THE DAILY EXCHANGE.

VOL VIII---NO. 1,078. BALTIMORE, TUESDAY, AUGUST 27, 1861. PRICE TWO CENTS.

SEE FOURTH PAGE.

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 26, 1861.

Stocks were quiet again to-day, but the feeling in the market was rather firmer than on Saturday. Baltimore and Ohio Railroad was much stronger. No sales were made, but it closed at $42 bid, an advance of $1, and $43 asked regular way. Northern Central was offered again at $14¾, but no bid was made for it. For Loans there was some demand, and sales were made of $2,000 Baltimore City 6's 1890 at 81¾, $1,000 Baltimore and Ohio Railroad 1875 bonds at 70, and $1,000 Northern Central 1885 bonds at 45. City 6's closed at 80 bid for 1875's; 81 bid, 81¾ asked for 1890's; and Railroad bonds left off at 42 bid, 42½ asked for Baltimore and Ohio 1862's; 70 bid, 70¾ asked for do. 1875's; 65 bid, 70 asked for do. 1885's; 45 bid, 46 asked for Northern Central 1885's; and 60 bid for Northwestern Virginia second, and endorsed third mortgage. In State stocks there was nothing whatever done, and the inquiry for them was very limited. For Maryland 1870's 80 was bid, and 81½ asked, but no bid was made for any of the others. For Bank stocks there was some little inquiry, and sales were made of 7 shares Citizens' at 86¾, and 3 shares Western at $15.

In New York to-day North Carolina 6's fell off again 1 per cent; Missouri 6's declined ¾; Erie ¾; New York Central ¾; and Reading ¼; but Tennessee 6's advanced ½ per cent; and Virginia 6's sold at the same price as on Saturday. Treasury notes continue to improve, and they sold to day at 97¾, an advance of ¾.

SALES AT THE BALTIMORE STOCK BOARD.

MONDAY, August 26, 1861.

$2,000 Baltimore 6's '90	81¾
1,000 B. & O. R. R. bonds '75	70
1,000 Northern Central R. R. bonds, '85	45
7 shares Citizens' Bank	86¾
3 shares Western Bank	15

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	52	60
Missouri 6's	42¾	41¾
Tennessee bonds	43½	•00
North Carolina bonds	54½	60
Canton Company	9½	00
Erie Railroad	24¾	24½
New York Central Railroad	74	73½
Reading Railroad	57¼	35
Treasury notes 2 years 6 per cent	98	97¾
	firm.	weak.

The following are the official tables of the trade of the port of New York for the week and since January 1:

IMPORTS.

For the week.	1859.	1860.	1861.
Dry goods	$3,245,128	$3,496,782	$1,062,034
General merchandise	2,666,489	3,449,462	1,038,246
Total for week	$5,959,617	6,846,244	1,100,280
Previously reported	166,664,394	151,907,524	87,938,993
Since January 1	$172,645,011	158,753,768	90,039,273

EXPORTS OF PRODUCE AND MERCHANDISE.

	1859.	1860.	1861.
Total for the week	$1,198,887	1,745,141	1,696,819
Previously reported	40,451,457	54,826,915	80,019,454
Since January 1	$41,650,344	56,572,056	81,716,273

EXPORTS OF SPECIE.

	1859.	1860.	1861.
For the week	$1,881,031	1,646,000	1,290
Previously reported	43,838,179	32,611,797	3,154,960
Since January 1	$46,702,210	34,257,797	3,156,160

The *Herald* says:

There is a decided revival in several branches of trade which have latterly been in a stagnant condition. The dry goods dealers are selling motherately to the country, and a large proportion of their sales are for cash or on short time. Some of the jobbers feel so hopeful that they are buying their fall paper. The demand for army cloth has started some of the New England mills which stopped some months since; and the demand for shoes for the army has had the like effect on some shoe factories which closed their doors when the war drove off the slave-deprived of the Southern market. Our supplies of all kinds of foreign goods are running low, and we notice that our importations for the week which ended yesterday—though only one third of the usual average at this season—were in excess of those of the past few weeks. The public will look to the bank statement to be made up to-morrow for some trace of the recent negotiation with government. The last statement showed nothing on the subject.

