THE DAILY EXCHANGE.

VOL VIII---NO. 1,075. BALTIMORE, FRIDAY, AUGUST 23, 1861. PRICE TWO CENTS.

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

Monetary and Commercial Review.

BALTIMORE, August 22, 1861.

The business at the Stock Board to-day was small, but the market generally was rather firmer in tone than on yesterday. For Baltimore and Ohio Railroad $42 was bid, an advance of ¼, but none was offered under $43 Northern Central closed however as on yesterday at $13¾ bid, $14½ asked. Nothing was done however in either of these stocks. Railroad bonds closed without sales at 45 bid, 46 asked for Northern Central 1885's; 42 bid, 42½ asked for Baltimore and Ohio 1862's; 70 bid for do. 1878's; and 70 asked for do. 1880's and 1885's. For City 6's there was a pretty good inquiry and sales were made of $5,500 1890's at 81½. For 1886's 81 was bid, and 1890's closed at 81 bid, 81½ asked. Maryland 6's were rather heavy to-day, only 79 being bid for 1879's. None were offered however under 82. Bank stocks continue to be inquired for, and we note sales to-day of 30 shares Commercial and Farmers', full paid, at $99. Nothing was done in any of the others, but they were generally steady at previous quotations.

The foreign bill market continues very dull, but we notice a slight improvement in sterling, which is quoted to-day at 107½ for bankers and 106@106½ for mercantile bills. Francs are unchanged, and we still quote them at 5.30 for short, and 5.35 for 60 day bills. We quote Bremen bills at 75¾@76¼; Amsterdam, 39¼@39¾; Hamburg, 35¾; Cologne, 69¾; Frankfort on the Main, 40¾.

In New York to-day stocks were dull, and generally lower. Virginia 6's declined 1½ per cent; Missouri 6's ¾; North Carolina 6's ½; Canton ¾; Erie ¼; New York Central ½, and Reading ¼. Treasury notes sold at 97¾ for the 6 per cents., an advance of ½, and Tennessee 6's also advanced ½.

SALES AT THE BALTIMORE STOCK BOARD.

THURSDAY, August 22, 1861.

$1,000 Baltimore 6's '90	81¾
4,000 do. 6's '89	81½
500 do. 6's '90	81¾
30 shares Com. & Far. Bank (full paid)	99

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	62½	60
Missouri 6's	42	41¾
Tennessee bonds	42¾	00
North Carolina bonds	69	00
Canton Company	9½	00
Erie Railroad	25¾	25¾
New York Central Railroad	74	73¾
Reading Railroad	35¾	35¾
Treasury notes 2 years 6 per cents	97¾	00
	dull.	dull.

The New York *Herald* of Thursday morning says:

Stocks remain inactive, neither bulls nor bears seeming to have courage to operate on a large scale. The prices of the cent. Treasury notes fell off again yesterday, selling at 97¾; the new 6's and the 5's of 1874 were firm at Tuesday's prices. State stocks were lower. North Carolina led the decline with a fall of ¾ per cent. Missouris fell ¼, and Tennessees ½. Prudent holders of these stocks are getting rid of them as fast as they can; imprudent holders console themselves by the opinion that the Confederate Congress cannot invalidate the debts of Virginia or Tennessee. Railway shares were inactive. The only notes which came to our notice at the morning board were New York Central, which advanced ¼ per cent, and Galena and Toledo, which were steady at yesterday's price. Bank shares continue dull. At the close of the first board to-day the market was strong, and better prices were realized between the boards. In the afternoon everything was firm at the advance and closed strong, the following being the last prices: United States 6's 1881, registered, 87¾@⅞; United States 6's, coupon, 1881, 87¾@⅞; Tennessee 6's, 42¾@43; Virginia 6's, 53@54; Missouri 6's, 41¾@42¼; New York Central Railroad, 73¾@⅞; Erie, 25¾@26.

The money market is rather more active than it was; it is becoming easier to place money at 5@6 per cent. This is mainly due to the employment for money which the government loan promises to afford. Some of the city goods jobbers are buying their paper in advance of its maturity.

There is no feature of importance in foreign bills. The market is nominally 106@107½ for sterling; 5.33½@5.32½ for francs.

Mr. Chase has telegraphed to Mr. Sub Treasurer Cisco his assent to the request of the banks, that the new 7.30 per cent. Treasury notes should be printed with coupons attached.

The Philadelphia *Bulletin* says:

There is some little improvement in trade circles, but buyers from the West come forward slowly, and manifest no disposition to purchase beyond their most necessitous wants.

The Chicago *Tribune* says:

There is still a very active demand for currency by produce dealers, and under a limited supply the market for Eastern exchange is inclined to be per cent. premium. Some of the banks were drawing freely at ¼ per cent. premium, while others were so hard run for currency as to refuse it. Among country dealers there was rather more inquiry for gold, and the rates were steady at ⅜@⅝ per cent premium.

