete control of the market. Central, which continues to lead the speculative stocks, advanced ½ per cent. at the first Board, sold at 74¾ between the boards, and closed 74¾ bid, against 73⅞ bid at the close yesterday. Everything moved simultaneously with Central. Hudson advanced ¼, Reading ¾, Michigan Central ¾, Illinois ¾, Galena ¾, Toledo ¾, Rock Island ¾. The movement in State stocks continues to be irregular. Missouris, on the news of Gen. Lyon's energetic pursuit and defeat of the rebels, advanced ¾ per cent. Virginias fell off ¼, and North Carolinas 1. Between the boards the market was steady. In the afternoon everything was rather better, and the market closed firm. There is no change in money. The few names which are current pass at 6@7 per cent. according to the length of the pap r. On call money is abundant at 5@6 per cent.

The foreign exchange market for the Australasian closed steady, without change in rates.

The trade tables of the city for the month of May were completed to-day—having been delayed by the change in the tar ff. We present below our usual comparative statements:

Imports for May.	1859.	1860.	1861.
Ent'd for consumption	$15,222,311	10,515,411	2,889,588
Ent'd for warehousing	4,740,644	4,436,609	5,842,313
Free goods	3,491,232	2,735,658	3,435,629
Specie	122,436	96,060	3,486,812
Total imports	$23,552,646	16,893,151	14,549,281
Withdn from warehse.	2,628,434	2,475,067	1,699,804
Duties	3,014,520	2,466,463	979,145
Exports.			
Domestic produce	5,180,652	5,812,190	10,855,769
Foreign merchandise	734,098	558,191	747,986
Specie	11,421,032	5,529,936	128,990
Total exports	$17,335,782	11,900,317	11,732,595
Exclusive of specie	5,914,750	6,371,581	11,603,695

The features of the above statement are the astonishing decline in our importations of foreign goods, the increase in our importation of specie, the decline in our export of specie, and the heavy falling off in customs duties.

The movement of the banks in the four principal cities of the Union, in which weekly reports are made, as shown by their last statement, is as follows:

	Loans.	Specie.	Circul'n.	Deposits.
N. York June 8	$417,509,675	87,656,7 0	26,857,015	8,963,037
Boston, June 10	69,625,795	13,201,478	6,15,75	6,06,519
Phila., June 10	24,585,244	5,267,63	2,289,24	2,291,832
N. Orl'ns, June 3	20,049,464	17,746,71	15,235,791	6,591,881
Total	$522,769,578	133,873,34	63,852,785	24,653,549
Last week	523,712,025	142,411,312	64,076,351	24,129,309
Last year	214,341,086	134,566,291	45,535,924	30,472,946

The New York *Times*, says:

The law officer of the Confederate State of Louisiana having advised the Mechanics and Traders' Bank of New Orleans not to permit the transfer of 100 shares of the bank from a New York holder who had sold it to a party in New Orleans, for value received, and the bank having pursued this line of action, thereby defeating and damaging the New York stockholder, in the ordinary purchase and sale of the shares of the bank as provided in its charter and by laws, the latter has attached the means of the bank in this city, in the hands of Messrs. Matthew Morgan Sons, to abide the issue in a New York trial on the merits of the case which, from its peculiar surroundings, promises to be an interesting one.

BALTIMORE MARKETS.

THURSDAY, June 20.

COFFEE.—We have reported to day sales of 150 bags green Laguayra Coffee at 15¾ cts., but there has been no movement in Rio so far as we have heard. The feeling in the market is very strong, and holders are indisposed to sell unless at full rates. We quote as follows, viz: Rio at 12@12¾ cts. for ordinary to fair; 12¾@13 cts for good; 13¾ cts. for prime; Laguayra at 13¾@14 cts. for green; 14½@15 cts. for white; and Java at 17@18 cts. per lb. We note the arrival here to-day of the bark "Henrietta" from Rio with a cargo of 8,100 bags Coffee, which increases the stock here to 25,000 bags.

FLOUR.—The market for Flour continues steady, and firm. There was a good inquiry for it on Change and sales were reported of 700 bbls. Howard Street Super at $5.50, 300 bbls. choice do. at $5.62½, and 250 bbls. City Mills Super at $5.25 per bbl. For the better description holders were however generally asking $5.50 per bbl. Ohio Super, in which there was nothing done, was steady at $5.50, and we quote Howard Street do. as closing at $5.50@5.62½ per bbl., the latter figure being for choice brands. There has been no movement in Extra Flour to-day so far as we have heard, but we quote it steady at the following rates, viz: $6.37½@6.50 for Ohio; $6.50@6.75 for Howard Street; and $7@7.25 per bbl. for standard City Mills.