The money market is generally called more active than it was. Brokers report more facility in placing money at 5@6 per cent. Still money is left with established houses at 4 per cent, and there is no difficulty in meeting first-class short acceptances at 5. Second class paper and single names are scarce, and the rates very variable. Some leading dry goods jobbers are buying their own fall paper at 10 per cent, and speculators continue to purchase names not generally popular, at all kinds of rates, from 1 to 5 per cent a month. The course of the money market during the remainder of the year will be governed by public loans.

Foreign exchange is rather firmer than it was a week ago. Bankers ask 107½@¾ for their sterling bills and 5.25@30 for francs. Mercantile bills of the best grade are offered at 106¾@107¼ for sterling and 5.30@35 for francs.

BALTIMORE MARKETS.

MONDAY, August 26

COFFEE.—We are again without transactions to note in Coffee. The market however continues very firm in tone, and holders are generally quite indifferent about selling. We quote as follows, viz: Rio at 14@14½ 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 here including the cargo received a day or two since is about 14,000 bags.

FLOUR.—There have been no transactions to-day in Flour so far as we have heard, and the market for it may be quoted dull and heavy. Holders however still ask $5 for both Howard Street and Ohio Super, and we quote City Mills do. as before at $4 87¾@5 for standard, and $5.25@5.50 per bbl. for fancy brands. Extra Flour is unchanged in price, and we still quote as follows, viz: Ohio at $5.25 for old; $5.37½@5.50 for new; Howard Street at $5.50; and standard shipping brands Baltimore City Mills at $6.25@6.50 per bbl.

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. Howard Street Family can readily bought at $6@6.25 per bbl.

RYE FLOUR AND CORN MEAL.—Rye Flour may be quoted at $5.50@5.75, and we quote Corn Meal at $2.90 for Brandywine, and $3 per bbl. for Baltimore.

GRAIN.—Wheat was in good supply this morning, some 12,000 bushels red, and about 20,000 bushels white being at market. Red sold at 100@106 cts. for medium to fair, 110@113 cts for good to prime, the latter figure being for a lot of 1,400 bushels very superior, and white at 100@105 cts. for common, 115@120 cts. for medium to fair, 125@130 cts. for prime to good, and 133@135 cts. for prime, but the market was dull, and both descriptions closed heavy. Corn was also dull and heavy. There were about 7,600 bushels at market, but only a part of it was sold. White ranged at from 52 to 56 cts. and yellow at 56 and 57 cts. sold at 4 @47 cts. per bushel. Of Rye there were 1,800 bushels Maryland offered, all of which was sold at 48@49 cts. per bushel; these figures being a decline of 1 to 2 cts. Oats are still arriving freely, and to-day there were about 12,000 bushels at market. There was however a good demand for them and most of the receipts were sold at from 20 to 20 cts. for Maryland, and 33@34 cts. for Pennsylvania.

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 Cuba at 28@30 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.—The Provision market continues very quiet, and we hear to-day of no sales worth noting. We have however no change to note in its general condition, and we still quote as follows, viz: Bacon at 5¾ cts. for Shoulders, 7@7¼ cts for Sides, 8@11 cts. for Hams; Bulk Meat at 4¾ cts. for Shoulders, 6@6¼ cts. for Sides, 6½@7 cts. for Hams; Lard at 8¼@9 cts. for Western Leaf in barrels and tierces, Prime Mess Pork at $16 for City, and at $15; 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; and $14@14.50 per bbl. for Tierced for repacked Western Mess.

RICE.—We continue to quote Rice at 6@6½ cts. per lb. for good to prime, but there are no sales making. The stock here is very nearly exhausted.

SUGARS.—There has been no movement to-day in Sugars. There are however but few offering, and the market for them is firm with a decidedly upward tendency. We quote as follows, viz: Cuba at $6.50@7 for refining, and $7.25@7 75 for grocery grades, and Porto Rico and New Orleans at $7@7.50 for common to fair; and $7.75@8.25 for good fair to prime. We note the receipt here today, per schr. Alice Mowe, of 210 hhds. Sugar from Porto Rico.

