THE DAILY EXCHANGE.

VOL VII--NO. 1,071. BALTIMORE, MONDAY, AUGUST 19; 1861. PRICE TWO CENTS.

BOARD OF TRADE.
Committee of Arbitration for month of August.
SAMUEL BEVAN,
WM DEVRIES, JOS. C. YATES,
G. S. BROWN.

Monetary and Commercial Review.

BALTIMORE, August 17, 1861.

The transactions at the Stock Board continue to be limited, but for almost everything on the list the market to-day was firm. Baltimore and Ohio Railroad left off at the Board without sales at $42½ bid, $43¾ asked, but after the Board a sale of 25 shares was made at $43 cash. Northern Central Railway was offered as on yesterday at $14½, but no bid was made for it. Baltimore City 6's were inquired for, and sales were made of $3,269 1890's at 81¾. We note also a sale of $230 Maryland 1890 6's at 81½. Maryland 6's left off at 81 bid, 82 asked for 1870's; 81½ bid, 82½ asked for 1890's; and Baltimore City 6's closed at 81¼ bid for 1875's; and 81⅛ bid, 81⅞ asked for 1890's. Nothing was done in Railroad bonds, but for Northern Central 1885's 46 was bid, and Baltimore and Ohio 1862's closed at 42 bid, 43 asked; and do. 1875's at 70½ bid, 72 asked. For the Mining stocks there was some little inquiry to-day, and a sale was made of 150 shares Gardner Hill at 50 cts. Gardner Hill closed at 50 cts. bid, 65 cts. asked; Guilford at 40 cts. bid; and Springfield at $1.30 bid regular way.

SALES AT THE BALTIMORE STOCK BOARD.
SATURDAY, August 17, 1861.

$230 Maryland 6's '90	81½
1,069 Baltimore 6's '90	81¾
1,000 do. 6's '90	81¾
1,200 do. 6's '90	81¾
150 shares Gardner Hill Mining Co.	50
AFTER THE BOARD.	
25 shares Balt. & Ohio Railroad	43

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	55	00
Missouri 6's	43	00
Tennessee bonds	43	00
North Carolina bonds	65	00
Canton Company	9½	00
Erie Railroad	25¾	00
New York Central Railroad	73	00
Reading Railroad	35¾	00
Treasury notes 2 years 6 per cents	97¾	00 heavy.

No second board held to-day.

The New York *Post* of Saturday evening says:

The stock market was very inactive again to-day. For several days past there has been a great absence of outside orders, and it requires but little effort on the part of the Bears to mark down prices. The sales are mostly on sellers' option, there being no large amounts of cash stock offering. New York Central closed at 73⅛, Galena 64½@64¾, Toledo 28⅛@28¾, Rock Island 38⅜@38¾. The Southern State Stocks were dull and lower. Missouris and Tennessees were each quoted at 43@43½. Louisianas sold at 64 Virginias fell off ¾ per cent. There was a sale of New York State Sevens of 1870 at 107, which is by far the highest price State security on the list.—Government bonds were steady at 88 for registered, and 88½@88¾ for coupons. The Fives are firm at 81½@81¾. The 6 per cent. notes sold at the Board at 97¾@98.

There is more employment for money on call at 4@5 per cent., but the supply is largely in excess of the demand. The exchange on London closed steady at 107⅜@107½.

Mr. Cisco is authorized to receive subscriptions for 7.30 notes, and several large amounts have already been taken by parties outside of Wall street. The new subscribers are ready to pay in their gold at once. There is an active business doing in the 6 per cent. 2-year notes at 98¼@98½, which is a further improvement.

We have been shown to day a bond of the State of Virginia for $1,000, dated 1st October, 1860, identical with the regular Virginia Sixes, so far as the body of the bond is concerned, except that it is made payable in Richmond. The sheet of coupons attached, however, is printed in red, while the old is in black. This bond has just been forwarded from the West, where it has, doubtless, been put in circulation, and, so far as we know, is the first issue of the Confederate authorities. These bonds will, of course, find no circulation here, as they bear all the marks of a spurious issue.

The *Tribune* says:

The weight of influence at the Board is quite manifestly upon the bear side, and prices are sustained mainly by keeping cash stock scarce in the street. The operators for the fall are acting partly on the general theory of the disordered condition of the business of the country, and partly on the idea that the foreign advices to be received for the next ten days will be adverse to the North, being the response from Europe to the news of the defeat at Bull Run. Some go so far as to predict that the recognition of the Southern Confederacy will speedily follow.

The following is the comparative statement of the imports of foreign dry goods at New York for the week ending August 16, and since January 1:

	1859.	1860.	1861.
Entered at the port	$3,139,138	$3,446,119	$593,305
Thrown on market	3,319,219	3,577,806	359,262
Since Jan. 1.			
Entered at the port	$78,762,550	$69,436,365	$32,663,478
Thrown on market	78,514,067	69,242,259	30,167,329

The small importations of dry goods—$593,305, against $3,446,119 for the corresponding week of last year—have been mostly warehoused. There is no demand for fall goods, and importers are not exhibiting those received.

The export demand for breadstuffs has been very active the past week, the sales of grain on the Corn Exchange reaching some days nearly a half million of bushels. The business would have been even larger were a better assortment here. At the close a rise in freights checked transactions. The advance in wheat is about eight cents a bushel, the effect of which will doubtless be felt throughout the West. We annex a statement of the value of the exports of the three leading articles for the week ending August 16 and since January 1:

	For the week. 1860	For the week. 1861	Since January 1. 1860	Since January 1. 1861
Flour, bbls	$212,338	$227,422	$4,884,271	$8,873,885
Wheat, bush	376,525	379,824	4,552,882	15,392,826
Corn, bush	27,332	213,894	1,100,024	3,731,963
Total since 1st January			$10,537,177	$27,998,674
Increase on 1860				$16,361,497

BALTIMORE MARKETS.

SATURDAY, August 17.

COFFEE.—There has been nothing doing to-day in Coffee so far as we have heard. The market although quiet, is still very firm in tone, and there is no disposition among holders to sell except at very full rates. We quote to-day as follows, viz: Rio at 14@14¾ cts. for fair to good, and 15 cts. for prime; Laguayra at 15@16 cts.; and Java at 19@20 cts per lb. The stock of Coffee here is now only about 11,000 bags.

FLOUR.—There has been but little inquiry for Flour to-day, and so far as we have heard no sales have been made. Super is offering at $5 per bbl. for Howard Street, Ohio and City Mills, but there are no buyers at this figure. Holders are however generally indisposed to take less than this price Extra is unchanged in price, and we still quote it as follows, viz: at $5.25@5 50 for old and new Ohio; $5.50 for Howard Street; and $6.25@6.50 per bbl. for standard City Mills. The European advices are generally considered as being favorable for breadstuffs, and in New York prices have advanced within the last day or two.

FAMILY FLOUR.—Baltimore ground Family is still selling by the dray load to the trade at $7.50, and Baltimore high grade Extra at $7, but Howard Street Family can be readily bought at $6@6.25 per bbl.

RYE FLOUR AND CORN MEAL.—Rye Flour may be quoted at $3.50@3.75, and we quote Corn Meal at $2.90 for Brandywine, and $3 per bbl. for Baltimore.

GRAIN.—Wheat was in fair supply this morning, the receipts amounting to about 20,000 bushels, but the demand for it was active, and the market very firm in tone. Red sold at 100@105 cts. for common, 110@120 cts. for fair to prime; and white at 110@112 cts. for common, 125@130 cts. for fair to good fair and 132@140 cts. for good to prime lots, and both varieties closed firm. Corn was steady and firm at yesterday's figures. Sales were made of 1,500 bushels yellow at 48@50 cts., but there was very little white at market and no sales were made. We quote it however at 58@60 cts. per bushel. There was nothing done to-day in Rye, but sales were made of some 4,000 to 5,000 bushels new Maryland Oats at 25@28 cts. per bushel.

MOLASSES.—There is nothing of consequence doing in Molasses, but the market for it continues very firm. We quote as follows, viz: Cuba at 18@20 cts. for clayed, and 22@26 cts. for Muscovado; Porto Rico at 32@36 cts., and New Orleans at 38@40 cts. per gallon. The stock here of all descriptions is very light.

PROVISIONS.—Provisions continue quiet. There is however a fair retail demand for Bacon and it is selling in lots to the trade at 5¾@6 cts. for Shoulders, 7¼@7¾ cts. for Sides, and 8¾@11 cts. for Hams. We heard to-day of a sales of 16 hhds. Bacon Sides a little out of condition at 6¾ cts. Bulk Meat is still quoted at 5 cts. for Shoulders, 6¾ cts for Sides, and 7½ cts. for Hams, but there is none selling. We continue to quote Lard at 8¾ cts. for Western Leaf in bbls. and tcs; and 11@11¼ cts. per lb. for refined; Mess Pork at $15 25; Prime do. at $10.75@11; and Rump do. at $10@10.50 per bbl. Baltimore packed Beef is selling at $12 50 for No. 1, and $16 per bbl. for Mess, but we quote Western Beef at $7@8 for uninspected No. 1; $9@10 for do. Mess; and $10@11 per bbl. for repacked No. 1.

RICE.—There is hardly anything doing in Rice, but we continue to quote it at 5¾@6 cts. per lb. for good to prime lots. The stock here is very nearly exhausted.

SALT.—Salt is active and firm. Liverpool is selling in lots from store at 105 cts. for Ground Alum, and 160 cts. per sack for Marshall's, Worthington's, and Jeffrey & Darcy's fine, and Turks Island at 25 cts. per bushel.

SUGARS.—Sugars continue quiet. There has been no movement in them to-day, nor indeed for some days past, but the market is still very firm in tone, and there is no disposition among holders to press sales. We quote as follows, viz: Cuba at $6@6 37½ for refining, and $6.75@7 75 for grocery grades; and Porto Rico and New Orleans at $6.75@7.25 for common to fair; and $7.50@8.25 for good fair to prime.

WHISKEY.—Whiskey is quiet and rather heavy. City is held at 18 cts., and Ohio at 18½ cts. per gallon, but there are no buyers at these figures.

DOMESTIC MARKETS.

PHILADELPHIA, August 17.—There is some inquiry for Flour for shipment, but generally at figures below the views of the holders. Sales of 1,000 barrels Western extra at $5.25. We quote at $4.25@4 75 per barrel for old stock spring and winter wheat superfine; $5@5.12½ for fresh ground do.; $4.75@5.50 for extras; $5.25@5.75 for extra family, and $6@6.25 for fancy lots. There is no movement in Rye Flour or Corn Meal. We continue to quote the former at $3, and the latter at $2 62½ per bbl. Wheat is firm: sales of 3,000 bushels in lots at $1 22 per bushel for prime Southern red afloat; $1 20 for Penna. do. in store, and $1.30 for a lot of fair Delaware white afloat.—About 1,500 bushels red and white sold on private terms. Rye is selling at 52@56 cts. for new and old; Corn at 53 cts. for yellow; and Oats at 29@30 cts. Whiskey is steady at 18½ cts. for Ohio, and 18 cts. for Penna.