FAMILY FLOUR.—Family Flour is still selling by the drayload to the trade at $9 for Welsh's; $8.50 for the leading brands of Baltimore; and we quote Baltimore high grade Extra at $8 per bbl. Ohio and Howard Street Family may be quoted as ranging from $6.75 to $7.50 per bbl.

RYE FLOUR AND CORN MEAL.—Rye Flour may be quoted at $3.75@4 and Corn Meal at $2.87½ per bbl. for Baltimore.

GRAIN.—The receipts of Wheat were very light this morning, only about 1,000 bushels being at market. Very little was sold, but we quote red at 120@130 cts. for good to prime, and white at 130@135 cts. for fair, 140@147 cts. for good, 150@155 cts. for prime, and for fancy 160@165 cts. might possibly be obtained. There was a fair supply of Corn, the offerings to day amounting to about 6,000 bushels. Sales were made of about 2,000 bushels yellow at 46@50 cts., 1,500 bushels do. at 50 cts., and about 2,000 bushels white at 48@50 cts. for inferior, and 53@55 cts. for good to prime. Oats, of which there were about 2,000 bushels at market, sold to-day at 29@30 cts. for clarified, but there was no Rye at market. We quote it however nominal at 60@63 cts. for Maryland, and 65@68 cts. for Pennsylvania.

MOLASSES.—We have no transactions to note to day in Molasses, but we still quote as follows, viz: Cuba at 15 @16 cts. for clayed; 17@20 cts. for Muscovado; English Island at 19@21 cts.; Porto Rico at 28@30 cts.; New Orleans 32@33 cts.

PROVISIONS.—The Provision market continues exceedingly dull. There is still a good retail demand for Bacon, but it is very irregular in price, Shoulders ranging at from 6 to 7 cts., Sides at from 8 to 9 cts., and Hams from 10 to 12½ cts. There is no demand whatever for Bulk Meat, and it is impossible to give reliable quotations for it. Lard is offering at 9@9½ cts. for Western in bbls., and tcs., and we quote refined at 12@12½ cts. There is however none selling. Mess Pork continues steady. A sale of 50 bbls. was made yesterday at $16 per bbl., and we quote it to-day at this figure. There is no Prime or Rump Pork selling, and we can give no reliable quotations for these varieties. We quote Beef Hams nominal at $12.50 for No. 1, and $16 per bbl. for Mess.

RICE.—We quote Rice to-day at 5¾@6 cts. for good to prime lots, but there is very little doing in it. The stock here is light, but it is quite equal to the demand.

SUGARS.—There has been some further inquiry for Sugars to day, some lots being wanted for the Government, but so far as we have heard no sales have been made. We heard however of sales made after we left the market yesterday of 100 hhds. Porto Rico at from $5.37½ to $5.75. We see no change to note in the general condition of the market and we still quote as follows, viz: Cuba and English Island at $4.75@5 for common to good refining; and $5.25@5.75 for fair to fancy grades; Porto Rico and New Orleans at $4.75@5 for low grade; $5.50@6 for air to good; and $6.25@6.50 for prime.

SALT.—There is no demand for Salt except in the retail way. Liverpool is however selling fresh arrivals of Ashton as wanted at 75@80 cts. for Ground Alum: and 135@140 cts. per sack for common brands fine. Turks Island may be quoted at 16@16 cts. for cargoes afloat, but it is selling from store in lots at 20@25 cts. per bushel.

WHISKEY.—Whiskey is quiet, but the market for it is steady at our former quotations, viz: 17@17½ cts. for Country and City, and 17½ cts. for Ohio. We note a sale to-day of 50 bbls. Ohio at 17½ cts.

BALTIMORE LIVE STOCK MARKET, June 20.—CATTLE.—The receipts of Beef Cattle were light again today, only 250 head being offered at the scales, but the market for them was dull and heavy, although the sales were made within the range of last Thursday's prices. Of the Cattle offered, 200 head were sold to Baltimore butchers at from $3.50 to $5 per 100 lbs. gross, and the remaining 30 head were left over unsold.

HOGS.—The market for Live Hogs was dull and heavy to-day, but some few lots of good to prime quality were taken by butchers at $5.50@6 per 100 lbs. net, these figures being a decline of 25 to 50 cts. per 100 lbs. on last week's quotations.