REFINED SUGARS.—The Sugar refiners have to-day advanced the rates for hard crushed Sugars ¼ of a cent per lb, but the rates for soft remain unchanged. The following are the quotations of Messrs. F. W. Brune & Sons, agents of the Maryland Sugar Refining Co., viz:

CASH PRICES FOR PRODUCE ON SOME EXCHANGE.

Double Refined Cut Loaf	10¼	cts. per lb.
Double Refined Small Loaf	10¾	"
Double Refined Large Loaf	10	"
Double Refined Crushed, Powdered and Granulated	9¾	"
Extra Fine Powdered	10	"
A. Crushed	9¾	"
Circle A. Crushed, Powdered & Granulated	9¾	"
SOFT CRUSHED.		
White Sugar—A	9	cts. per lb
do. do. B	8¾	"
Yellow do. C	8¾	"

SALT.—Salt is firm with an upward tendency. Liverpool is now selling at 110 cts. for Ground Alum, and 160 cts. per sack for Marshall's, Worthington's, and Turks Island. Ingram & Darcy's fine, and we quote Turks Island at 25@30 cts. per bushel for factor.

WHISKEY.—We have reported to-day sales of 220 bbls. Ohio Whiskey at 18 cts., which is a decline. There are no sales of City Whiskey making but we quote it nominal at 17¾@18 cts. per gallon

From the New York Albion.

A FALL IN THE ALPS—A FRENCH BARONESS KILLED.

On Saturday, in company with a young Englishman, I started from the little inn of Schwarenbach, for the Gemmi pass, having sent back our horses to Kanderstep, where we slept the preceding night. The morning was very cloudy and disagreeable, and there was very little prospect of pleasure from the trip; but we were not disposed to grumble, because up to this time we had been particularly favored with fine weather at every point. The fact we had enjoyed days as clear and cloudless as we were accustomed to in America.

About one hour from our starting point (distances here, as you are aware, are known as in the East by hours and not by miles), on a steep and narrow turn in the precipitous downward path, the mule which carried an unfortunate French lady stumbled on the near fore leg, throwing her clean out of the saddle; and as there was no parapet wall or railing, the poor creature made no use of the reins, she pitched right over the precipice. Before her distracted husband, who was riding immediately behind her, could dismount, her lifeless and mangled form had rested some 150 feet beneath, having passed over the first ledge below us on which the zigzagged path was traced, and been stopped by chance on the second. The whole terrible affair was the work, I am quite sure, of less than half a minute!

In great afflictions we have reason sometimes to be thankful for slight mitigating circumstances; and thus it was I felt grateful that the poor husband, when he descended, was unable to see his poor wife's face, mangled as it must have been. It seemed as though fate spared him that additional shock; for the body—and head particularly—was wrapped up in the shrubs and bushes as by a careful hand. The feet alone indicated the presence of a corpse.

I will not attempt to describe the agony and despair of the unfortunate gentleman. All efforts to sooth him were vain. He was apparently a man of six and twenty years—a Baron ——.

WATER FOR THE FORT.—Gen. Dix, after proving the impracticability of obtaining a sufficient supply of water for his garrison at Fort McHenry, either by digging or boring, has resolved to remedy the want by the introduction of a supply from the main pipe of the city. The distance to the fort is 1½ miles, and the survey and measurement has been commenced preparatory to laying the pipes.—*Cor. N. Y. Tribune.*

Gold is represented as now being used, by a newly invented process, to increase the tenacity of iron. A small quantity is introduced and diffused throughout the mass of steel or iron during the operation of puddling, and the process is to be applied to the manufacture of artillery, ships' plates, anchor cables, &c.

Sulphate of salt, or of soda, mixed in small quantities with the starch in which summer dresses or ladies' skirts are "done up," on the authority of Dr. Odling, of Guy's Hospital, London, will make them absolutely incombustible.