The Cincinnati *Gazette* says:

Money matters continue to progress smoothly and quietly. Good paper is taken freely at 10 per cent, with a demand in excess of the offering. Treasury notes have improved materially in value, with a corresponding change for the better in demand. There were sales Saturday as high as 97, and 96¾ was refused in many cases.

BALTIMORE MARKETS.

TUESDAY, August 22.

COFFEE.—There was some movement in Coffee yesterday, but to-day nothing has been done in it so far as we have heard. The market continues very firm in tone, and holders are quoting higher prices than we quoted yesterday. We quote as follows, viz: Rio at 14@14½ cts for fair to good, and 15 cts. for prime; Laguayra at 15@13 cts; and Java at 19@20 cts. per lb. The stock here is about 10,000 bags.

FLOUR.—There has been quite an active movement to-day in Flour, and the feeling in the market is in consequence rather better. Sales were reported at City Chargs of 1,000 bbls. Howard Street Super at $5, 500 bbls. City Mills do. also at $5, 200 bbls. do at $4.87½, and 600 bbls. new Ohio Extra at $5.75, and 200 bbls. Howard Street and Ohio Super both closed steady at $5, and we quote City Mills do at $4.87½@5 for standard, and $5.25@5.50 per bbl. for fancy brands.—Extra Flour also closed steady at the following prices, viz: $5 25 for old Ohio; $5.37½@5.50 for new do.; $5.50 for Howard Street, and $6 25@6 50 per bbl. for regular shipping brands Baltimore City Mills.

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 $2 85 per bbl. for Baltimore.

GRAIN.—Wheat was in good supply again to-day, the receipts amounting to about 20,000 bushels. The market was precptibly weaker than on yesterday, and prices were easily 5 cts per bushel lower on our quotations for prime red sold at the opening at 114 cts., but the closing sales of red were made at 106@108 cts. for good, and 110@112 cts for prime lots. The sales of red reached ab ut 12,000 bu hel. In white there was less activity, but most of the lots received were sold at the following rates, viz: 110@118 cts. for fair; 120@125 cts. for good; 128@130 cts for prime, and 135@140 cts. for choice lots. Corn, of which there were about 5,000 bushels received, was dull at yesterday's figures, viz: 55@58 cts for white, and 48@49 cts for yellow. A lot of 200 bushels Maryland Rye, the only parcel at market sold at 80 cts, and we note sales of some 6,000 to 7,000 bushels new Maryland Oats at 26@28 cts. per bushel.

MOLASSES.—There is nothing doing in Molasses, but the stock here of all descriptions is light, and the market is very firm in tone. We quote as follows, viz: Cuba at 18@20 cts. for clayed, and 24@26 cts. for Muscovado; Porto Rico at 32@36 cts., and New Orleans at 38@40 cts. per gallon.

PROVISIONS.—There has been some inquiry to day for Lard and we have reported sales of 200 bbls. and 40 tierces Western Leaf at 8¾ cts., and 100 tierces do. at 9 cts., but nothing of consequence has been done in other descriptions of Provisions. The sales of Lard are understood to have been made for export. We have no change to note in the general condition of the market, and we still quote as follows, viz: Bacon at 5¾ cts. for Shoulders, 7@7½ cts for Sides, 8@11 cts. for Hams; Bulk Meat at 4¾ cts. for Shoulders, 6@6¾ cts. for Sides, 6½@7 cts. for Hams; Lard at 8¾@9 cts. for Western Leaf in barrels and tierces, 11@11½ cts or refined; Mess Pork at $16. Prime do. at $10.50@11; Rump do. at $10@10.25, and Beef at $12 50 for Baltimore packed No. 1; $16 for do. Mess; $7@8 for uninspected Western No. 1; and $10@11 per barrel for repacked do.

RICE.—We continue to quote Rice firm at 6½@7 cts. per lb. for good to prime lots, but there is nothing doing in it here so far as we are advised. The stock here is very nearly exhausted.

SUGARS.—Sugars continue firm. There has been some inquiry for them to day and we note sales of 100 hhds. low grade Cuba at 6½ cts. The stock of Sugar here is light and holders generally are indisposed to press sales. We quote as follows, viz: Cuba at $6.25@6 50 for refining, and $6 75@7 75 for grocery grades; and Porto Rico and New Orleans at $6.75@7 for common to fair, and $7.50@8.25 for good fair to prime. We note the receipt here to day of 183 hhds. Sugar, per brig Frances Jane, from Porto Rico

SALT. We quote Liverpool Salt firm at 105@110 cts. for Ground Alum, and 160 cts. per sack for Marshall's, Worthington's, and Jeffrey & Darcy's fine, and we note sales to day of 1,000 sacks Ground Alum at 105 cts. per sack. Turks Island Salt is still selling from store at 25 cts. per bushel.