SHEEP.—Sheep continue dull, but they are still selling at $2.50@4 per head.

BURYING A FORT.—Quite an original method of taking a fort is described in the last number of *Blackwood's Magazine*. In 1696, a large Russian army besieged the Turkish fort at Azof, which was situated on a plain, strongly fortified, and had a small but well disciplined garrison. No common approaches could be made to it, and the Turkish cannon swept the level with iron hail. In this case the engineering skill of the Russians was baffled, but Gen. Patrick Gordon, the right hand man of Peter the Great, and the only one for whose death it is said he ever shed a tear, being determined to take the place at any cost, proposed to bury it with dirt by gradual approaches. He had a large army; the soil was light and deep, and he set twelve thousand men to work with spades, throwing up a high circumvallation of earth, and advancing nearer and nearer every day to the place, by throwing up the huge earth wall before them in advance. The men were kept in gangs, working day and night, the earth being thrown from one to another like the steps of a stair, the top gang taking the lowest place every half hour in succession. In five weeks the huge earth wall was carried forward nearly one mile until it rose to and above the highest ramparts, and the earth began to roll over them. This caused the Turkish Governor to hang out the white flag and give in. Had he not done so, General Gordon would have buried the fortress.—*Exchange.*

The failure of a large produce house was rumored here yesterday, and this with the continued decline of flour now barely saleable at $4, and the enormous losses anticipated on the immense shipments of the season, have produced something of a panic in the money market, and a most depressing influence on the produce trade.—*Montreal Com. Advertiser, June 9.*

WILL NOT ENLIST FOR THREE YEARS.—Nearly two thousand of the three months' Ohio Volunteers left Camp Dennison, near Cincinnati, for their homes. They refuse to enlist for three years. A riot occurred in the Camp on Saturday and one man was shot and several wounded. The rioters were drunk.

Seventy sacks of new Arkansas wheat were received at Memphis on the 11th inst.

LATEST NEWS.

TELEGRAMS.

THE BORDER WAR.

Further Particulars of the Burning of New Creek Bridge--Brave Defence of the Bridge by Maryland Union Men--The Little Band Cut to Pieces After a Desperate Resistance.

GRAFTON, June 20.—Further particulars have been received from Piedmont. The Confederate force which occupied that place yesterday is four thousand strong.

The affair at New Creek bridge appears to have been quite bloody. The bridge was guarded as before stated by a guard of forty Marylanders from Cumberland, under Captain Rizly, who had planted at the bridge one piece of artillery. They met the approach of the Confederates with a raking fire, mowing them down like grass. This continued till the gunners were all killed, and the brave little band were cut to pieces by overpowering numbers, two only escaping. The Confederates are said to have suffered terribly from the fire of the Marylanders.

Lieut-Col. Thompson, of the Confederate army, has been captured by U. S. scouts near Phillippi.

Col. Kelly is slowly regaining his strength.

[SECOND DESPATCH.]

GRAFTON, June 20.—The reported taking of Piedmont by the Confederate troops proves to be false. After burning the bridge at New Creek, and cutting down the telegraph wires, they retreated into the country. It is said, however, that a large force is still in that neighborhood. The guard at the bridge, it also turns out, made their escape. Rumors of an attack on Phillippi are still rife, but no advance has been made. No reinforcements of federal troops have reached here.

LATER FROM WASHINGTON.

The Federal Lines Fired Upon by the Confederates--Extraordinary Military Preparations in Progress.

WASHINGTON, June 19—1.30.—A report has reached here that the Federal lines on the Virginia side of the Potomac have been fired upon by the enemy, and most extraordinary military operations are consequently in progress here. The United States cavalry were under marching orders this morning, and may have already started. The artillery and Fire Zouaves are ordered to hold themselves in readiness.

The New York 14th regiment of State Volunteers reached here to-day.

Military Caution at Washington--The Confederates Extending Their Outposts from Manassas Junction Towards Washington--The Long Expected Attack on the Alexa.

WASHINGTON, June 20.—More caution is exercised than formerly in granting passes to visit the encampments on the Virginia side, while none are given for the gratification of mere curiosity.

If accounts which reach us here are correct, and it seems they are, the secessionists from Manassas Junction are extending and strengthening their outposts. From *indications* noticeable here to-day, the Government is not insensible to the movements of the enemy in this direction.

Reconnoissance of the Potomac--Seizure of Contraband Provisions, Boats, etc., on the Maryland Shore.