During the last year, England forwarded to India 234,710 tons of railroad material, of the aggregate value of $10,461,002.

LATEST NEWS.

FEDERAL TELEGRAMS.

Accuracy not Vouched for.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Successor of Mayor Berrett.

WASHINGTON, August 26.—Richard Wallach, Esq., was this afternoon elected Mayor of Washington by the City Council to supply the vacancy occasioned by Mayor Berrett's arrest. He was forthwith installed.

Naval and Military Affairs.

The Navy Department has a prompt method of dealing with disloyalists, in addition to similar cases recently mentioned.

A. D. Wharton, a Midshipman on board the Seminole, tendered his resignation, but he was dismissed the service and sent to Fort Lafayette.

Several soldiers, claiming to be British subjects, and so represented through Lord Lyons, have been discharged from the army.

The Academy of Arts erected by Mr. Corcoran, is now occupied by the Government for military purposes. Possession was taken to-day.

It is needless to crowd the Secretary of War by further applications for military appointments, as there are no vacancies, excepting such as have been reserved for meritorious non-commissioned officers and privates.

Washington Items.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 26.—Commander Porter, who was recently deprived of his command of the sloop-of war St. Mary's, on suspicion of disloyalty to the Government, voluntarily returned to Washington, and to-day, it is understood, presented to the Navy Department an elaborate document with proofs in refutation of the charges, showing that forgery has been resorted to for the purpose of injuring and dishonoring him.

All the large craft, schooners and sloops, small row-boats and skiffs on the Potomac river, have been taken possession of by Government authority. This may be a matter of precaution between the Maryland and Virginia shores.

The State Department has been officially informed that the Mexican Government has proclaimed the port of Toula, in the State of Chiapas, on the Pacific coast, a port of entry which is opened to foreign and coastwise commerce.

Mr. Russell's Denial.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 24.

To the Editor of the New York Tribune:

SIR—There is no truth in the statement that Mr. Russell applied to General Porter for a pass, and was refused flatly and roud. Mr. Russell holds a pass from General Scott, as well as a pass signed by General Porter.

W. H. RUSSELL.

Acquittal of Col. McCunn.

WASHINGTON, August 26.—Colonel McCunn has been honorably acquitted of the charges preferred against him at the recent court-martial in Alexandria. The scene in his regiment on the announcement of this fact was of the most enthusiastic description.

LATEST FROM MISSOURI.

Proclamation of Governor (Bogus) Gamble.

JEFFERSON CITY, August 25.—The following proclamation has been issued:

The power of the civil authorities being insufficient to protect the lives and property of the citizens of the State, I, Hamilton R. Gamble, Governor of the State of Missouri, do hereby call into the active service of the State 42,000 men, of the militia of the State, and assign 6,000 as the quota for each military district, which is the same as a Congressional district. The force thus called into service will be, as far as possible, a volunteer force, and will consist of 10,000 cavalry and 32,000 infantry.

If the number volunteering exceed the requisition, the excess will be held as a reserve corps. If there should be a deficiency, it may become necessary to resort to a draft. The Adjutant General will issue to the Division Inspectors of the several military districts the orders necessary to carry this requisition into effect. The force called out will be for six months, unless peace in the State shall be sooner restored. Arms will be furnished as rapidly as they can be had.

Given under my hand and the seal of the State at Jefferson City, this 24th day of August, in the year 1861.

By the Governor, H. R. GAMBLE.

M. OLIVER, Secretary of State.

ROLLA, Mo., August 24.—Lieut. Col. Albert, of the Third Missouri, and eight or ten other officers who have been prisoners at Springfield, arrived here this morning. They were released on parole, subject, however, to such arrangement as may have been entered into between the Confederates and the United States.

There are a great many contradictory reports as to the present and future movements of the enemy, but their real purpose can only be conjectured.—They seem now to be more anxious to obtain subsistence than to make offensive movements for any other purpose.

The Wounded at Springfield.