WHISKEY.—We note a sale to-day of 100 bbls. City Whiskey at 18 cts., but we hear of nothing being done in Ohio do. We quote it to day at 18@18½ cts. per gallon.

BALTIMORE LIVE STOCK MARKET—August 22.—CATTLE—The receipts of Beef Cattle were light again to-day, but there was a good demand for them, and the sales were made at a considerable advance on last week's prices. The offerings were confined to 300 head, of which 250 were driven to Washington, and the remaining 350 head were taken by Baltimore butchers, the bulk at prices ranging from $3 to $4 25, but several prime lots sold at $4 50@4 62½ per 100 lbs. gross, these figures being an advance of 50 to 62½ cts. on the top price of last week.

HOGS.—Live Hogs continue scarce and prices for them have again advanced Good to prime lots sold to day at $6@6.25 per 100 lbs net, these figures being an improvement of 25 to 50 cts per 100 lbs. on last week's prices.

SHEEP.—Sheep were in fair supply to-day, and they sold at $2.25@2 75 per head.

DOMESTIC MARKETS.

BOSTON, Aug. 20—The flour market is firm, with a steady demand. We quote common brands Western at $4.25; fancy brands at $4 50@4 62½; Extras at $4 75@5; and Superior at $5 25@7 per bbl., including choice brands St. Louis. Southern Flour is firm but quiet We quote common and fancy at $5 50@5.75; Extras at $6.25@6.75; and Superior at $7@7 50 per bbl., including choice brands Baltimore. Corn is very firm, and selling at 56@57 cts for Western yellow, as to quality, and 55@55 cts. for Western mixed.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 21.—Flour quiet. Wheat dull, and declined 2@3 cts; white $1.30@1 35; red $1.20@1.25. Corn quiet. Whiskey steady at 18@18½ cts.

ALBANY, Aug. 21.—Flour dull. Wheat sold at car lots only, $1.16 for red State; $1 24 for white Michigan in bbls. Oats steady—sales 16,000 bushels, at 32½ cts. for Chicago, 33 cts for State. Corn dull, and no inquiry, offerings moderate—sales of Western mixed, in car lots, at 46@47 cts. Whiskey—sales of 120 bbls at 17½ cts.

OSWEGO, Aug. 21.—Flour in moderate demand and market unchanged. Wheat quiet, and parties input in their views. Corn scarce and no sales. Canal Freights steady—Flour 28 cts., wheat 8 cts., corn 7 cts. New York. Lake Imports—1,255 bbls. flour, 126,000 bushels wheat, 13,000 bushels corn. Canal Exports—3,336 bbls. flour, 7,500 bushels wheat, 5,600 bushels corn, 2,100 bushels rye.

BUFFALO, August 21.—Flour unchanged. Wheat lower and dull; sales 7,000 bushels red Winter at $1.06@1.09. Corn dull and easier; sales 30,000 bushels at 36@37 cts. Whiskey sales of 200 bbls. at 16@16½ cts. Canal freights unchanged. Lake imports—10,000 bbls. flour, 12 500 bushels wheat, 52,000 bushels corn. Canal exports—500 bbls. flour, 80,000 bushels wheat, 58,000 bushels corn, 12,000 bushels oats

CHICAGO, August 21.—Flour 5@10 cts. lower, and market dull. Wheat ½@2 cts lower; sales afloat at 67¾ cts, No. 2 64@65 cts. Corn ¼@½ ct. lower; sales at 24¾@24¾ cts afloat. Receipts 5,300 bbls. flour 102,000 bushels wheat, 200,000 bushels corn, 7,000 bushels oats. Shipments—2 400 bbls. flour, 110,500 bushels wheat, 129,000 bushels corn. Freights 1 ct. better. Exchange on New York unchanged.

CINCINNATI, August 21.—Flour unsettled and irregular; superfine is quoted at $3 60@3.70 Wheat 3 cts. lower and dull; red 66@75 cts.; white 75@85 cts. Corn steady. Whiskey declined to 13 cts., and market dull. Provisions quiet; Mess Pork $14@14 25. Lard 8 cts. Exchange on New York ¼ per cent.

NEW YORK CATTLE MARKET, Aug. 21.—The Cattle market was again overstocked to day, and prices for Beef received fully ¼ ct., the sales having been nearly all effected at from 6 to 8 cts., with but comparatively few at the outside price. Sheep and Lambs were also in enormous supply, and though in fair demand prices were about 25 cts per head lower. Swine were plenty, dull and fully 1 ct. per pound lower, sales having been effected at 3@3¼ cts. for still fed, and 3¾@4 cts for corn fed.—The total receipts were 4,608 Beef Cattle, 174 Cows, 656 Veals, 13,361 Sheep and Lambs, and 5,620 Swine.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

NEW YORK, August 22.—Cotton is firm; sales of 2 500 bales at 18¼ cts. Flour is firm; sales of 18,000 bbls. State at $4.30@4 40. Wheat is steady; sales of 100,000 bushels. Milwaukie Club $1.06@1 15, Red Western $1.19@1.28, White Kentucky $1.30@1 40. Corn is firm; sales of 141,000 bushels. Mixed 48@49 cts., Yellow 49@51 cts. Whiskey is steady at 17¾@17½ cts. Sugar is firm. New Orleans 6¾@7¾ cts., Muscovado 6@7 cts. Spirits Turpentine steady at $1 50. Rosin is firm at $4.75. Rice is firm. Freights are firm.