WASHINGTON, June 20.—The Navy Department to-day received despatches from Capt. Roman, of the steamer Pawnee, containing reports of Lieutenant Chaplin, from which it appears that the latter, in the first cutter, assisted by the tug Reliance, has been profitably cruising opposite to, and in the neighborhood of Aquia Creek, on the Maryland side, where he seized a large amount of contraband provisions, consigned to a secessionist who is now in the Confederate army. They were placed on a wood schooner that happened to be near, and towed to Washington Navy Yard.

Lieut. Chaplin had also reconnoitered at other points, where he landed with a small party drove in some secession mounted pickets; when returning, musket shots were fired at them. This compliment was acknowledged by a discharge of canister shot from the Reliance. Lieut. Chaplin captured nine boats, which had evidently been used for the transportation of secessionists over the Potomac. He destroyed five of these boats.

The steamer Mount Vernon has returned from Pomunky creek, Maryland, where she seized a sloop which had been engaged in transporting secessionists from that point to Virginia. The sloop has been towed to Washington. The men found on board the sloop are prisoners.

Capt. Woods, of the Mount Vernon, together with his guard, landed at the White House yesterday, and scoured the country for miles in quest of a reported battery said to have been erected but not been completed there, but none were discovered.

WASHINGTON, June 20.—The New York 12th and other re iments, quartered on this side of the Potomac, have been under orders all this afternoon and to-night to march to Virginia at a moment's warning.

The New York 14th, which arrived here to day, have gone into camp near Meridian Hill, just beyond the city boundary. The 4th Maine regiment arrived here at 9 o'clock to-night.

James Cameron this afternoon was elected Colonel of the 79th Highland regiment, and to-night he was serenaded by the band of that regiment, at the residence of his brother, Secretary Cameron.

The defensive works this side of the Chain bridge are completed, and deemed impregnable.

Benjamin T. Huchins, a reporter of this city, has received a commission as First Lieutenant in the 3rd cavalry regiment.

WASHINGTON, June 20, 11 P. M.—The 18th Albany, N. Y., regiment arrived to-night, and the 38th regiment, from the same State, is hourly expected.

[SECOND DESPATCH.]

WASHINGTON, June 20, 1.30 P. M.—The apprehension that hostilities will shortly commence on the Virginia shore, has its foundation in the fact that the outposts of the opposing armies are being strengthened and extended. In view of this, it is supposed a collision between the outposts would bring on an extensive engagement. Here, there is continued anxiety manifested here for intelligence from across the Potomac.

More Troops Accepted.

WASHINGTON, June 20.—Gen. Mulbridge, of New York, was to-day authorized by the government to notify Governor Andrew, of Massachusetts, that ten additional regiments will be called for from Massachusetts, which State is to fully equip them for service.

Notice from the State Department in Reference to Passports.

The following notice emanated from the State Department to-day:

"It is expected that hereafter, any passport which may be issued by a Diplomatic agent accredited to this Government, or by any Consular authority whatsoever, either to persons about to proceed beyond the lines of the United States' forces, or to a foreign country, will be countersigned by the Secretary of State.

(Signed) W. H. SEWARD.

U. S. Treasury Bonds.

WASHINGTON, June 20.—In order to avoid misapprehension, it is proper to say that the Secretary of the Treasury has not consented, or even entertained any proposition, to issue bonds for any purpose not specifically authorized by law.

Return of Confederate Pickets at Harper's Ferry--Attempt to Capture Union Men--Nineteen Virginia Unionists Killed or Wounded whilst Escaping Across the River.

HAGERSTOWN, June 20.—Capt. Cook, well known as the commander of the Home Guards, of Sharpsburg, arrived here this evening and reports that the Virginia pickets have reappeared at various points along the Potomac river. Sixty appeared at Harper's Ferry this morning, to arrest Union men who had returned there.

At 12 o'clock to-day a company of cavalry appeared at the Ferry, and ordered the citizens immediately crossed the river in boats, swam, or any other available mode of escape. They were fired upon by the secession troops, and nineteen citizens were killed and wounded! Many had their clothing pierced with bullets.

Yesterday, at 2 o'clock, the people above Harper's Ferry, raised a Union flag. The Confederates fired upon it. Their pickets appeared also to-day, at dam No. 4.

Affairs South of the Potomac---Apprehensions at Alexandria---Expected Offensive Movement on the Part of the Confederates.