BOSTON, August 16.—The market for Flour is very firm, and low grades are again a shade higher. We quote sales of common brands Western at $4@4.25; fancy brands at $4 37½@4 50; extras at $4.62½@5; and superior at $5.25@7 per bbl., including very choice brands St. Louis. Southern Flour is quiet. We quote common and fancy at $5.50@5.75; extras at $6 50@7; and superior at $7@7.50 per bbl., including choice brands of Baltimore. Corn is held quite firm, but continues in moderate demand. The sales have been at 53@55 cts. for Western yellow, as to quality; and 50@52 cts. per bushel for Western mixed. Oats are selling at 33@38 cts. per bbl. for Western, Southern and Canada. Rye 58@60 cts. per bushel.

ALBANY, August 16.—Flour in more active demand: sales 1,200 bbls. Wheat—sales, in car lots, at $1.13½@1.15 for red State; $1.33 for white Michigan, and $1 35 for white Kentucky. Rye—sales 2,500 bushels at 60 cts.—Oats—sales 9,000 bushels; Corn better: sales last evening 6,800 bushels at 44 cts.; to-day 38,000 bushels at 44½@45 cts. Whiskey—sales 50 bbls. at 17 cts.

BUFFALO, August 16.—Flour steady. Wheat better; demand moderate; sales 26,000 bushels Milwaukee and Nothwestern club at 95 cts., and 19,000 do. red winter at $1.10@1.10½. Corn better: sales 35,000 bushels at 36½@37½ cts. Lake imports to-day—2,000 bbls. flour, 178,000 bushels wheat, 234,000 do. corn. Canal exports—24,000 bbls. flour, 60,000 bushels wheat, 78,000 do. corn.

OSWEGO, August 16.—Flour firmer. Wheat decidedly better, with a fair milling and shipping inquiry, but buyers are standing aloof in consequence of the advanced views of holders. Receipts liberal, but as the greater part is for shipment the supply offering is light: sales 6,500 bushels winter red Western at $1.13½, and 6,900 do. No. 1 Milwaukee club. Corn a shade better but dull: sales 2,100 bushels Illinois at 39½ cts. Other grains quiet.—Lake imports—2,166 bbls. flour, 89,500 bushels wheat, 104,000 do. corn, 10,000 do. rye. Canal exports—1,300 bbls. flour, 21,000 bushels wheat, 60,000 do. corn.

CHICAGO, August 16.—Flour quiet. Wheat advanced ½@1 ct.; sales of No. 1 at 73@74 cts., and No. 2 at 71@72 cts. in store. Corn ½@1 ct. lower. Oats do. Receipts—5,000 bbls. flour, 91,000 bushels wheat, 150,000 do. corn, 10,000 do. oats. Shipments—2,000 bbls. flour, 61,000 bushels wheat, 157,000 do. corn. Freights 3@4 cts. higher. Exchange on New York unaltered.

NEW YORK DRY GOODS MARKET, Aug. 16.—As by common consent, there will be no general opening of goods for the fall trade until the first week in September. In the meantime, foreign Dress Goods are entirely lifeless. This is mainly due, however, to the adoption and very general practice of cash terms. Jobbers complain a good deal of the action of the importers in this respect, and one of them has a hearing in our columns this morning. In Domestic Goods the feature of the week has been general excitement and a material advance in manufactured Cottons of nearly all grades. There have been large sales of China Drills at 9¼ cts.@9¾ cts. for shipment, and the agents of all but one mark closed firm at 10 cts., 8 mos. We notice a considerable sale of Blue Drills at 12 cts. 6 per cent. off for cash. Brown Sheeting, standard, are firm at 10 cts., with fair sales. All light and medium Sheeting and Shirtings, as well as cotton Flannels, are ½ ct.@1 ct. per yard above last season's prices. Printing Cloths have been excited at Providence—about 20,000 pieces, 60x64 and 64x64, sold together at 5 cts, 5,000 pieces, 64x64, at about 5¼ cts.—and at the close, yesterday, holders were unwilling to name a price, and 64x64s were nominal at 5½ cts.@6 cts. Prints are firmer; no prices are fixed as yet We quote prime Medders at 9¾ cts @10 cts., the higher figure ruling. Delaines are brought out 18 cts. There is nothing new in Woolens; army goods and army styles continue to absorb attention.

BOSTON DRY GOODS MARKET, August 16.—The upward tendency, noticed for several weeks past in Cotton Goods, still continues, and a further advance of full ½ a cent has been realized on many descriptions, while on some the advance has been even more. The trade have become considerably excited about Cotton Goods, and there is more anxiety to secure supplies of desirable styles than for some time past. The consequence has been some considerable purchases of heavy Sheetings at from 9½@10 cts., standard goods closing firm at the latter price. Medium Sheetings and Shirtings have been sold at 9 cts., and light goods at 6½ cts. Drills have advanced to 9½@10 cts., and now held at 10 cts; bleached have been sold at 10 cts., and blues at 12 cts. Print Cloths have been in good demand, and considerable sales have been made at full ½ a ct. advance from the lowest point. Prints are more sought after and are again higher. Denims, Cotton Flannels, Stripes, Ticks and Osnaburgs are also selling more freely at about ½ a ct. advance, the market closing with a good inquiry for all leading styles. Woolen Goods remain without improvement. Fine Cloths, Cassimeres and Doeskins are very little inquired for.—Goods suited to the army are alone wanted, and manufacturers are quite busy in filling contracts.

BOSTON BOOT AND SHOE MARKET, Aug. 16.—In the Boot and Shoe market there is very little improvement to notice. Buyers are here from all the leading cities West, but purchases continue to be on a very limited scale compared with former years. With the New England trade very little has been done, and so far our usual fall business has been almost an entire failure, and the prospects ahead indicate a light trade. The shipments from this port indicate the depressed state of our business since first of January last, showing a falling off of 56,884 cases by water and 147,821 by railroad, in all 204,705 cases. The entire shipments by water and railroad amount to only 222,163 cases this year against 426,868 cases in 1860, showing that, so far, we have done but about one half of last year's moderate business. The shipments of 1860 fell short of 1859 to date 93,440 cases, and if we go back three years the deficiency is still greater. Manufacturers that are employed continue to turn out army goods, but otherwise there is scarcely any business doing. The Leather Market continues quite depressed, with the exception of Oak, which is wanted for army goods. The stock of Oak Leather is small, but of Hemlock there is an abundant supply. Hides are dull, but remain about the same as previously noticed.

Shipping Intelligence.

PORT OF BALTIMORE, AUGUST 17.

Arrived.

Steamer John S Shriver, Dennis, Philadelphia, Jas A Shriver.
Steamer Louisiana, Cannon, Old Point Comfort, Va—M N Falls.
Steamship S R Spaulding, Howes, from Boston via Fortress Monroe—mdse and passengers to A L Huggins. Was detained on account of assisting ship Fair Wind, ashore on Hog Island.
Steamer John R Thompson, Fowler, New York, Jas A Shriver.
Steamer Richard Willing, Claypole, Philadelphia—Jas A Shriver.
Steamer Georgeanna, Pearson, Old Point Comfort, Va—M N Falls. Passed off York Spit two ships at anchor—supposed bound up
Schr Seeing, Safford, New York—ballast to Pendergast Bros.

Cleared.

Steamer Wm Woodward, Cundiff, New York—mdse to J A Shriver.
Ship Falmouth, Haines, Amsterdam—F L Brauns & Co.
Ship Adolphine, (Brem) Meyerdieck, Bremen—F L Brauns & Co.
Brig Chesapeake, (Br) Grogun, Demarara—W H Perot.
Brig R R Kirkland, Knight, West Indies—F W Brune & Sons.
Schr Kingfisher, Harvey, West Indies—Knox & Co.
Schr Fly, Todd, New York—master.
Schr L Debou, Lander, New York—master.
Schr Hope, Frank, Georgetown, D C—P Malcolm & Co.
Schr M E Heam, Woolford, Choptank river—Wm Applegarth & Son.
17 schrs to the Eastern and Western shore,

Sailed.

Ship Falmouth, Haines, Amsterdam, in tow of steamtug Lioness.
Ship Adolphine, (Brem) Meyerdieck, Bremen, in tow of Lioness.
Brig Chesapeake, (Br) Grogun, Demarara, in tow of Edwin Forrest.
Schr Kingfisher, Harvey, West Indies, in tow of steamtug Edwin Forrest.

Arrivals from Baltimore.

Schr Louisiana, Mitchell, New Bedford, 15th inst.
Steamer Elizabeth, McLaughlin, New York, 15th.
Bark Cavalier, McLeod, Rio de Janeiro, 7th ult.
Schr John Wilson, Hardy, Philadelphia, 15th inst.
Barge Marina, Crosby, New York, 15th inst.

Clearances for Baltimore.

Schr R C A Ward, Edwards, New York, 16th inst.
Schr Wonder, Hallock, New York, 16th inst.
Steamer J R Thompson, Colmary, New York, 15th inst.
Schr Lavania, Patten, New York, 15th inst.

Memoranda.

Report of ship Fair Wind.—Left Baker's Island April 29, with a cargo of guano, bound to Hampton Roads.—Left bark Crusader to sail in 10 days, also brig Josephine, for Honolulu. June 1st, lat 50 10, S, lon 145, W, August Dow, seaman, fell from topsail-yard and was lost. June 2d, lat 50 10 S, lon 140 W, Wesley S Bundey was washed overboard and lost. Off Cape Horn, saw several vessels bound west, but spoke none of them. Monday, August 12th, made Hog Island, and struck on Hog Island Shoals, Wednesday, 14th, was hauled off by steamship S R Spaulding, Howes, from Boston for Baltimore, and the next day was towed inside Cape Henry by the S R Spaulding and Jos Whitney, where she now lies, having lost rudder and leaking badly, and having thrown overboard a small portion of her cargo. Capt Crowell came up in the Spaulding for orders from his owners, having left the ship in charge of the pilot.

Schr Rio, ——, from Aux Cayes, arrived at Kingston, Ja, 3d inst.
Ship Mary Whitridge, Cressy, from Hong Kong, uncertain, was at Whampoa, June 11th.
Ship Canvas Back, Clarke, from Hong Kong for New York, was at Whampoa June 11th.
Ship Alexander, Bain, from Swartwick for Bristol, Eng, arrived at Elsinore, 25th ult.
Bark Ella Virginia, Focke, from Buenos Ayres, arrived at Rio de Janeiro, 6th ult.