IMPORTS INTO BALTIMORE.

FOREIGN.

ST. JOHNS, P. R.—*Brig Frances Jane.*—175 hhds. sugar, 36 bbls. do., 1 horse, Kirkland, Chase & Co.

Shipping Intelligence.

PORT OF BALTIMORE, AUGUST 22.

Arrived.

Steamer Louisiana, Cannon, Old Point Comfort, Va—M N Falls.

Steamer F W Brune, Foster, from New York—J A Shriver.

Steamer Franklin, Dougherty, New York—to J A Shriver.

Steamer John S Shriver, Dennis, Philadelphia—J A Shriver.

Steamer Richard Willing, Claypole, Philadelphia—Jas A Shriver.

Bark Washington, White, from New York—ballast to James Hooper & Son.

Brig Frances Jane, Kirch, from St Johns, PR, 8th inst—sugar Kirkland, Chase & Co. Capt K desires to contradict the report of provisions having been taken out of his vessel by a privateer on the outward passage. Left at St Johns, brigs Capella and Isadora, both from New York, just arrived, and Black Swan, for Europe.

Schr R C A Ward, Edwards, from New York—ice to

Schr Wm Allen, Cranmer, from Boston—ice to Thos. J Cochran & Co.

Sloop Ellen, Springsted, from Newark, NJ—sup. phosphate—to Ellis & Cairs.

Below.

A Bremen ship and a British bark.

Returned.

Schr Maryland, Frazier, hence for West-Indies, to C Pendergast, leaky, and part of her cargo supposed damaged. 18th inst, 25 miles south of Cape Henry, passed a ship dismasted and water logged—had apparently been but a short time in that condition; same time, saw a quantity of wreck-stuff, passed off Cove Point, brig Chesapeake, hence for Demarara.

Cleared.

Steamer Louisiana, Cannon, Old Point Comfort, Va—M N Falls.

Steamer Richard Willing, Claypole, Philadelphia—Jas A Shriver.

Steamer Franklin, Dougherty, New York—J A Shriver.

Ship Washington Booth, Pesoud, Valparaiso—Fitzgerald, Booth & Co.

Schr Mignionette, Jones, New Bedford—Thos Whitridge & Co.

Schr Louisa W Birdsally, Soper, Bridgeport, Conn—Heslen & Rogers.

Steamer Georgeanna, Pearson, Old Point Comfort, Va—M N Falls.

Steamer John S Shriver, Dennis, Philadelphia, Jas A Shriver.

5 schrs to the Eastern and Western shore.

Brem ship Augusta, Bremen, in tow of the steamtug Ajax.

Arrivals from Baltimore.

Steamer Wm Woodward, Cundiff, New York, 21st inst.

Ship Ellen Stewart, ——, Bremerhaven, previous to 10th ult.

Brem bark Theresa, Hohorst, Bienerhaven, 5th inst.

Ship Bremerhaven, Hicken, Bremen, 3d inst.

Clearances for Baltimore.

Prus ship Arnold Boninger, Hashagen, New York, 20th

Schr Caroline Cassidy, New York, 20th inst.

Schr Four Morys, Cook, New York, 20th inst.

Memoranda

Ship Ellen Stewart, Coffin, hence for Rotterdam, passed by Deal, 7th inst.

Ship Gleaner, Lunt, 95 days from Callao, with guano to Harris Bros, bound to New York, has arrived in Hampton Roads, 12th inst, lat 39, lon. 67, spoke brig Chattahooga, Fry, hence for Porto Rico.

Ship Ann E Hooper, Hooper, for New York, cleared at London 14 inst.

Bark Stella, (Brem.) Wulf, for Baltimore, sailed from Bremmerhaven, 5th inst.

The frigate previously reported as being ashore south of Cape Henry, was gotten off by the pilot boat Invincible, 19th, without damage, and arrived safe in Hampton Roads same night, with two Baltimore pilots on board—drawn 23 feet.

Ships Admiral, Fair Wind and Wanderer, went to sea 19th inst; Dashaway, R. C Winthrop and Sebastian, do. 20th. Per pilot boat Fashion

Schr Allen Middleton, Jr, Ripple, for Washington D C sailed from Providence, 19th inst.

Bark Kate Lincoln, Hughes, from Alexandria, Va, arrived at New York, 21st inst.