ALEXANDRIA, June 20.—A state of uneasiness has existed here during the entire day, resulting from a variety of contradictory reports of a skirmish on the Loudoun and Hampshire Railroad, but the most searching inquiry seems to produce no other facts for this alarm than the appearance of secession troops in the vicinity of Cloud's Mills, and the capture of two non-commissioned officers of the Connecticut 1st regiment whilst on picket duty seven miles out from camp, near Falls Church, and *other events which newspaper correspondents should not be expected to communicate.*

The report came in this evening at 6½ o'clock, brings no rumors of war, but represents all as quiet. There appears sufficient reason, however, to apprehend an offensive movement of the secession forces. There has recently been a renewal of the migration of the secession families, and many confident predictions expressed in secession quarters of Beauregard being here at an early day. The active movements of federal forces, however, reassure Union men. All persons were prevented from leaving the city during the early part of today, but the order was subsequently rescinded.

Southern Mail Items via Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, June 20.—The Memphis *Bulletin* says that 500 muskets shipped by the Federal Government for the men in Weakly county, Tennessee, fell into the hands of the Secesders. The Union city troops at Memphis were much in want of arms, whole companies being unarmed. Southern Kentucky will soon secede, says the same paper, and then General Pillow will move to support them.

In Monroe county, Arkansas, near Helena, several negroes were arrested lately for an attempted insurrection. They were hung. Their plot was that all the white males were to be murdered, but the females and children spared.

The Austin (Texas) *Gazette* has been informed of a secret Union association in that State, and says there are a few Johnstons, Etheridges and Hecks in Texas still.

Inauguration of the New State Government of Virginia.

WHEELING, June 20.—The Western Virginia State Convention elected to-day Frank P. Pierpont, Governor of the State; Daniel Paisley, Lieutenant-Governor; and Messrs. Samuel Paxton, William Winkle, Harrison and Lazear, Governor's Council. The new Governor was inaugurated this afternoon, and the city is in a blaze of excitement to-night. The event is being celebrated with salutes, fire-works, etc.

Troops En Route.

PHILADELPHIA, June 20.—The Maine Fourteenth and the Eighteenth New York Regiments passed through here last night. The Committee on Refreshments were on duty till daylight supplying the necessaries at the Washington street depot.—The arrangements were most complete in the way of gas light, supply of water, and extensive cooking apparatus. The operations were performed and supported by voluntary contributions of citizens, who assembled at the call of signal guns fired on the approach of the troops.

Factory Burnt.

WILMINGTON, June 20.—The Henry Clay factory, owned by Messrs. Dupont and Co., was burnt here this morning. The building was insured but the machinery only partially. The mill was worked by Mr. Griffith, who was manufacturing Government cloth. The origin of the fire is not known.

Kentucky Congressional Election.

LOUISVILLE, June 20.—The returns of the Congressional election, as far as received, are as follows: Mallory's Union majority in this city is 5,318. It is supposed the county vote will increase it 1,500. Mr. Crittenden's majority in Fayette county is 1,040, and in Franklin county 400. Mr. Grider, the Union candidate in the 3d District, has 236 majority in Bowling-Green county.

LATER FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMER AFRICA.

THE INTERDICTION AGAINST PRIVATEERS ENTERING BRITISH PORTS. CONFIRMED.

The Motion in the House of Commons for the Recognition of the Southern Confederacy Postponed Sine Die.

NEW YORK, June 20.—The steamer Africa has arrived, with Liverpool advices of the 9th inst.

The Africa brings £65,000 in specie.

In the British House of Commons, Lord John Russell, in reply to an inquiry whether the interdiction of privateers from bringing prizes into British ports was according to former practice, said that the Queen's Advocate's opinion was favorable to the right of interdiction which the law of nations gave to every power. Hence, Government had issued the prohibition.

Mr. Gregory was appealed to to postpone his motion in reference to a "prompt recognition of the Southern Confederacy." He said his only motive was to make a fair statement of the Southern side of the question. At the wish of the House, however, he assented, and his motion was postponed *sine die.*

It was reported that United States Government orders for 75,000 muskets had reached Frankfort. The Southern Commissioners were also expected in Germany with a similar object.

The obsequies of Count Cavour took place on the 7th inst. almost with royal pomp.

Garibaldi is reported to be seriously ill at Caprera.

The Pope is likewise indisposed.

It is reported that the Emperor Napoleon has interdicted Prince Napoleon from visiting the United States, but he will visit Canada.