Eastern Ports.

NEW YORK, August 15.—Arr ship Far West, London; Island Queen, Lisbon; schrs Gazelle Meshod, Gibraltar; Dan Smith, Aux Cayes; Sarah Johnson, Turks Island. Cl'd ships Great Western and Thornton, Liverpool; Devonshire, London; bark J M Hicks, Gloucester; brig J Freeman, Rio de Janeiro; schrs B Watson, Marseilles; Elva, Nassau; Arctic, Alexandria.

NEW YORK, August 14—Noon.—Arr steamship Persia, Liverpool; ships Emerald Isle and Lizzie Harmon, do; brig Delta, Havana.—Cl'd ships Gen Simpson and Hy Clay, Liverpool; brigs Lucia, Cork; Gardner, Antigua; Grenada, Nuevitas.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug 15—Noon.—Arr bark Benjamin Hallett, Key West; schrs Eveline, Havana; Young America, Psrt Deposit.—Cl'd schrs C J Houpt, Ceres and W John, Washington.

PHILADELPHIA, August 15.—Cl'd ship Lancaster, Liverpool.

BOSTON, Aug 15.—Cl'd schr A E Douglass, Washington, D C.

BOSTON, August 14.—Arr schr Kate Sargent, Jacmel; Wyman, Surinam.

MOVEMENTS OF OCEAN STEAMERS.

TO SAIL.

Ships.	Leave.	For	Days
Persia	New York	Liverpool	Aug. 28
Canada	Boston	Liverpool	Sept. 4

TO ARRIVE.

Ships.	Leave	For	Days.
Persia	Liverpool	New York	Aug. 3
Edinburg	Liverpool	New York	Aug. 7
Bremen	Southampton	New York	Aug. 8
Canada	Liverpool	Boston	Aug. 10

The Havana Steamers leave New York on the 2d, 7th 12th, 17th and 27th of each month.

GENERAL BEAUREGARD.

The Richmond correspondent of the New York *Tribune*, speaking of the guerrilla character of the Southern army, thus refers to Beauregard:

He, more than any other Southern general, seems to excel in the handling of these peculiar elements of Southern troops; a dashing little Creole, standing thoroughly upon his dignity with strangers and equals, he has the knack of ingratiating himself with the soldiers, by the mingled simplicity, naturalness and impetuosity of his manner. He impresses one rather as a soldier of action and sagacity, than of great and comprehensive mind; as a man of thought and intellect he seems to be inferior to Johnston, but he blends Southern fire with Northern smartness; his features are mobile; his eye sparkling; his motions denote restless activity; while his countenance indicates steady composure. He has the coolness of a Yankee, and the impulsiveness of a Creole, and looks like a cross between the two. He was lucky at Sumter and lucky at Bull Run. He has the advantage of this prestige of success, and the little man is the idol of the soldiers and the hero of the South.

BLACK SWANS.—It appears that the *rara avis* of the ancients, is becoming quite common in England. Mr. Samuel Gurney, of Carsbalton, England, communicates the following to the London *Field* of July 13:

"A pair of black swans flew down here to-day. It would be interesting to know where they could have come from. If any of your readers have lost them, I should be glad to be informed of it. I have thirteen black swans about my place, and I think these must have been flying over and were attracted by the others. One pair, which I have had for seven or eight years, breed regularly about three times annually. They have hatched more than one hundred young ones, and have reared about sixty. Hardly any of those that they have lost have died a natural death, but most of them have been killed by the old birds dragging them about when they are not very strong, and the cygnets have got into holes from which they have not been able to extricate themselves. No weather seems to affect them, as they breed equally well in the most intense cold of winter or the greatest heat of summer. Last winter it was necessary to break the ice for them every morning round the nest, as they were completely frozen in. Their nest was a mass of ice and snow, and the young birds (which I have now) did not suffer in any way from it. Can any one inform me of a similar instance of their breeding in this way? I may add that they had no shelter whatever.

THE YANG-TZE OPEN TO FOREIGN VESSELS.—United States flag officer Stribling has published a notification to the effect that the Yang-tze being now open to the British, and by consequence to American vessels, for the purpose of trade, he thinks there is no danger to be apprehended from its navigation. The Imperialists and Insurgents are alternately in possession of one or both banks, and no Chinese vessel can pass up or down it without capture by some of the belligerents. This throws the trade into the hands of foreigners altogether. The Taeping authorities have acceded to certain regulations proposed by flag officer Stribling, by which our consul at Shanghae is to issue passes to all vessels authorized to trade on that river.

American citizens and missionaries are to be protected in the event of any place being taken by the Taepings. If the former commit any offences on shore they are to be made prisoners and sent to the nearest consul for trial. Passports issued to our citizens travelling through the country are also to be respected. A special regulation provides that when American vessels reach Nankin in the night, they must come to anchor off the tower for the night, and there remain until next morning for examination.

Chinkiang, the second port in importance on the Yang-tze, recently opened by the new treaty, was being closely invested by the rebels as the American squadron passed down. The British consulate had been removed to Silver island, in the river—and trade was, of course, interrupted.

A POLITICAL RUMOR.—The telegraph brings us a rumor from Albany that Secretary Cameron is to be removed from the Cabinet, and that his removal was to have been last Monday, but that be desired an extension of time. There is also a rumor that one of the conditions of the recent loan was that the Cabinet should be partially reconstructed.—Thurlow Weed has been for some time laboring for such an end, and coming as this rumor does from such a source, it is not improbable that there is really "something in it."—*New York Day Book.*

A telegram from Washington of last night denies the above.

THE NEW YORK HERALD ON GEN. BUTLER.—This is a change which ought to have taken place long since. General Butler has proved himself to be a very important and very pompous personage, not unlike a Turkish Pasha. His strategy has been most masterly, but it has been more successful against the newspaper reporters than against the enemy at Big Bethel. The great object of his ambition at Fortress Monroe was to control the reports intended for the public journals.

LATEST NEWS.

FEDERAL TELEGRAMS.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT.

THE ADVANCE OF THE CONFEDERATES TOWARD THE LINE OF THE POTOMAC, WITH THE VIEW OF CROSSING INTO MARYLAND, CONFIRMED.

IMPORTANT ORDER OF THE WAR DEPARTMENT.

All Troops at the North and East ordered to Washington without Delay.

WASHINGTON, August 18.—The statement made in this correspondence several days ago, that the Confederates were slowly moving their forces to the line of the Potomac, with a view of entering Maryland and encouraging and supporting the revolutionary spirit in that State, with ultimate designs on Washington, is now repeated with increased assurance of its truth, and with such evidences as cannot be disregarded.

With a view of meeting all possible contingencies which may arise in connection with this subject, the Administration has just issued the following important order, a prompt response to which, it is not doubted, will be given, thus, at once securing the Capital against invasion, and at the same time affording additional confidence to the country, of the earnestness of the Government in the protection of the general welfare:

WAR DEPARTMENT, August 19, 1860.

All commanders of regiments of volunteers accepted by this Department, in the States of Pennsylvania, New Jersey, New York, Connecticut, Massachusetts, Vermont, Rhode Island, New Hampshire, Maine and Michigan, will take notice of and conform promptly to the General Order this day directed to the Governors of the States above named, which is as follows:

To the Governor of the State of ———:

By direction of the President of the United States, you are urgently requested to forward, or cause to be forwarded, immediately to the city of Washington all volunteer regiments, or parts of regiments, at the expense of the United States Government, that may be now enrolled within your State, whether under your immediate control or by acceptances issued direct from the War Department, whether such volunteers are armed, equipped or uniformed or not.

The officers of each regimental organization that may not be full, shall have recruiting officers at their several rendezvous, and adopt such other measures as may be necessary to fill up their ranks at the earliest dates possible. All officers of volunteer regiments, on their arrival, will report to the commanding General, who will provide equipments and other supplies necessary for their comfort.

To insure the movements of troops more rapidly than might otherwise be done, you will please confer with and aid all the officers of independent regiments, in such manner as may be necessary to effect the object in view.

All clothing and supplies belonging to or contracted for the several regiments shall be forwarded to Washington for their use, detailed reports of which shall be made to the Commanding General.

SIMON CAMERON,
Secretary of War.

Military Appointments.

Among the latest appointments are Major General Halleck, of California, for the regular army, and Colonel George A. Thomas to be a Brigadier General of volunteers. The former received a military education and is experienced, and the latter is an army officer, at present attached to General Banks' division.

Extension of Gen. McClellan's Department.

All the military departments, composed of the States of Delaware and Maryland, and portions of Virginia, together with the city of Washington, have been united in one grand department, under Major-General McClellan. As a consequence, Major-General Dix and General Banks are thus placed in subordinate military position. Fortress Monroe is not included in this new arrangement.

A General System of Passports.

The State Department has just issued the following notice addressed:

To all whom it may concern:

Until further notice, no person will be allowed to go abroad from any port of the United States without a passport from this Department or countersigned by the Secretary of State. Nor will any person be allowed to land in the United States without a passport from a Minister or Consul of the United States; or, if a foreigner, from his own Government, countersigned by such Minister or Consul.

This regulation, however, is not to take effect in regard to persons coming from abroad, until a reasonable time shall have elapsed for it to become known in the country from which they may proceed.

More Confederate Batteries on the Potomac—The Pochahontas Fired On.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 17.—We have another arrival from Aquia Creek to-day. Yesterday a new battery, concealed in the woods, opened on the United States steamer Pocahontas with rifled cannon. Although she was nearly four miles off, the balls went through the rigging, splintered the vessel, and came near killing an officer. It was useless to return the fire, and the Pocahontas speedily got out of the way. Her officers were entirely unaware of the existence of the battery, which makes the fourth already discovered at that place.

The officers of the Potomac flotilla have no doubt that the Confederates are erecting a battery at Matthias Point.

The decoy boat which led to the sad affair of last Thursday, was evidently placed for the purpose of destroying Lieut. Budd, of the Resolute, whom the Confederates are after because he burned a house near that place some time since.

From the Potomac Line—The Confederates Falling Back Toward Fairfax Court-House.

WASHINGTON, August 17.—The Confederates have nearly all fallen back to Fairfax Court-House, thus widening the distance separating the hostile forces. The pickets of both armies, however, occupy nearly the same advanced position as heretofore.

An Incorrect Report.

WASHINGTON, August 18.—It is not true, as recently reported, that Secretary Cameron is to be *removed* from the War Department. The rumor owes its paternity to a distant city.

LATEST FROM MISSOURI.