Brig Ella Shanks, from Baltimore, arrived at Barbadoes, 3d inst.

Bark Marion, Fowler, from Havana, arrived at Boston 19th inst.

Brig Echo, Goodwin, for Guayaquile next day, for New York, remained at Ponce, PR, 8th inst.

Brig Frances Jane, Kirch, was discharging at Ponce, PR, 30th ult.

Ship Alexander, Bain, from Swartwick for Bristol, Eng, arrived at Elsinore, 25th ult.

Schr Emaline, Mitchell, for Baltimore, sailed from New Bedford, 20th inst.

Schr Fair Wind, Wyatt, hence for Fall River, arrived at New York, 21st inst.

Schr Alice Moore, Goodwin, for Baltimore in 6 days was at Mayaguez 3d inst.

Schr Fair Wind, ——, for Fall River, arrived at New York, 21st inst.

Schr Fred Howell, Carter, from Boston, arrived at Havana 7th inst.

Schr Jennie Morton, Bulloch, from Boston, was discg at Demerara, 31st ult.

Eastern Ports.

NEW YORK, August 21—Arr steamship Edinburg, Liverpool; ships Belle of the Ocean and Harvey Birch, Liverpool; Manworth, Leighton, Liverpool; Antelope, Rio de Janeiro; Bremen, Bremen; Santiago de Cuba, St. Jago de Cuba; ship E Z, Cork; barks T B Bertram, Sunderland; Abbyia, Cuba.—Cld ships Gladiator, Liverpool; Alice Jones and Wm. Chamberlain, Havre; barks Margaret, London; derry; Queen of the Fleet, Cork; Maggie, Queenstown Algonquin, Shanghai; Victoria, Aux Cayes; schr Flash, Boston; Lane, Laguayra; R E Pepper, St John; S H Colson Bangor; U D Balzell, Portsmouth.

NEW YORK, Aug 21—Noon.—Arr ships Eliza & Ella, Shanghai; Sam Benning, Liverpool, Chace, Newcastle; Moonlight, Boston; Hannah, Shields; Thomas Mayfield, Baker's Island; brig Anna Wellington, Rio de Janeiro; Lady Amelia, Laguayra.—Cld steamships Kangaroo, Liverpool; Fulton, Southampton; Shakespeare, Bremen; barks Shepherd, Cork; Hermes, Havre; Brilliant, Antwerp; Hyperion, Barbadoes.

JENNY LIND.

In a letter dated London, July 22d, the editor of the Boston *Journal of Music*, Mr. John S. Dwight, thus refers to Madame Goldschmidt. She sang at Dudley House. The object of the concert was to aid the "Society of Female Artists:"

The great songstress had chosen this occasion to make renewed trial of her powers before a public for the first time after a long seclusion. And the result was so satisfactory as to inspire a general wish, amounting almost to a hope, that she may yet resume her throne as Queen of Song; for surely there is no one who could dispute it with her; no one who could rival her, or rather vibrate on a purer and more quickening influence from that tuneful eminence. Ten years, of course, with their prosaic duties, have not left the outward person wholly unchanged; but the same soul, ever young, lit up the face in song; as she sang on she became the Muse, as formerly. When she began, I thought the voice had grown a little worn and hard (it always had to struggle for a moment through a slight veil; but its intrinsic richness and all-conquering beauty made it the more interesting on that account). And so now all doubt of that sort vanished as she went on, and that pensive, moralizing strain of Handel sank most deeply and most musically into the listening sense and soul.

In the Mozart Rondo all the old brilliancy and triumph of execution, voice vying with instrument, and adding the grace of soul to every passage, was completely felt. And there was the same warmth and tenderness, the same lyric fervor and chaste pathos in the Bellini Duet and the Trio from Robert. I heard but one remark on all sides—and the critic echoed it the next day, even the sceptical ones of old—to wit, that the great singer never seemed in better, fresher voice, never in fuller possession of her powers, and that she never sang better in her life. I would hardly dare to assert all this, charmed as I was with all the rest, for genius has a way of making you grant all and more too. Genius, after all, is the main thing, and, having that, "all these things shall be added:" that is to say, feeling the genius, the soul, the artist's real "righteousness," you forget to miss or measure what may possibly be wanting; and that is heavenly consolation which lets us enjoy the heart of the matter, and saves us the slow pain of criticism, and, Ariel-like, eludes its dullness.

FROM SAN DOMINGO.

Accounts from Samana, Santo Domingo, to the 3d instant, state that the steam-frigate Isabella Catolica, having on board the new Spanish Superior Civil Governor for the Colony, anchored in port that day, after a favorable passage. His Excellency debarked amid the salvos of artillery, and was received by the populace and local authorities with every demonstration of enthusiasm. General Santana was ill, but not seriously so.