The collection of the Cross in Hungary by military execution was being carried out with the greatest severity.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

LIVERPOOL, June 8.—Cotton—sales of 8,000 bales today, the market closing dull.

Breadstuffs closed at Friday's decline.

Provisions closed dull.

Beef quiet. Pork is dull and partially 2s. 6d. to 5s. lower. Bacon is heavy at 1s @2s. lower. Quotations are nominal. Lard is heavy and nominal

MONEY MARKET.—Consols closed at 89⅝@89¾ for money, and 90⅛@90⅜ for account.

The weather has been favorable for the crops. Richardson, Bigland, Wakefield's and other circulars quote four very dull and holders are pressing on the market. Prices have declined 1d at the Tuesday's close. Stock 26@27s. Wheat is very dull at a decline of 3d. to 4d. since Tuesday, and 6d. to 9d. on the week. Red 10s. 6d @12s 3d. White 11s. 6d.@14s. Corn closed very dull at a decline of 1s. Mixed 29s. 6d.@30s. Yellow 30s.@30s.6d. White 30s. 6d.@33. 6d.

Western Virginia Army Intelligence.

WHEELING, June 20.—We have no reliable details yet relative to affairs at Piedmont. It is not believed that the Confederates have gathered in any considerable numbers there.

General McClellan has assumed command of the Federal troops in this section. He expects to have 15,000 men in the field by Saturday night.

The Kentucky Secession Volunteers.

LOUISVILLE, June 20.—Col. Duncan telegraphs from Winchester, under date of the 18th, contradicting the reported disaffection among the Kentucky secession volunteers. He says they will only leave the ranks with their death.

Col. Colt's Regiment.

HARTFORD, June 20.—Col. Colt's regiment is to be reorganized and mustered in, for three years, as the 5th Connecticut regiment.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

CHARGED WITH ATTEMPTING TO RUN COUT BLOCKADE.—The schooner *Lucinda*, Capt. Lewis, arrived here on Wednesday night, in charge of a prize crew. The schooner left this port on the 17th inst., bound for New York. Captain Lewis states that on the night of the 18th, owing to stress of weather, he was compelled to run into Hampton Roads, and when he attempted to come out the next morning the vessel was seized, and he was charged with attempting to run the blockade. He explained the cause which impelled him to seek the Roads, but his excuse was not received. A prize crew were placed on board, and she was sent to this port.

FRUIT SALES.—On Wednesday, Col. S. H. Gover, auctioneer, sold on the premises, a lot of ground situated on William, near Montgomery street, having a front of 16 feet and a depth of 80 feet, and improved by a three-story brick house. Purchased by B. F. Gould for $1,600. Also, a lot on the west side of Johnson street, near Monroe, having a front of 15 feet and a depth of 140 feet, improved by a three-story brick dwelling, and subject to a ground-rent of $52. Purchased by same for $550.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

CITY CIRCUIT COURT—JUDGE KREBS.

Jane White vs. the Savings Institution of Baltimore. The fund in this case was heretofore deposited in the Eutaw Savings Bank under the order of Court. The claimants thereof being Jane White and others, members of the "Monumental Union Daughters of Temperance." A petition was filed by an alleged claimant to recover moneys, out of his judgment against one of the claimants. The Court decided that there was no judgment in existence to effect the fund.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS—JUDGE MARSHALL.

Joseph M. Keller vs. Joseph Smith. Appeal from McLaughlin. Judgment affirmed.—Assignment 192 to 221.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT—JUDGE GILES.

Charles Grinnor vs. John R. Griffith.—Same vs. James Pilman. Libel to recover for goods furnished Eastern shore steamboat. On trial.

Nothing was done in the other Courts.

BALTIMORE COUNTY COURT—JUDGE PRICE.

TOWSONTOWN, June 20.—Richard J. Gittings, Esq., Attorney for the State. State vs. Jeremiah Dancy, indicted for keeping a disorderly house. Verdict "not guilty." Mr. Grason for the defence.—The motion for a new trial in the case of the State vs. John Whipperman, convicted at the last term of the larceny of a small quantity of wheat and guano, was overruled this morning, and the court sentenced the prisoner to the penitentiary for two years.—No other business being ready, Richard Grason, Esq., the special Judge in the case of the State vs. Henry Stokley, colored, convicted of an attempt to commit a rape upon the person of Mrs. Carback, in Middle River Neck, assumed the bench and sentenced the prisoner to be sold as a slave to the highest bidder for eight years.—Adjourned until to-morrow morning at the usual hour.