Another Account of the Late Battle Near Springfield—General McCulloch Claims a Victory—Reported Capture of Siegel's Command by Gen. Hardee.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Aug. 16.—Despatches from Little Rock, Arkansas, dated to-day, contain the following intelligence:

Advices from Fort Smith to the 14th fully confirm the victory of McCulloch.

The fight occurred on Saturday, eight miles south of Springfield.

The enemy took the Confederate pickets prisoners, and surprised the main body. A bloody and desperate encounter ensued, with great loss on both sides.

Five regiments of the Missourians were panic-stricken, thrown into disorder, and fled. General Price made two ineffectual attempts to rally them. The Louisiana regiment gallantly suffered much.

General Price led the 3d and 5th Arkansas with splendid courage.

McCulloch, in a letter of the 10th, says: "The victory is ours. The battle lasted six and a half hours. Our loss is great. General Lyon is among the dead. We took six pieces of artillery from Siegel, destroyed his command, and took many prisoners and small arms."

The Confederate loss is from two hundred to three hundred killed, and four hundred to five hundred wounded.

Siegel's forces were pursued to Springfield. It was thought that McCulloch would then attack him.

A captain caught General Siegel, but he was rescued. He shot at, and, it is believed, wounded him.

Col. Sweeny, of the Federal army, was killed.

The enemy's (Union) loss is from two thousand three hundred to three thousand.

FAYETTEVILLE, ARK., Aug. 13.—McCulloch sent his forces after Siegel's command, about twenty miles from Springfield.

Gen. Hardee met and captured the whole Federal force, and is now bringing them back!

The Latest from Missouri.

ST. LOUIS, August 16.—We are indebted to the correspondent of the St. Louis *Democrat* for the following intelligence.

ROLLA, August 15.—Mr. Graham, a Union clerk, employed in a secession store at Springfield, reached here this morning.

He reports that four regiments of Confederate cavalry, under General Raines, entered Springfield on Monday at noon, and hoisted a Secession flag over the Court-House, amidst the noisy demonstrations of the troops and a few resident sympathizers.

Our wounded soldiers in the hospital had not been molested, and it was announced that only the Home Guards would be the subject of resentment.

The Confederates purchased everything in the stores, paying any price demanded, in Confederate scrip. They were particularly anxious to get shoes, some of their regiments being entirely barefooted.

Captain Juddest, one of General Siegel's skirmishers, who was wounded in the battle, reports that Siegel's attack on the rear of the Confederate camp was a complete surprise to them, and that they were dirven back towards General Lyon's command on the front, with great slaughter, their dead lying in heaps on the field. For the first half hour Siegel did not lose a man.

Subsequently, our troops were subjected to a murderous cross-fire from a number of Confederate cannon, throwing a perfect shower of grape and shell into our ranks. After driving the Confederates back about half a mile, General Siegel drew off his force and fell back on Springfield.

Wagons containing the families of Union men continue to arrive here. More than one-half of the population of Springfield have left, and the farmers along the route to this place are leaving for their homes.

A Military Train Fired Into.

ST. LOUIS, August 17.—Despatches reached here to-day, stating that a train conveying troops on the Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad, was fired into by secessionists near Palmyra, and one soldier killed and several wounded. General Pope immediately sent orders to General Hurlburt to take such force as be deemed necessary, to Marion county, and quarter them on the people, and lay a contribution of horses, mules and provisions, and such other things as may be useful to the soldiers, to the amount of $10,000, on the inhabitants of the county, and $5,000 on the citizens of Palmyra, as a penalty for this act.

Design to Run the Blockade at Charleston.

BOSTON, August 17.—The ship Alliance, formerly of Charleston, under the British flag, sailed from St. John, N. B., on Monday for Havana, but her real destination is known to be Charleston. The captain boasted that he would run the blockade without difficulty.

His cargo consisted of pig iron, pig lead, quicksilver, rifles, spool cotton, pins, needles, thread, percussion caps, mackerel, etc., etc. The owner of the ship and cargo, Mr. Lafitte, of Charleston, came from St. John to Portland on the steamer Eastern Queen yesterday.

Probable Run of the Blockade.

BOSTON, August 16.—The British steamer Eastern State, from Yarmouth, N. S., which arrived this morning, brought four hogsheads and ninety-two barrels of spirits turpentine, and thirty-one bales of North Carolina cotton, which is presumed to have escaped the blockade, and was taken to Yarmouth, N. S. It is said the owner of the turpentine will clear $17,000 profit.

FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

Supposed Design of the Confederates to Attack Fortress Monroe.

[*Correspondence of the Associated Press.*]

FORTRESS MONROE, August 16.—General Butler yesterday assumed the responsibility of paying the New York regiments here about $20,000, which has been deposited some time at Old Point, waiting the arrival of the Paymaster.

The ship Fair Wind, of Boston, with a cargo of guano, was this morning towed up the Roads by the steamer S. R. Spaulding, in a disabled condition, having been ashore at Hog Island.

The British ship-of-war Gladiator was yesterday cruising off the Capes.

A flag of truce yesterday conveyed Mr. Whalen, formerly United States Minister to Nicaragua, to the Confederate pickets beyond New Market Bridge.

A flag of truce is just in from Norfolk with Corporal Hurlbut, of the First Connecticut regiment, released by the Confederates for his attention to Colonel Gardiner after the battle of Bull Run.—He states that a considerable number of released ministers, including several chaplains, will reach Old Point to-morrow.

In his opinion the Confederates are actively preparing for an attack upon Fortress Monroe. That measure is now popular in the Confederate camps, and appropriate material is being collected in large quantities at Norfolk. All the scaling ladders at Richmond have been brought down to aid in the attack. Corporal H. was treated with great courtesy during his stay among the Confederates, and was not put upon his parole. He is of the opinion that an attack on the Fortress will be made within a week.

Arrival of Gen. Wool—Petitions from the Prisoners at Richmond, &c.

FORTRESS MONROE, August 17.—Major General Wool arrived at Old Point and will take command of the Department to-morrow. He spent the forenoon at Newport News to examine the position and inquire into the difficulties of the Troy regiment. He held a reception for the officers of the Fortress at 4 o'clock P. M. Salutes were fired on his arrival at Old Point and Newport News.

A flag of truce conveyed to-day to Craney Island a number of ladies wishing to go South.

Corporal Hurlburt, of the First Connecticut regiment, who arrived yesterday from Richmond, brought with him a number of petitions got up by our wounded and imprisoned soldiers for a compromise in relation to the exchange of prisoners. They were directed to several prominent Northern newspapers for publication. General Butler sent the whole batch to the President. Congressman Ely's name is said to head one of the petitions.

From Louisville—Mr. Nelson Released—Brownlow's Paper Not Destroyed as Reported—The Southern Loan.

LOUISVILLE, August 16.—Passengers from Tennessee report that Representative Nelson has been released, and that Brownlow is still unmolested.—The Louisville *Journal* says: "Men professing to be Unionists ship goods marked for Union men at Cairo and other places, which are put off at Smithland and Paducah, and then shipped up the Tennessee river, for the railroad crossing there.

The Richmond *Enquirer* says that the pledges of rice, cotton, money, &c., cannot fall short of from twenty to thirty millions of dollars.

Reported Proclamation of President Davis—Another Version of the Battle Between the Confederates and a Portion of Banks' Column.

LOUISVILLE, August 17.—A despatch from the Nashville *Union and American* to the Louisville *Courier* says that Jeff. Davis has issued a proclamation, ordering all residents of the Confederate States who do not recognize the Confederacy to depart within forty days, under pain of being condemned as alien enemies.

The Confederate Congress had resolved to adjourn on the 19th, to meet in November next.

The same despatch corrects the previous report of a battle between a portion of General Banks' force and the Confederates, saying that the battle took place at Lovettsville, instead of Leesburg, wherein 250 Federals and 50 Confederates were killed, and 1,150 Federals wounded and made prisoners, the latter not being able to re-cross the river, which had meanwhile been swollen.

The Designs of the Confederates.

LOUISVILLE, August 17.—A young man from Richmond, of secession proclivities, who claims to be well informed of the design of the Confederates, says they intend an immediate advance, and predicts there will be fighting at the Relay House on the 18th. He says the Southern army is well provided with blankets, etc., for the winter campaign, and are in a high state of discipline. He says also that there is a universal desire to attack Washington.

From Alexandria—A Skirmish Between Scouting Parties—Three Deserters from the Confederates.

ALEXANDRIA, August 18—P. M.—A scouting party under Lieut. Gibson, composed of the Lincoln cavalry, Captain Boyd, whilst out to-day in the neighborhood of Popick Church, some twelve miles from here, encountered a company of secession cavalry. A slight skirmish ensued, during which private Irvin Clinging, of Philadelphia, was killed.

One of the Confederates was seen to fall from his horse, but his friends succeeded in carrying off his body. Three deserters, representing themselves as belonging to the Empire Rangers, of Louisiana, came to our pickets to-day. They left Richmond fourteen days ago. After a hearing they were sent to Washington.

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMER BOHEMIAN.

LATER FROM EUROPE.

THE LONDON PRESS ON AMERICAN AFFAIRS.

COMMENTS ON THE BATTLE OF BULL RUN.

FARTHER POINT, August 18.—The steamer Bohemian, from Liverpool on the 8th instant, has arrived.

The steamers City of Washington and Hibernia arrived out on the 7th.

There is no news of importance to note since the sailing of the Edinburgh and Bremen.

The English journals canvass the possibility of troubles on the blockade question.

The steamer Edinburgh sailed for New York with £3,000 Sterling, in specie. The steamer Bremen has £1,500 also, for New York.

The London *Times* has another article on American affairs, which is bitterly sarcastic on the Battle of Bull Run. The editor says there must arise a gathering doubt that the Southern nut is too hard to crack, and that the military line, as a matter of business, don't answer.

The same article ridicules and laughs at the threats of prominent New York journals against England, and fears that the question of the blockade may involve England in some difficult complication. The *Times* remarks that there is a little cloud which, although only as large as a man's hand, may come to overshadow the whole sky.

On the last day of the session of Parliament, Lord Palmerston stated his views on the question of the blockade. He said, in effect, that if the blockading force should allow one ship to enter a blockaded port by payment of duties, that moment the blockade is raised.

A belligerent may seal up a port, but if he lets one vessel in his right is gone. It follows, therefore, that when a Federal cruiser willingly allows a ship to pass a blockaded port, upon payment of customs, the blockade will be at an end.

An anonymous advertisement appears in the Liverpool *Post* for shilling subscriptions for a testimonial to Beauregard for his skilful generalship.

The London *Herald* says that a report has been received that Napoleon, on the receipt of the intelligence of the defeat of the Northern army, decided to recognize the Southern Confederacy. The statement, however, is believed to be unfounded.