By the arrival of the brig Echo, at this port, we have dates from Ponce and Prince to the 5th inst. The Spanish difficulty had been amicably arranged, and all but one of the Spanish vessels had left the harbor.

The Island was again quite tranquil, and commercial matters were generally quiet. The Spanish governments blockade of the Dominican port, for insulting their flag, but the boundary question was left open for future adjustment. The foreign merchants on the Island came to the assistance of the government and loaned them part of the money to pay the Spanish indemnity.

Meragan, one of John Brown's confederates at Harper's Ferry, had been drummed off the Island and returned to the States. He was endeavoring to raise money to get up an insurrection among the slaves of the Southern States, but president Geffrard fearing a complication with the American Government, ordered him to leave the Island.

ARMING MERCHANT VESSELS AGAINST PRIVATEERS.—The arrangement made between Spofford, Tilleston, & Co., and the Navy Department, for placing one naval officer and fifteen gunners on board each of the New York and Havana steam packets, will go into effect immediately. The decision of the Secretary of the Navy upon the application is important, as establishing a precedent which will doubtless be followed in the case of the California steamships, and perhaps the larger class of sailing vessels traversing the Atlantic coast and the Gulf. The terms proposed by the above named New York merchants are beneficial to themselves, to the trading and traveling public, and to the United States Government—the latter getting, by far, the best of the bargain. The agreement is, that Spofford, Tilleston & Co., shall feed the officers and men furnished by the Government, thus saving the United States not only the expense of two first-class steamers fully manned, but the cost of provisioning them. Each of the steamers now carries two rifled nine-pounders, throwing eighteen pound shots, on their main deck. It is presumed that the Government will consent to treble that amoun', and thus make the Havana packets equal to the most formidable privateers. The future attitude of the steamers will not be merely defensive, but offensive when occasion requires, and, though they will not go out of their track to hunt privateers, they will not hesitate to pursue them to any distance, and capture or sink them, if possible.—*Journal of Commerce.*

THE NEW YORK TROOPS AT FORT MCHENRY.—A member of Company "D," Third regiment, at Fort McHenry, in writing home to his parents, says:

"We received our pay the day before we left Fortress Monroe for this place, so we have had a little something to eat since we arrived here. We are treated here very badly—get nothing to eat only what we buy from our own money. Our officers do not care whether we have anything or not. Our Colonel is under arrest. Several charges are against him. He is drunk all the time. This is what you call "fighting for your country"—working for $11 a month, and buying your own food and clothes. They talk of "starving the rebels out," but they are only starving *us* out instead of the rebels. Forty of our men have deserted our ranks within three days. Out of 900 men in the regiment, we cannot now muster 600. I want to leave the regiment, but I never shall desert. Our regiment is as good as any that have left New York, but our officers are not fit to command us. I hope our regiment will disband, or else secure officers who will not get drunk, and not drill us four hours at a time in this hot climate."—*Syracuse Courier and Union.*

A preliminary examination, at Boston, in the case of fitting out the ship Brutus as a slaver, resulted in the discharge of A. H. Potter, and holding of Albert L. Bigelow for trial.

LATEST NEWS.

FEDERAL TELEGRAMS.

Accuracy not Vouched for.

THE CASE OF THE BALTIMORE POLICE COMMISSIONERS.

NEW YORK, August 22.—The *habeas corpus* case of the Baltimore Police Commissioners was disposed of this morning, Judge Garrison submitting to the inevitable necessity and dismissing the proceedings.

The Safety of the Capital.

WASHINGTON, August 22.—A feeling of security pervades our entire community, both in the social and business relations. The reports, therefore, that our citizens are panic-struck, and that men, women and children are fleeing from the city are positively untrue.

Some apprehensions existed several days ago, but this was soon quieted by themeasures of the Administration to guard against all possible contingencies. The feints of the Confederates on the line of the Potomac are now better understood, and military men, whose opinions are entitled to great respect, say that, even with the ordinary dependence on raw troops, they would desire nothing better than for Johnston or Beauregard to attempt that part of the Confederate programme which contemplates an advance towards Washington.

Many absurd stories are, from time time, propagated by persons active in causing dissensions among our troops, and among the latest is, that General Johnston has crossed the Potomac. Special inquiry at the proper source to-day warrants a positive contradiction. It is certain no such information has reached the headquarters of the army.

Reconnoisance of the Maryland Shore of the Potomac.

WASHINGTON, August 22.—The Navy Department has had the Maryland shore of the lower Potomac carefully examined. The expedition was under the direction of Major Reynolds, of the Marine Corps. They landed at three different points, and scoured the surrounding country, but discovered no signs of hostility, nor anything to capture or destroy.

FROM ALEXANDRIA.