COURT OF APPEALS OF MARYLAND.

ANNAPOLIS, June 19—JUNE TERM.—No. 12. Richard Colvin vs. Richard Cain and others. Appeal from the Circuit Court for Baltimore city. The argument in this case was further continued and concluded by G. L. Dulany for the appellees and Wm. Schley for the appellant.—No. 16. The Baltimore United Fire Department vs. Thomas Creamer and others. Appeal from the Circuit Court for Baltimore city. This case was argued by Wm. Schley for the appellant.

GENERAL HARNEY BELIEVED TO BE LOYAL.—A correspondent of the Springfield *Republican*, writing from St. Louis, June 13, remarks:

"General Harney is still here. What he is to do is unknown. I can learn nearly nothing of his sayings and doings. There is still some speculation as to the circumstances attending his removal. Some saw he was very mad at being superseded—others that he was glad, and that it was done at his request. Certainly he acquiesces gracefully, and his loyalty has not been disturbed by the act. It is conceded by both Secessionists and Union men that the Government acted wisely in giving the command to General Lyon. The reason, however, is not laid to much stress on the ability of the latter. He was peculiarly environed by conflicting influences. His large property in this city made him deeply interested in the welfare of Missouri.—His long residence here had made him acquainted with everybody—his social and political sympathies had led him to associate more intimately with certain of our prominent and wealthy men, who, if they did not sympathize fully with secession, were at least opposed to the war, and wanted Missouri to be let alone, and wait events. They were more familiar with him than with any other business. With these men, General Harney had been on terms of utmost intimacy. For years he had drank mint-julups with them. The moment he returned, they surrounded him with terrible representations about these 'Dutch Home Guards,' and demanded that their disbandment which he said he promised. He approached Captain Lyon and Frank Blair on the subject. They expostulated with him, disabused his mind as to the character of the men organized, and showed him the authority for the migration of the secession families. Hence, in his first proclamation, he announced that he found that he had no authority to change the situation of the 'Home Guard.' This conveyed such an intimation that he would have disbanded them if he could, that the Unionists became distrustful of him. At the arsenal, he was firm as a rock, and all right. He would go up town,—these aforesaid old friends would surround him,—the d—d Dutch would destroy the peace of the city—the searching of trains, and steamboats, and teams, coming to and going from the city caused unnecessary irritation,' &c., &c. The General would return to the arsenal a little dampened. He seemed to be in doubt whether or not these remedies were not doing more hurt than the disease left to itself. He obviously did not believe in any earnest attempt to take the State out of the Union."

THE STRENGTH OF VIRGINIA.—We copy the following from the New York *Herald* of yesterday:

We learn by intelligence from Richmond, that troops from the States of the Southern Confederacy continued to arrive in that city. It appears fourteen regiments have arrived there recently, making 35,000 in all at that point, all well armed, some of them with European muskets, and well commanded, either by West Point graduates or men who have been students in the Southern military academies. We are also informed that in addition to the new intrenchments eight miles northwest of Richmond, the city is to be defended from attack on the western side by works at a still greater distance, in pursuance of surveys just made by military engineers. The survey does not extend beyond the Blue Ridge, for it is calculated by General Beauregard that the disposition of the Confederate forces along the Manassas Gap Railroad, and particularly southwest of Strasburg as far as Harrisonburg, twenty miles from Staunton, and in the counties of Shenandoah and Rockingham, will protect Manassas Junction and Richmond from any attack from the west. It is stated, however, that the bulk of McClelland's force is coming up the Kanawha, from the Ohio, in several boats, and will menace Manassas Junction and Richmond, in the rear. It is probably to guard against this that ex-Governor Wise is posted with guerillas at Covington.

All this does not look very like an attack on Washington. Yet there appears to be alarm at that city. Our despatches inform us that the War Department is of opinion that the rebel force in Virginia is stronger than ours and better commanded, and that our wisest military leaders entertain small hopes of victory, in case a battle is precipitated before the Federal army is reinforced. It is estimated that 250,000 men will be required—an opinion shared by the President and General Scott. Mr. Lincoln, in his message to Congress, which he is now preparing, will not call for a new loan, but propose to issue Treasury notes to the amount of $200,000,000 or $300,000,000, ranging from $20 upwards. This appeal to the people is on the plan of Louis Napoleon, and is resorted to on account of symptoms of revolt in Wall street. The President will openly avow his reasons for disregarding the requirements of the Constitution, and will call on Congress to endorse his acts.