Ten Broeck's horse "Stark" won the Brighton stakes.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

Cotton—Sales of the last three days 38,000 bales at an advance of ⅛d., caused by the steamer's news. The market closed quiet and steady.
The Breadstuffs market is steady.
Provisions are quiet.
Consols close at 90¼@90⅜.

Arrival of the Pony Express.

FORT KEARNEY, August 16.—The pony express, with late advices from San Francisco for the Associated Press, passed this point at one o'clock P. M. to-day. The following is the latest news:

SAN FRANCISCO, August 7—P. M.—Arrived 5th, steamer Sonora, Panama. Sailed 3d, Ashland, George's Island; 6th, bark Watcher, Kanaza.

The market is quiet and prices unchanged, and there is no disposition to operate till the receipt of definite information of the tariff changes.

The news that ten thousand troops are to be enlisted in California to protect the overland emigrant route, has started up a good deal of military enthusiasm in all the towns, in the absence of the arrival of instructions as to how this force is to be organized. There will probably be difficulty in enlisting the number of men, though most of our soldiers are disappointed that the call is not for troops to serve in active war, as it exists, than to perform monotonous duty on the plains.

The new Sunday law, which requires all places of amusement where liquors are sold to be closed on the Sabbath, was not strictly observed on the day when it was to begin to take effect. It will soon be legally tested.

A large brewery in Russian Hall was destroyed by fire on Saturday night, resulting in a loss of $10,000.

J. C. Palmer, of the late banking house of Palmer, Cook & Co., left for the East by the overland mail on the 5th, for the purpose, it is stated, of taking charge of the commissariat under General Fremont.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

ANOTHER OUTRAGE.—Yesterday Mr. Wm. Phelps, of this city, was arrested at his house by the vice police. Mr. Phelps a short time back was working in Richmond at his trade. He returned to this city some four weeks ago. He was taken to the station house, and prevented from having any communication whatever with his friends. No cause was assigned for his imprisonment.

MILITARY.—About nine o'clock on Saturday morning a detachment of three hundred men, on foot, intended for the cavalry regiment now forming at Washington, arrived at Bolton depot and passed through to Camden station, where they embarked for the metropolis.

GAMBLING ON SUNDAY.—Yesterday vice-policemen Bellmire and Frew arrested Dominico Catana and Joseph Rolf in the house of the former on Gay street, near Baltimore street, while engaged in playing cards. Justice Hiss fined them $5 and costs.

FAST DRIVING.—John Shop, John Farland and Francis Faggett were arrested on the charge of fast driving. Justice Hiss imposed a fine of $5 and cost on each, and committed all to jail in default of payment.

DROWNED.—On Saturday night, about 9 o'clock, one of the crew of the gun-boat Union, lying at the foot of Thames street, went into the water for the purpose of bathing, when he was seized with cramps, and, before assistance could be rendered, was drowned.

THEFT.—Yesterday a negress, named Elizabeth Hagan, was arrested on the charge of stealing $11 in money from Patience Graham, negress. She was committed for Court.

ARRIVAL OF HORSES.—Yesterday morning eighteen car loads of horses arrived by the Philadelphia railroad, and passed through to Washington. There were a few soldiers in company.

THE CONTINENTAL.—This pleasant and cool place of amusement is well patronized by the public, who seem to appreciate the good music and the clever performance of the new company.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

CRIMINAL COURT.—JUDGE BOND.

J. C. King, Jr., prosecuting for the State. The Court was occupied on Saturday with the following business:

State *vs.* Henry Knaugh and Conrad Heller, charged with assaulting and beating Robert Jones, colored. Heller was adjudged guilty, and fined 25 cents and costs. Knaugh was acquitted.

State *vs.* D. Connelly, charged with assaulting Mrs. Dayal. Case *stetted.*

State *vs.* William Kernan, charged with assaulting a vice-policeman. Jury trial prayed and granted.

State *vs.* Edward Carey, charged with assaulting Henry Binger. Case compromised on payment of costs.

State *vs.* Benjamin Martin, charged with assaulting his father. Case dismissed—the prosecutor to pay the costs.

State *vs.* John Stevens, colored, charged with assaulting Betsey Douglas, colored. Case *stetted*—witness to pay costs.

State *vs.* Lewis Scott and John Armstrong, colored, charged with assaulting Grafton Proper with a knife. Under *curia.*

State *vs.* James Bell, charged with assaulting Charles Smith, a soldier. Adjudged guilty and fined $10 and costs.

State *vs.* Charles Stewart, charged with resisting two vice-policemen. Jury trial prayed and granted.

State *vs.* Mary Conklin, charged with assaulting William Shaeffer. Cross-cases. Not guilty.

The Court then adjourned till Saturday next, at 10 o'clock.

CORRESPONDENCE.

OUR WASHINGTON LETTER.

WASHINGTON, August 18, 1861.

When the Resolute went on the expedition which resulted in the loss of her boat's crew at Mathias' Point, her object, it is now well understood, was, after making a reconnoisance, to return to the Navy Yard and lead an expedition down the river, to test, if not to demolish, the Confederate batteries. Your latest intelligence shows you that this expedition did actually proceed according to the programme, and being well equipped and well officered, it was regarded as of the most formidable character—so formidable, indeed, as to inspire officers at the Navy Yard with a confidence which tempted them to announce to their friends, very positively, on Friday, that Acquia Creek and Mathias' Point had been taken beyond a peradventure, and that their batteries were actually in the possession of the Government. It is said that the plan was to land the men at two points, and by a vigorous advance before dawn, to surprise the batteries and take them in the rear. It now appears that this attractive programme was relinquished for the occasion, and another substituted, in consequence of the discovery, by the Resolute of the nest of sharp shooters at Mathias' Point, and of the long range of the Aquia Creek guns, which, commanding the river from shore to shore, threatened to cut off the expedition altogether. The latter was reason enough for postponing an enterprise which we are now told is to be shortly reproduced in an irresistible form. Those batteries, it is confidently asserted, must and shall be taken; and the fleet which, we are told, is even now being fitted out, will doubtless embrace the landing of considerable bodies of troops, with the object of clearing out the batteries and spiking the guns. There are many who think that a land-battery on Cedar Point shore, opposite Mathias' Point, will, with guns of the longest range, effectively co-operate with the fleet.

It is now almost beyond conjecture that two squadrons, or full companies, of Federal Cavalry, were captured on last Thursday afternoon, within two miles of Alexandria, by two regiments of Confederates. The Cavalry had on some unknown pretext made prisoners of several citizens of the county, and brought them into Alexandria; they then returned to make more arrests. Meantime, one of their prisoners escaped, and reaching the Confederate scouts, put them in possession of these facts; the result was a trap and a capture.

What might be regarded as an extraordinary Cabinet Council, was held on Friday. Mr. Chase having returned, there was a full Cabinet, with the exception of Mr. Smith, who is making war speeches in the North. It is the talk of the streets that the danger and defence of the capital were discussed earnestly and at length. Decided apprehensions are said to have been expressed (I give legitimately the current rumor of "the avenue") as to a Confederate plan supposed to have been ferreted out by the restless scrutiny of General McClellan.

According to this plan the Confederates, under Beauregard and Johnston, are to cross twenty or thirty miles up the river, perhaps as far as Point of Rocks, and by bantering McClellan, and at the same time making a demonstration upon Washington, provoke him to a pitched battle before his preparations are complete.

Then, should he be defeated, having no defenses to fall back upon, a capitulation will be necessary, and Washington virtually taken. There are Federal officers who do not hesitate to say that the General is making his combinations accordingly, and that he is preparing several masked batteries for the benefit of the Confederates. It will at least strike you that there is nothing in the suggestion *inconsistent* with the movements of Gen. Banks, who is now east of Point of Rocks, or in a position from ten to twelve miles retrograde from that which he lately occupied. This brings him within a day's march of McCall, who is in command of McClellan's advance in that direction.

No one here believes for a moment that it is any part of the Confederate plan to attack the entrenchments and defences opposite Washington—least of all to attack the Capital directly. They appreciate too intelligently the force of Northern sentiment on this point. Such a demonstration, if ever contemplated, has doubtless been long since abandoned.

You remember the sneers of several of the leading Republican journals of New York, at the "faring sumptuously every day" of the Confederate army at Manassa, and how much they had to tell, "on distinguished authority," of the melancholy experience of Prince Napoleon among the covers and decanters of Beauregard.

Now this *I know*, that on the Prince's return from Manassa, not only the officers of his suite but the French Minister, freely declared that his breakfast with Beauregard was delightful—the best he had in America. After breakfast he was invited to review six brigades under Johnston, Beauregard, and their respective staffs; and besides his general commendation, expressed in high terms of the appearance of the troops, manifested in a particular manner his admiration of the cavalry, which he explicitly declared to be equal, in men and horses, to the best in Europe. Eighteen hundred passed before him in a body.

SPECIAL.

SIGNS OF THE TIMES.

The Bangor Mob.

The editor of the *Democrat*, an account of the destruction of which paper has been published in our columns, in his address to the people of Maine, says:

Thus hath the freedom of the press been stricken down here in Maine, not from any patriotic impulse, but through the wicked instigation of a band of abandoned politicians who would willingly subvert all law and all order for the maintenance of a mere party dogma.

Though anarchy seems to be coming down upon our unhappy country like night, yet do I not despair. I still believe that there is yet virtue and intelligence enough in the people to maintain their liberties and protect a free press, which is their best guardian.

By this act of mob violence, my all, the result of four years of unremitting toil, has been swept away; but I still have health, strength and youth, and a heart also to struggle on in defence of the people's rights.

Lowell Mills to be Stopped.

The Merrimac company in Lowell will shut down their entire works in about two weeks. The *News* says that nearly every corporation in that city has been partially or entirely closed. How long they will remain so is a matter of uncertainty.—*N. Y. World.*

The Remedy—Not Force.

Judge Mason, in his address accepting the Democratic nomination of Iowa, says:

The remedies best adapted to the curing or preventing any disease, either national or individual, are those which are most in harmony with the law of the patient's existence. Were our Government formed in blood and violence, we might rationally resort solely to the same principles for its preservation. But as the Union was the result of compromise and consent, how can it be restored or preserved by violence, which is so radical a departure from the fundamental laws of its being?

Treason.

The New York *Day Book* says:—The *Herald* this morning recommends the recognition of the Southern Confederacy as belligerents. *Also that* the privateers ought to be acknowledged as prisoners of war. Ought not the *Herald* to be indicted?

"Sell or Subside."