ALEXANDRIA, Aug. 22.—Yesterday, through the exertions of Major Lemon, commanding the Guard here, Miss Windle, formerly of Delaware, but more recently of Philadelphia, and of late a correspondent of the Southern press, was arrested in the act of leaving for Washington by the steamboat. She is a highly educated lady, and the authoress of several works published while she resided in Philadelphia, among which, was a legend of the Walders, also "A Visit to Melrose." Miss Windle has resided here for the past month, where her movements have been closely watched. She has openly avowed her secession proclivities, and made no secret of her correspondence with the leaders of the Confederate army. After a hearing she was sent to Washington.

Augustus Schaefer, of Gloucester, N. J., belonging to Captain Towns' Philadelphia Company of Cavalry, was severely wounded in the head yesterday, by a pistol ball, while out with a scouting party towards Fairfax Court House.

This has been an eventful day with the military men in and about Alexandria, caused by a review of the division by General McClellan and his staff. The customary salute was fired, and the new General expressed himself as highly pleased with the condition of the troops.

The new order in relation to passes between here and Washington is rigidly enforced, much to the inconvenience of those who are known to be of their loyalty. A large number of Alexandrians were unable to return home to-night, as Provost Marshal Porter, of Washington, requires all receiving passes to be personally vouched for as Union men.

FROM MISSOURI.

IRONTON, MO., Aug. 20.—General Prentiss has been assigned to the command of the division embracing Cape Girardeau and Bird's Point. Gen. Grant has been ordered to Jefferson city. The Confederates on the St. Francis river are said to be 20,000 strong.

GLASGOW, MO., Aug. 21.—About fifteen hundred secessionists have assembled in Saline county and are organizing, either to join General Price's army in the South or for local operations in the surrounding counties. In view of the latter purpose the Union citizens at that place have sent to Gen. Fremont for protection. Some thousand or more secessionists of Chariton county recently left Missouri river at Brunswick on Saturday, and marched southward to join General Price's forces in the southwest. They took a great number of horses and wagons with them.

From Jefferson City.

JEFFERSON CITY, August 21.—An extra train arrived here last night bringing the scouting party put off the train which was fired into yesterday.

They report having killed two and wounded several of the secessionists, and bring in five prisoners

Governor Gamble has appointed division inspectors in five of the seven military districts in the state, for the purpose of mustering men into service under the militia law of 1859, reserved by the State Convention.

The Governor calls upon the citizens to come forward promptly to sustain the peace, by the suppression and dispersion of the armed bands of men who are now committing violence in the different parts of the State.

As soon as troops are enrolled they will hold themselves in readiness to march at the call of the Executive to enforce order.

Any regular organization will be permitted to volunteer in the service of the United States if the members so desire.

The following is the form of oath to be administered to the militia:

"You, each and every one of you, do solemnly swear that you will honestly and faithfully serve the State of Missouri against all her enemies, and that you will do your utmost to sustain the Constitution and the laws of the United States and of this State, and you do further swear that you will truly execute and obey the legal orders of all officers properly placed over you while on duty, so help you God."

FROM THE SOUTH.

LOUISVILLE, August 20.—A despatch to the *Courier* states that the steamer Hannibal City, with Federal troops from St. Louis, bound southward, was fired into by the Confederates and sunk at Commerce, Missouri. Three hundred Federals were taken prisoners.

The Cincinnati *Yeoman* says that Governor Magoffin deputes W. A. Dudley and G. Hunt, as Commissioners to President Lincoln to request the withdrawal of troops from Kentucky, and George Johnston to President Davis to request him to respect the neutrality of Kentucky.

The Norfolk *Southern Argus* of the 13th says that Captain Olden had notified the Galveston authorities that unless two boats, which he alleged belong to citizens of Massachusetts, should be returned, he would fire the city.

The Richmond papers of the 16th place no reliance upon the reported battle at Lovetsville.

The Nashville *Banner* of the 20th says there are indications that point to a speedy reconciliation of the conflicting elements in East Tennessee.

LOUISVILLE, August 21.—The Memphis *Avalanche* of the 20th says that General William H Crowell, who has returned from a brief visit to East Tennessee, says that Brownlow, the late Federal representative, had addressed the Bradley county volunteers at Knoxville, saying that he would enlist and fight against Lincoln's hordes. Also, that Mr. Nelson would shortly issue an address, advising acquiescence in the will of the people of the Old State. He likewise says that Brownlow will soon issue the *Whig*, and advocate the cause of the South against her oppressors.

The Nashville *Gazette* says that a number of Northern prisoners engaged in the Southern Methodist Publishing House had left for the North.

John Clark, a Northern man, resident of Tennessee for some time past, now the captain of a Federal company in Cumberland county, has been brought to Nashville for trial.

The Memphis *Avalanche* strongly appeals for aid for the wives and children of volunteers, who are left destitute by the absence of their husbands and fathers.

Travel from Louisville southward continues uninterrupted, although energetic measures are adopted to prevent the transportation of contraband goods.

Arrest of Baltimoreans in Harrisburg.