WAR MOVEMENTS.

AFFAIRS IN MISSOURI.

[*Special Correspondence of the Daily Exchange.*]

The Massacre at St. Louis.

Editors of the Exchange—Knowing full well that events now transpiring in the State of Missouri are attracting no little attention in other sections of the late United States, I have thought, Messrs. Editors, a letter at this particular moment in the history of this State and of the city of St. Louis, might not be unacceptable to you, for it will be but a record of the last hour's *personal* observation of the writer.

Another of those fearful and bloody scenes, of which this city has been the theatre no less than three times now in the last five weeks, occurred one hour ago; and the wail of the widow and orphan now fills houses where, but a few hours previous, the happy voice of fathers was heard—if, indeed, happiness has lately visited this people.

At the Recorder's court-rooms on Seventh street, next door south of Olive, now lie stretched, in their own gore and in the cold embrace of death, the bodies of five of our citizens, ruthlessly *murdered* whilst in the discharge of their duties as such before that tribunal, without the least provocation, save that which was perhaps conjured up in the drunken brains of Hessians—a body of several hundred of whom were marched past on their way to Turner Hall, their headquarters. The writer was summoned to the place of slaughter in his professional capacity, but found, on reaching it, that little was to be done for any of the victims save one—a man named Francis—who was shot in two places in the left thigh by Minnie balls, one of which was extracted, the other not being discoverable by the probe. It is probable this man will recover, though the result of similar wounds inflicted on the 10th and 11th of May, make this by no means certain. Another poor fellow, named Pratt, a police officer at the Recorder's Court, was shot through the left breast, and though not quite dead when the first volley by your correspondent, life was fast ebbing; so that it was not deemed expedient to lose time with him when there were others whose lives might be saved by the timely interposition of the healing art. One of these was a man shot in the lower jaw, shivering the bone, and, of course, knocking out his teeth. This poor creature was enabled to walk to a furniture car, and, with a little aid, to climb into it, by means of which he was taken to his home, he, the meanwhile, holding the fractured bone *in situ* with his hand. The fourth of the wounded men had a ball enter the outer angle of the left eye, coming out in the frontal bone in its track until it emerged three or four inches above the point of its entrance. This victim the writer did not see himself, but is indebted for a description of the wound to another physician who had him in charge, and who expresses hope of his patient's recovery.

To sum up, now, this day's slaughter: Killed outright, five, including in this catalogue Pratt, who, I have just learned, died within ten minutes of my leaving him. Wounded, 3, all of them severely, and two, I fear, mortally. So much for what the writer saw himself. There are many more wounded reported—some say nine, others seventeen. Of these I cannot speak personally, and I cared not to search them out in the neighborhood, where they must have no attraction for me, and, my duty discharged, I retired, having assured there were other medical men engaged with the poor sufferers.

Now, Messrs. Editors, for the cause of this most inhuman massacre of unarmed citizens.

The body of Clemens Sweeney, of the Home Guards, is making a thorough investigation of the firing upon the citizens by the volunteers on Monday.

Arrival of Troops.

Several thousand troops passed through the city yesterday. At about eight o'clock the 14th New York Regiment, (from Oneida,) Col. James McQuade, arrived at the Philadelphia depot and marched, by way of Exeter, Lombard and other streets, to the Camden station, where cars were waiting to convey them to Washington. About noon the 4th Maine Regiment, Col. Hiram Barry, arrived, and at four o'clock the New York Albany Regiment, Col. W. A. Jackson, arrived and passed directly to Washington.

About six o'clock last evening there arrived at the Bolton depot, Northern Central Railroad, the 38th Regiment of New York Volunteers, numbering 572 men, under command of Col. J. H. Hobart Ward. The men were well equipped, and were accompanied by a full drum corps. They were principally from New York city, and were formerly the Second Regiment of the Scott Life Guard. Their term of enlistment is for two years.

Troops for Washington.

We learn that the United States Government has made arrangements with the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Company to transport over the Washington Branch road 3,000 troops per day for ten days, making a total of 30,000.

Reports were current late yesterday evening in the city from Washington, that considerable movements were going on in the army there. It appears that the government is apprehensive of an immediate attack from the Confederate forces.—Several regiments were hurriedly sent over the Long Bridge.

The Confederates, it is known, are in close proximity, as numbers of the pickets are nightly shot down. Night before last six of the Connecticut regiment were killed.

**Armored R