The Ohio *Statesman* is offered for sale. The quarrel with the associated press and the withholding of all telegraphic dispatches from the paper, by the company, render a change desirable, on the part of the proprietors.—*New York Day Book.*

A FRENCHMAN'S ACCOUNT OF UTAH.—A French gentleman, M. Jules Remy, has published in Paris, an account, in two volumes, of a journey from California to Great Salt Lake City, and a residence of some weeks among the Mormons. He appears to have travelled for scientific purposes, and to satisfy his curiosity about a people of whom even we Americans know but little. From an exhaustive English review of his work we gather that he was much pleased with the industry and sobriety of the Mormon population, and needed very little persuasion to join himself to the Society of Latter-Day Saints at Deseret. On the subject of Mormon wives, M. Remy gives some curious details:

"A first wife who should refuse permission to her husband to take a second, is condemned by the law, because she has not done as Sarah did when she gave Hagar to Abraham, and as Rachel and Leah did when they gave Bela and Zelpha to Jacob. The husband has a portion of the house to himself, the wives live all together, just as is practised in the East. The first married enjoys a certain ascendency over the others. Saints who can afford it live in a separate house from their wives. A third system obtains of each wife having a separate house, and the husband boards and lodges in each alternately for twenty-four hours. The wives must look upon one another as sisters, and the children call all, except their own mothers, aunt. They are distinguished sometimes by their Christian names, as Mrs. Mary Angell, Mrs. Jane Angell, and so on; but the president numbers his, Mrs. Young No. 1, Mrs. Young No. 2, and so on; no doubt to assist his memory.

"When a wife has conceived, the husband is dispensed from all marital duties towards her. The Mormons have singularly reduced the limits of relationship within which marriage is forbidden among Christians. Thus one man will wed all the daughters of the same father and mother. Others have married mother and daughter. A certain Watt married his half-sister."

A census taken in 1858, during the campaign against the Mormons, determined the existence of 3,617 polygamists in Utah, thus divided:

Husbands having 7 wives and upwards	387
Husbands having 5 wives	730
Husbands having 4 wives	1,100
Husbands having more than 1 wife and less than 4	1,400

Little is, however, to be deduced from these statistics, as the Mormons have by no means as many wives as they would choose, for several reasons:—First, their want of means, although some do not scruple to marry to make their wives work. Secondly, from want of women, hence their represented missions to this country; and, lastly, because it is not, luckily, every woman who elects to be a Mormon polygamist's wife.

OUR SOUTHERN ESTAFETTE.

FROM MISSOURI.

[*Special Correspondence of the Daily Exchange.*]

ST. LOUIS, August 14, 1861.

Ere this reaches you, you will have heard of the battle fought near Springfield, in this State, on Saturday last, between the patriots under General McCulloch, Raines, Price and Parsons, on the one hand, and the Abolition horde commanded by Lyon, Siegel & Co., on the other. Indeed, the papers of this morning contain, amongst the telegrams received in the course of last night from Washington, one announcing that "official advices were yesterday received from General Fremont, at the War Department, respecting the battle near Springfield, and the death of General Lyon." This is all the *telegraph* deigns to communicate.—The writer of this will be less reticent than that useful agent towards that portion of the "dear people" at least who read the *Exchange*, and supply an important omission in the despatch referred to, and which he supposes is all that appears on the subject in the Baltimore papers of this morning.

Lyon is a dead cock in the pit this time, beyond all peradventure, having been shot in "the small of the *back*, whilst gloriously leading his column on to" *defeat*, instead of "victory," as the *Democrat* "Extra" of last evening had it in large capitals!—Siegel was in full retreat upon Rolla, with the remnant of what was "the Grand Army of South-West Missouri," on Sunday last, having left "one of his guns on the field," as the *Democrat* itself admits, together with 800 killed! On the other hand, the same impartial narrator informs us that this "glorious victory" was purchased only after a most desperate struggle on the part of the "rebels," and the "loss of Generals McCulloch, Price, Parsons and many other prominent officers among them," including General Beauregard, *perhaps*. That it was a severely fought engagement there can be no question, nor can it be doubted that the loss on the side of the State troops has been heavy; for though numerically stronger than their enemy, this latter, nevertheless, had with them several regiments of U. S. *regulars* from Fort Leavenworth and other points, as also several batteries comprising some 20 pieces of artillery, officered and worked by men who for years past have been in the government service, perfecting themselves in the manual of this branch of the art of war. I need scarcely say, that no one here acquainted with the lying character of the despatches received by the telegraph in these days attaches the least credence to the reports respecting McCulloch, Price and Parsons' death; but rather attribute them to a laudable desire on the part of those concerned to mitigate, in some degree, by this resort to a *pious fraud*, what may be regarded as a severe affliction, visited upon the "loyal people" of this city and State; for they were exultant, only the day before yesterday even, at the positive assurances of success, forwarded them from day to day by the doughty Lyon, and the consequent speedy and dutiful return of the State to her loyalty to the beneficent power at Washington. Alack a-day! the result affords but another instance of the truth of the adage respecting the schemes of men and mice; and if Abraham Lincoln, when the details of this affair at Springfield shall have reached him, don't admit that somebody was *hurt*, it will be, perhaps, because he ascribes as much *softness* to the pedal extremity of the fair Bellona (who is supposed here to have *put her foot down* in the vicinity of Springfield, last Saturday, and right smartly too) as some prejudiced people do to the organ contained in his cranium, and commonly known as *brains*. Whatever the President may think on the subject, there was the "d—l to pay among the tailors" out here yesterday, as was abundantly evidenced by the running hither and thither, all the afternoon and evening, of men dressed in soldiers' clothes, with straps on their shoulders and their waists girded with sashes, as also the passage through Market and Chesnut street last night about 10 o'clock, on their way to the Pacific railroad depot, of some three or four thousand troops, en route to Rolla, as two or three of them informed the writer. The news of yesterday has thrown the city into a great state of excitement, because of the very uncertainty in which the minds of citizens have been left to flounder by reason of the meagreness of its details; and I would not be in the least surprised to witness a repetition of the panic that drove so many families out of town on Sunday, the 12th of May last. All we know is, there has been a repetition of the *Bull Run* affair in the neighborhood of Springfield, with serious disaster to the Federal forces: that Siegel was retreating hastily to Rolla, whither—report now has it—Hardee, with 12,000 men, has—by previous concert of action with McCulloch—been gradually tending for some days past, in order to intercept the return of the Federals either to Jefferson or this city; and after *using them up*, and being joined by McCulloch, to pursue his triumphal march. If that march should bring him here—and there would seem to be reason to believe it may, if the rumor current on the streets, to the effect that General Thompson last evening took possession of Pilot Knob, the Southern terminus of the Iron Mountain railroad, be true—if, I say, his march should bring him here, there must of necessity be a severe fight, even within the city limits, for Fremont has several thousand troops at the arsenal, the barracks, and elsewhere in the immediate vicinity, and for several days has been planting cannon on all the principal roads leading to it on the west and south. You will not wonder then that people should have become panic-stricken, especially when I inform you that the Dutch have said they would raze the city, rather than that it should pass from their hands to that of the *Americans*; and there are many Northern men here, who, from their implacable hatred of the South and all whose sympathies lead them to espouse her cause, would, no doubt, cheerfully lend a helping hand in carrying out their atrocious threat.

I suppose you have seen that martial law has been established in this city and county! If there was nobody *hurt* before, it is very certain somebody is terribly frightened to-day, else why put us under martial law here? John A. Brownlee, Esq., late President of the Board of Metropolitan Police Commissioners, has been displaced, and Basil Duke, Esq., of the same Board, has been appointed to fill Mr. B's place, whilst he (Mr. B.) goes under arrest to Cairo, to rusticate a season in that delightful climate, the Elysium of mosquitoes, fleas, chinches and ague! No matter; there's a good time coming. Let us pray for it.

C. S. A.

From Alabama.

We are permitted to make the following extracts from a letter written by a gentleman to a brother in Pennsylvania:

NEW MARKET, Ala., July 22nd, 1861.

We live in two different sections now, the causes which have severated us and dissolved the Union, you are fully acquainted with; but you do not know how intimately the people of the Confederate States are united, both in heart and soul. There never was a people so determined as ours. Our army is composed of our richest men. In the companies that left this county and are now at Winchester, Va., there are men with from one million to almost any amount. They are not officers, but privates. Did you but know our terrible determination to sweep from our soil the hordes of vandals that pollute it, and the wretches who have ravished our women and stolen our property, you would no doubt be surprised. The lying papers may say that we are not satisfied. I assure you we are, and will not only give to our government *all our means* but our *lives* in its defence. This State has already subscribed 700,000 bales of cotton, and if necessary will the whole. Of one thing be assured; we have men and money enough to carry on this war *ad infinitum*, and make a crop every year besides.

As to the lies in your papers about our starving, it is too ridiculous to think of. Our wheat crop is by far the largest grown—plenty at 50 cents a bushel; one county alone made enough to feed our army for a year. The corn crop is out of danger and looks magnificent. We have the greatest plenty, and if our crops should fail next year, we will still have enough to live on and to spare from this year's harvest. Be assured God is blessing us. We have, in almost every encounter, been successful. We have a large army in the field, and a reserve corps besides, as well drilled as in any county in the State. As for arms, we have plenty. Our men are all armed with heavy bowie-knives made in our county shops, and when they strike, look out! Powder mills are in full blast over the country, and saltpetre is plentiful in our mountain caves.—Even our sporting rifles and double-barrelled guns are armed with bayonets and in the hands of men who know how to and will use them. Our rule is to go into close quarters, and with bayonets and bowie-knives drive the enemy before us. All our women are practising with the rifle and pistol; even my little son Dick would go in a moment, and he can kill a squirrel from the highest tree. Depend upon it, we never *will* and never *can* be conquered.

W. is in the army, and I will go at any moment, when called for, not as an officer, but as a private, glad of the privilege and proud of the honor to fight for my native land.

G. D. N.

From the Charleston *Courier* of the 7th instant we make the following extracts:

Privateer Prisoners in Charleston—No Handcuffing.

The prisoners mentioned in the *Courier* of yesterday, as having been brought to this city by a detachment of the Washington Artillery, were quietly removed to comfortable quarters in the jail, for safe keeping until proper disposition can be made of their cases.

They were accompanied to their quarters by the same number of City Police, in citizen's dress, so as to avoid attracting any unnecessary attention.

There was no thought of handcuffs, or desire to degrade these men in the eyes of our citizens, as practised by the Northern powers into whose hands some of our men have unfortunately fallen. They were taken separately by different routes, and were only known to the few who witnessed their departure from the guard house.

A Chance to Establish a Leather Manufactory.