HARRISBURG, August 21.—Thomas A. Carson, W. M. Pegram, and W. J. Kelly, alleged secessionists, were arrested by the police to-day, on the authority of a despatch to Governor Curtin. They crossed into Maryland from Virginia, three miles above Williamsport, and came via Chambersburg to this place. They had been followed by Oliver Pepper, Pegram exhibited a pass signed by Secretary Seward. Carson one signed by James Cooper, both of which were dated nearly two months back. Their persons and papers were closely examined, and the result of Pegram's search was a number of letters old and unworthy, and that she cannot stand the shock of her guns at all.

There are now about fifteen colored "contraband" quartered in one of the rooms of the ordinary, who are supplied with provisions from the store-house of "Uncle Sam," one of their number assisting the cooks in his duties. Six of the "contrabands" have gone on board the steamers in various capacities, and are now cruising up and down the river.

All is quiet among the mutineers confined at the Yard, no additions to their number having been made since night before last.

IN WANT OF MONEY.—*August* 21.—The following formidable poster at the Marshal's office met the astonished gaze of the Grand and Petit jurors:

[*From the Cincinnati Enquirer.*]

"A Great Nuisance."

A petition is in circulation among the German Republicans of Illinois praying the President to remove Cameron, as "a great nuisance." The following is a copy of the petition:

"*To His Excellency, Abraham Lincoln, President of the United States:*

"The undersigned American citizens having come to the conclusion, and sincerely believing, that Mr. Simon Cameron, your Excellency's present Secretary of War, is in every respect wholly unfit for the high and, at the present time, doubly important position your Excellency intrusted him with, and further believing that he is in fact a great nuisance to the country, would most respectfully pray your Excellency to rid the nation and yourself of the said officer, and to replace him by a nobler and an abler man, in whom all loyal citizens may confide.

"Discharge Simon Cameron and you have won the country a dozen victories!

"We, therefore, will ever pray, &c., &c."

The *Anzeiger des Westens*, of Illinois, hopes the petition may be effectual in removing the "public nuisance" from the Cabinet.

We have heard returned volunteers say that the belief in the army was that Cameron was not the only "great nuisance" in the Cabinet; and that the impression was prevalent that they would all go out of office wealthy, whatever their pecuniary condition might have been before they went in.

The German Workingmen in New York.

At a meeting of the German working men in New York, held on Wednesday last, the purport of the resolutions substituted was, to the effect, that the workingmen of New York, reduced to a condition bordering upon distress by the political complications of the last eight months and the existing war, with destitution staring them and their families in the face, and having already contributed largely of their labor, their ready means, and even the blood of their relatives and friends, in the effort to preserve the Commonwealth, deem that, in return, the State is bound to protect them in the fruits of their honest toil, and all the rights and immunities guaranteed to them by the Declaration of Independence and the Constitution or Charter of American Liberty.

A Paper Suppressed in Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, August 22.—The Marshal took possession of the office of the *Christian Observer*, in consequence of the publication, in the last issue, of a virulent article on the "unholy war."

Arrival of the Frigate Congress.

BOSTON, August 22.—The United States frigate Congress is below, having arrived from the Brazil station.

[SPECIAL DESPATCH.]

Seizure of New York Newspapers Intended for Sale in Baltimore.

PHILADELPHIA, August 22.—I learn that the United States Marshal at this place has just seized the bundles of New York papers intended for Mr. Henry Taylor, of your city, and will not permit the *Daily News*, the *Journal of Commerce*, or the *Day Book* to be sent forward. The Marshal has notified the persons who called upon him to enquire about the matter that all parties hereafter found selling the above papers will be arrested. I presume that the notice extends at present no further than this particular district. The Marshal also seized all the bundles of the *News* at the express offices for the West and South, including over one thousand copies for Louisville. QUI VIVE.

[SPECIAL.]

Concentration of Army Wagons at Perryville.

A gentleman who arrived from Perryville yesterday reports that fourteen hundred army wagon are concentrated at that point, and that preparations have been made by the teamsters and others accompanying them, to await further orders. The men are taciturn and mysterious as to their destination.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

THE CONFEDERATE PRISONERS.—The Gilmor House, the headquarters of the twenty-three Confederate prisoners, who were brought to the city on Wednesday evening, was the centre of attraction yesterday. From an early hour of the day, up to the time appointed for their departure, the hotel was crowded with visitors of both sexes, anxious to give the prisoners substantial evidence of their sympathy. They were well provided for in every respect, several of them were escorted about the city, and some accepted invitations to dine. They were all intelligent gentlemen, and received quite gracefully the attentions proffered. When the hour arrived for their departure, an assemblage of several thousand persons had congregated in Monument Square, and as the prisoners appeared upon the steps of the hotel, they were greeted with cheers by the men, and the ladies waved their handkerchiefs, bonnets, capes and gloves. The demonstration