There is no branch of manufacturing industry that could be more profitably conducted at the South than the tannery business. We have abundant materials of all kinds for it. Hides in ample quantities may be procured in all the Confederate States, particularly from Texas, whose prairies are covered with the finest cattle in the world. From the valleys of Virginia magnificent droves of beeves are sent annually to the tide water cities, affording a large supply of skins right at our doors. We have bark in profusion of the choicest kinds, which can be obtained as cheaply as anywhere on the continent.—*Petersburg Express.*

A Lincoln General Offers to Surrender His Command.

It may be comfortable for Lincoln to know that a letter has been addressed to a high officer in the Confederate service, by a high officer in the U. S. army, who holds a very important post, offering to join the cause of the South himself, and surrender his command into the hands of our troops. The letter itself will vouch for this statement.—*Mobile Register.*

Richland Volunteer Rifles.

A despatch from our attentive correspondent in Columbia informs us that the Richland Volunteer Rifle Company, as reorganized for the war, left Columbia on Tuesday morning, on the Charlotte and South Carolina Railroad, for Virginia. The following are the officers:

JOHN CORDERO, Captain.
J. S. MCMAHON, First Lieutenant.
H. C. HEISE, Second Lieutenant.
R. E. B. HEWETSON, Third Lieutenant.

No Want of Arms—Cannon and Projectiles.

Cannon and howitzers, mounted and ready for effective service in the field, caissons, with extra pole and wheel, army wagons, gun carriages, grape, canister and solid shot, may be had by applying to Edmund M. Ivens, No. 53 St. Charles street, New Orleans.

Knitting Machines.

In reply to a query, we have been informed that there are two knitting machines known in this State, one in Columbia, and the other in this city, both constantly engaged in making socks for the soldiers.

Blacking Factory.

The manufacture of blacking has been commenced in this city.

A Chance to Drill.

Will it be too much for our Broad street friends to close in the afternoon, in order to give the clerks time to drill?

[*From the Richmond Dispatch of the 13th inst.*]

Cotton and Produce Loan.

It will be remembered that, at the last session, Congress authorized the Secretary of the Treasury to issue bonds, bearing eight per cent. interest and having twenty years to run, in exchange for the proceeds of sales of cotton and other raw produce, military stores and manufactured goods. In pursuance of this authority, circulars have been sent out to all of the States and counties, soliciting such subscriptions, and as the returns come in they are most gratifying. The aggregate already swells to many millions of dollars, and the work is scarcely entered upon in several of the States.

The cotton interests are especially lavish in their offers. In many cases the whole crop is pledged, and generally one-third or one-half is offered. Several planters have subscribed 1,000 bales, and one gentleman, Judge Griffin, of Washington county, Miss., tenders the proceeds of 2,500 bales, the value of which would be $120,000. Thus, with our people, the sword and the purse go hand in hand.

The Arrest of T. A. R. Nelson.

The Chattanooga (Tenn.) *Gazette*, announcing the arrest of Thos. A. R. Nelson, says:

Maps containing a careful and accurate delineation of all the mountain passes in East Tennessee, from Chattanooga to Bristol, were found in his possession. This is no sensation item; it is now known to be true. Had he succeeded in passing through Virginia and reaching Washington, the authorities there would have been put in possession of a full and accurate statement of our strong and weak points in East Tennessee, and every mountain pass in the Cumberland range would have become known to Scott and the Federal army. His arrest does seem like a timely interposition of Divine Providence, as it may yet save East Tennessee from being drenched with the blood of our own citizens, and prevent our soil from becoming the arena of strife between the Northern and Southern armies.

Engagement Between a Blockading Vessel and Confederate Batteries—The Federal Vessel Disabled.

NEW ORLEANS, Aug. 12.—On Saturday, August 3d, the blockading schooner Dart exchanged five or six shots with the batteries on Galveston Island, doing no damage on either side.

The following Monday afternoon the South Carolina left her usual station and moved almost within rifle shot of the batteries, which opened fire, the steamer answering.

The Carolina threw several shells over the city, which exploded in the air, doing no material injury. One shell exploded among a number of lookers on, near the battery, killing one and wounding two or three. Some twelve or fourteen shots were exchanged, when the steamer withdrew. It is believed that the Carolina was struck in the side and the pivot gun capsized.

There is great indignation here at this outrageous attempt to bombard the city without notice.

WAR ITEMS.

THE AFFAIR AT AQUIA CREEK.

The steamer Columbia arrived at her wharf in this city on Saturday. She will return to Washington to-day, taking a cargo of Government stores. From parties who arrived on the Columbia, we learn that a battery was distinctly visible at Mathias' Point. The Federal flotilla which visited Aquia Creek for the purpose of discovering a masked battery, was very successful in its mission. When within a mile of a point which heretofore was thought unguarded, a battery opened on the fleet from a gorge, and the first shot struck the Pocahontas in the stern, making a hole through her. The fleet immediately retreated up the river, and got beyond the range of the guns. The shots fired from the battery passed clear across the river, which is three miles wide, indicating that it is composed of rifled cannon of large calibre. The flotilla consisted of the Pocahontas, Pawnee, Mount Vernon, Yankee and Live Yankee. The Mount Vernon returned to Washington on Friday night, and reported that the rigging of the Pocahontas had been slightly injured from the fire of the Confederates. She left Washington on Saturday to return to the flotilla.

GEN. BANKS' COLUMN.

Information from Gen. Banks' column has been received, to the effect that he had retreated to Point of Rocks, for the purpose—it is stated—of covering the ferries on the Potomac, and making a closer connection with Gen. McClellan's division. A portion of Gen. Banks' force is also said to be retreating towards Rockville. It is believed that Gen. Banks' Southern line and Gen. McClellan's Northern line of pickets are in close proximity.—Nothing is known of the movements on the Virginia side of the river.

Masked Batteries.

It is believed in Washington that Gen. McClellan has erected masked batteries within his lines, both above and below Washington; in consequence of which belief great security is felt in certain circles in case of a movement on the Capital.

Harper's Ferry Bridge.

In consequence of the withdrawal of General Banks' troops from Harper's Ferry, the repair of this structure will have to be abandoned. The Government directed the repair of it, and assured the workmen of the utmost protection, but their failure to comply will, of course, result in a cessation of operations for the present.

FROM THE SOUTH.

No Fortifications as yet Erected at New Orleans—The Machine Supposed to be Intended for the Capturing of the Brooklyn.

[*From the N. O. Commercial Advertiser.*]

The intelligence from New Orleans and cities along the river to Memphis is late and important. At New Orleans no fortifications have been erected, although preparations are being made to build them speedily. Gun carriages have been procured in considerable numbers and fitted for the reception of guns. The new custom-house has been converted into a foundry, and guns are cast for special use at New Orleans.

At Algiers a formidable instrument of destruction is being prepared, and was expected to be launched about the 20th. It was intended to operate as a battering-ram, and will be directed against the frigate Brooklyn or any other blockading vessels at New Orleans. The tugboat Enoch Train, built at Boston, and one of the most powerful tugs of her class, has been converted to a purpose never intended by her builder or the gentleman whose name she bears. The upper portion of the boat has been covered with railroad iron and perfectly shielded from the attack of an ordinary cannonade. At the bow a ram has been constructed. The bow has been built out to the extent of five feet, heavily framed with timber, and then covered with heavy wrought metal.

At the extreme end a formidable mass of iron projects in the form of a knob. Beneath this knob and beneath the surface of the water two strong grapples have been arranged, so fashioned that upon colliding with a ship the claws will fasten into the side of the vessel and take a firm hold. Protected by these grapples in a manner not unlike an insect's lance or sting, there projects an auger connected by means of shafting with an independent machine on the boat. This instrument is intended to operate as follows: Upon the attachment of the grapples to the side of the attacked vessel, the auger will be set in rapid motion and bore its way into the side. When one hole has been forced through, the auger can be withdrawn, and, by means of an independent axle, the position will be changed so as to operate upon another portion of the ship, thus boring holes rapidly and large enough to sink the vessel. The boat will have a crew of six men, who will be protected beneath the iron roof, the pilot observing the direction through a tube or small telescope.

The Algerines are sanguine of the success of their pet invention, and have spent a large amount of money to perfect it. They evidently have not estimated the not very passive nature of the object against which it will be directed, or the chances of a failure, should the Brooklyn decline to remain stationary long enough for this monster musquito to affix its sting.

Arrest of a Supposed Agent of the Southern Confederacy.

SEIZURE OF TWO HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS.

[*From the N. Y. Post of Friday.*]

Last Tuesday afternoon the Surveyor of the Port, with officers Isaacs and Bunn, boarded the steamer Persia at Quarantine. On the way up to the city intelligence was communicated to the Surveyor to the effect that one of the passengers on board, named Thomas S. Serrill, was a violent secessionist, and had stated to another passenger that he was returning from Europe with the proceeds of a loan which he had negotiated in Europe for the Southern Confederacy.

On the arrival of the steamer at Jersey City, officers Isaacs and Bunn made a thorough search of the perrson and baggage of the passenger designated, and succeeded in finding £40,000 in Bank of England notes, and a large number of letters and other important papers, the contents of which leave no doubt that the information given to the Surveyor was correct.

Surveyor Andrews at once communicated with Secretary Chase, who was in the city, and the Secretary commended the proceedings already taken and advised the arrest of Serrill. The matter was also communicated to the Federal Government at Washington.

Meanwhile the money, amounting to £40,000, and the letters were taken to the Surveyor's office. The letters have been read, and are discovered to be strongly secession in tone, and some of them suggest plans for breaking the blockade and supplying the Liverpool market with cotton. These despatches leave no doubt as to the character of the bearer, and render it probable that the £40,000 was a loan to the Confederate States, as he represented.

Several passengers by the Persia have voluntarily come forward and have made affidavits respecting the secession talk of Serrill on board the ship.

This morning the United States District Attorney put a warrant for Serrill's arrest in the hands of an officer.

Mr. Serrill is a New Orleans man, who has been for years engaged in the cotton business. He is about fifty years of age, and is represented to be wealthy.

Some of the affidavits of passengers, made this morning, state positively that Serrill said that the money in his possession was "a loan for the Confederate States."

The Privateers Active.

The following is from the St. Thomas Market Report of G. A. Phillips, Niles & Co., of July 30:

We have been somewhat startled by the news of martial law having been proclaimed at Venezuela. Also by the arrival of the privateer Jefferson Davis 10 guns, in San Juan, Porto Rico, on the 26th inst., for provisions and water; likewise the overhauling of American vessels by the privateer Echo, about 200 miles to the northwest; and a privateer schooner, in lat. 24°, long. 60° 20', cruising; also privateer steamer Sumter, in Curacoa.

A Philadelphia Brig Captured by the "Jeff. Davis."

The Charleston *Courier* of the 6th instant announces the arrival there of the officers of the bark Rowena, of Philadelphia, from Laguayra, captured by a privateer.

Her real destination is well known to be Charleston. The captain boasted that he would run the blockade without difficulty.

The *Courier* also states that the privateer Jeff. Davis had captured a large Philadelphia brig from Havana, and taken her into Brunswick, Georgia, in the absence of the blockading brig Perry.

Navy Yard at Washington.

The propeller Tempest, of Georgetown, came up, having taken down several vessels in ballast, and when arriving at Aquia Creek been stopped by our fleet and sent back, in consequence of some fault with her pass. This, however, was soon righted and she left about 4 o'clock.—*Wash. Star.*

Mutiny in Col. Hawkins' Regiment.

Thirty of the 9th regiment, Col. Hawkins, have been placed under arrest for mutinous conduct. There is much bad feeling in this regiment, as well as in the 2d and 10th, because they are not paid or furnished with clothing.—*Cor. N. Y. Tribune.*

Capture of Wagons by Gen. Lee.

Information has been received to the effect that a detachment of General Lee's command seized a train of twenty-four wagons, loaded with provisions for Gen. Rosecrans' army.

[*From the Boston Courier, August 14.*]

"HALLELUJAH CHORUS."

There have been several allusions in the papers to a certain "Hallelujah Chorus," sung by soldiers and others, among patriotic songs. With mortification, which we trust has also some shade of patriotism about it, we have just seen a copy of this dreary composition. One reads it with much the same sort of feeling that would overtake him if he found himself quartered in a "mess" that ate their dinner with dirty fingers and went drunk to prayers. This wicked nonsense has been put forth with eager and unqualified praise by that "religious journal," the New York *Independent*, which professes to "be put in trust" with the pure and lofty "Gospel of Christ." Not only so; it has been published, with music to match, on a small card, and is extensively circulated in our army, by men of Christian professions. *It goes along with Bibles and tracts, among counsels and warnings, and consolations, meant to confirm the faith, to arouse the conscience, to chasten the spirit of tempted men, exposed to peril and immediate death.*

John Brown's body lies a mouldering in the grave,
John Brown's body lies a mouldering in the grave,
John Brown's body lies a mouldering in the grave,
His soul's marching on!
CHORUS.
Glory, Hally, Hallelujah! Glory, Hally,
Hallelujah! Glory, Hally, Hallelujah!
His soul's marching on!

He's gone to be a soldier in the army of the Lord,
He's gone to be a soldier in the army of the Lord,
He's gone to be a soldier in the army of the Lord,
His soul's marching on!
CHORUS.
Glory, Hally, Hallelujah! &c.
His soul's marching on!

John Brown's knapsack is strapped upon his back,
John Brown's knapsack is strapped upon his back,
John Brown's knapsack is strapped upon his back,
His soul's marching on!
CHORUS.
Glory, Hally, Hallelujah! &c.
His soul's marching on!

His pet lambs will meet him on the way—
His pet lambs will meet him on the way—
His pet lambs will meet him on the way—
They go marching on!
CHORUS.
Glory, Hally, Hallelujah! &c.
They go marching on!

They will hang Jeff. Davis to a tree!
They will hang Jeff. Davis to a tree!
They will hang Jeff. Davis to a tree!
As they march along!
CHORUS.
Glory, Hally, Hallelujah! &c.
As they march along!

Now, three rousing cheers for the Union!
Now, three rousing cheers for the Union!
Now, three rousing cheers for the Union!
As we are marching on!
CHORUS.
Glory, Hally, Hallelujah! Glory, Hally,
Hallelujah! Glory, Hally, Hallelujah!
Hip, Hip, Hip, Hip, Hurrah!

A NEW CODFISH BANK.—A curious discovery has been lately made in the North Atlantic, by some Scotch fishermen—nothing less than a rock in mid ocean, whose base is the home of innumerable codfish, who, being unacquainted with the appearance of a hook and line, bite sharply, and fall an easy prey to eager fishermen. Some years ago one of our New England captains made a somewhat similar but more valuable discovery; but the game was larger. He came by accident upon a new cruising ground for sperm whales, where he filled up his ship in a very few weeks, and keeping his own counsel, went home, got out his oil, and returned to fill up again. But the fame of his short voyage had spread, and on his outward passage he found himself dogged by other vessels, whose company he vainly sought to throw off. They followed him, and partook of his good luck—but they "whaled it" so energetically that those who came for a second season found the whales remaining so shy that they could get very few.

American sealers are frequently rewarded for long and troublesome searches by the discovery of some unexplored haunt of the seal and sea lion, where the animals are so tame and so unacquainted with the face of the slayer, man, that they lie still and fall prize to the discoverers, often, by the thousand together. An English paper says:

Mr. T. Dawson, medical officer, North Isles, writes to the *Times* to announce an important discovery. It is nothing less than a new bank of cod, at a place called Rockall, three hundred and sixty miles south of North Isles. The bank was discovered by Captain Rhodes, master of the Resolution, of London, who had a hint of its existence thirteen years ago from the mate of an Irish vessel. He sailed with two vessels on the 2d July, and returned on the 13th of the same month with twenty-seven tons of the largest cod. Mr. Dawson says the bank is haunted by blue sharks; but according to Captain Rhodes they caught the fish as fast as they could pull. The livers of the cod, he states, were also very rich, and produced large quantities of oil. I have examined the cod; they are very large and very thick; the tusks are very thick and fat, but shorter than usual, while the ling are the same as those caught at other places. This solitary rock in the ocean, which will for a time become the El Dorado of our cod smacks, rises about the height of a ship above the sea. The two vessels have again started for the fishing-ground, and when they return Mr. Dawson will forward more particulars of their success, and Captains Rhodes and Gardner will be most happy to give every information for the guidance of others.

THE BILLY WILSON ZOUAVES.—The following extract from a letter of the correspondent of the New York *Times* at Fort Pickens, dated July 31st, shows the state of the Zouaves in that place, and the conditions on which the fight is to commence:

Hence a most unhappy antagonism exists between Wilson's Zouaves and the regular garrison of Fort Pickens. To what it may lead, or where it will end, it would be hard to say, but a newspaper correspondent could not do his duty without chronicling it as one of those stubborn facts which lie in our onward path like barricades. Now, I know the stuff of which Wilson's Zouaves are composed. They are rough, impulsive, and not very good men, but they are brave and true to the Union. They are generally in a ferment in camp, and not a day goes by without a row.

They say they enlisted to fight for the Union, and not to patrol a "ten by four" for years; and justly accuse the Government of carelessness in letting the enemy flaunt his very banner in our faces. This naturally brings me to the orders of Harvey Brown. They are now no secret. Everybody may learn them. They imperatively command *no hostile movement whatever to be made by the Union troops, except in reply to an attack from the Confederates.*

Honduras.

The New York *Herald* says: Dates from the Balize, Honduras, are to July 15. During the last two months much rain had fallen, and there had been several heavy gales of wind. The rivers were all flooded, and all of the mahogany which had been trucked out of the bush had come down. Trade was very dull, owing to the war and the low price of Honduras produce in United States markets. The storehouses are all full of sarsaparilla, hides, cochineal, indigo and old copper, which cannot go forward, as there is no demand for them in this country. The trade in these articles will go to England hereafter. Exchange on the United States is not to be had unless at a ruinous figure. The health of the town and the whole settlement was very good. No case of yellow fever this season.

THAT STEAM GUN.—The Lowell *Courier* says that the Winans Steam Gun "captured by the 'Bloody Sixth,' near the Relay House, last May, arrived here yesterday, after a journey of over three months. The gun is not yet in a presentable shape for public inspection, but will be 'brushed up' and scoured, and then our citizens can have a chance to examine the 'killing machine.' It is a complicated thing, and weighs about two tons. It was the invention of Mr. Charles S. Dickinson, of Cleveland, Ohio, (formerly of Lowell,) having been patented August 9th, 1859. The machine in question was built by Messrs. Winans, of Baltimore, for the use of the Southern Confederacy; but the Sixth being 'around' about the time it started for its destination, it suddenly found itself stopped as a 'contraband.'"

The little history attached to the machine, as every one knows, is altogether fabulous.

IN WANT OF SOLDIERS.—An officer of the Troy Regiment thinks there is quite a prospect of its return home before the expiration of the two years for which its members enlisted—perhaps even within a few days. The United States Attorney-General having decided that two classes of volunteers were called for—those enlisting for three months and those for three years—all regiments designing to serve for a less period than the latter term, are to be counted as three months' men, and discharged at the expiration of that time.—*Troy Whig.*

The following is the answer of Mr. Seward to Gov. Morgan, requesting the opinion of the Attorney-General as regards the two years' men:

WASHINGTON, August 14, 1861.

To GOV. MORGAN: The Attorney-General has given no such opinion. The whole Government holds the troops bound for two years, and will discharge none of them.

WM. H. SEWARD.

THE NEW YORK PAPERS.—The New York *Herald* concludes an editorial with the following:

Newspapers have been summarily suppressed in St. Louis for promulgating doctrines not half so dangerous as daily appear in the *Tribune* and *News*. It would be well for the Government to organize thoroughly the military force in this State, and to proclaim martial law here, and its first step should be to suppress these two organs of secession and separation which are endeavoring to do so much harm.

REPORTED CAPTURE OF THE LINCOLN STEAMER CRUSADER.—The Charleston *Courier* gives the following extract from a private letter received in that city dated Tampa, August 1, 1861:

News reached here last night of the capture of the United States steamer Crusader by the Confederate States steamer Sumter. I trust it is so. The news was brought by the schooner Wanderer, which was seized by the Lincoln Government, and is now used as a transport to the blockading fleet stationed off this bar.

POINTS OF A WORK HORSE.—The California Agricultural Society requires that a first premium work horse shall be between fifteen and sixteen hands; quick, lively ears; broad between the eyes; round barrel; short loins; well up in the shoulder; deep chested; square quarters; flat legs; short between the knee and pastern, and hock and pastern; hind legs well under him; speed equal to eight miles an hour on the road, and at least three miles at the plow; with sufficient blood to insure spirit and endurance.

THE BALTIMORE POLICE COMMISSIONERS' CASE.—The counsel for the Baltimore Police Commissioners, at Fort Lafayette, have given notice of their intention to apply to Judge Garrison for attachment against Sheriff Campbell for not using all means to execute the writ against Colonel Burke. The Sheriff has the power to call out the militia of the county to aid him in serving the process, but so far, notwithstanding the reports which have been circulated, Sheriff Campbell has not called on the military; and, except going in person with two of his deputies to Fort Lafayette, he has taken no steps to enforce Judge Garrison's order.

ANOTHER EMBARGO.—The people of Louisville are being hemmed in on all sides, and will soon be cut off from all the balance of the world.—*Louisville Courier.*