ST. LOUIS, August 25.—The correspondent of the Democrat publishes the following letter:

SPRINGFIELD, August 17.—General Rains issued an order confining their sick and wounded in the medicine and hospital stores in the Federal hospital, thus depriving about 400 of our wounded troops of medical treatment. A part of the medicines were subsequently restored by order of General Price.

With a few exceptions our sick and wounded are doing well and will be able to return to their homes in a few days. All our wounded could not be brought off the field in consequence of the scarcity of wagons, but they were treated where they lay.

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo.—George R. Smith, of Pettis county, has been appointed Adjutant-General of the State, and John Howe, Police Commissioner for St. Louis.

Later.

BRONTON, Mo., August 26.—Reports received here to-day give information that Gen. Hardee's forces are withdrawing from Greenville towards Heeve's Ferry, where they are fortifying slightly; also to Pyrtowl's station, nearer the Arkansas line. This seems to confirm previous reports that the Eastern division of the Confederates are hastening to join Gen. Pillow. A strong body of Gen. Thompson's forces are represented to have occupied Benton, eight miles back of Commerce, where they are throwing up fortifications.

ARRIVAL OF THE CANADIAN.

FURTHER FROM EUROPE.

THE LONDON PRESS ON AMERICAN AFFAIRS

THREATENING ASPECT OF AFFAIRS IN POLAND.

FARTHER POINT, August 26.—The steamer Canadian, from Liverpool on the 17th, has passed here on her way to Quebec.

The weather in England has again been unsettled, and there was considerable rain in some parts of the country.

The marriage contract between the Princess Alice and the Prince Leopold of Hesse was signed at Osborne on the 14th.

The London *Times'* city article again expatiates on the financial difficulties accumulating against the American Government, and says the most earnest wish of the friends of America, must be that the difficulties now existing, may accumulate with sufficient rapidity, to bring North and South to reason.

FRANCE.

From France there are vague reports of a growing coolness between France and Austria, bearing an ominous resemblance to that which preceded the war.

Prince Metternich had taken leave of the Emperor Napoleon, and the latter had gone to Chalons camp. General Fanti had also left Paris and was expected Chalons camp.

The *Moniteur* officially confirms the appointment of M. Benedetti as Minister to Italy.

RUSSIA.

The *Independence Belge* says the first act of the new Russian Ministry will be the recognition of the Kingdom of Italy.

AUSTRIA.

The Emperor received the address of the Hungarian Diet on the 14th and replied to it by a speech in general terms. The dissolution of the Diet was regarded as almost certain.

POLAND.

Important popular demonstrations occurred at Lulin on the 12th. The military commander however, by his energetic action, suppressed a conflict without any more serious consequences than that a certain number of persons were wounded.

ENGLAND.

The following is a copy of the news sent out by the steamer City of Washington, which sailed on the 14th, whose arrival is anticipated by the Canadian.

"The English papers are daily engrossed with the American question.

"The London *Globe* denies, by authority, the statement that Admiral Milne has reported that the blockade of the Southern ports is ineffective; and says, no general report on the subject has been officially received."

The London *Times*, in an editorial, shows the financial difficulties which the Washington Government will have to encounter. The *Times* also publishes another letter from Mr. Russell, which gives a discouraging view of affairs for the North.

The King of Sweden has arrived in England on a visit to the Queen.

Catherine Hayes is dead.

The special agents of the Cotton Supply Association had reached Egypt, and were to have an interview with the Viceroy, on the subject of cotton cultivation.

SWITZERLAND.

Another controversy has sprung up between France and Switzerland, relative to the arrest of a French subject on disputed territory.

ITALY.

Prince Chege has been appointed Papal Nuncio to Paris.

The Neapolitan reactionary movements are diminishing.

The position of Austria toward Hungary is becoming daily more alarming.

The Upper House of the Hungarian Diet have adopted by acclamation Deak's address.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

LIVERPOOL, August 16.—The sales of Cotton for the week amount to 46,000 bales, at a decline of ⅛ to ¼d.—Flour has declined 6d.; Wheat 1@2d.; Corn is flat. Provisions generally closed dull. Beef quiet. Pork steady. Consols closed at 90¾@90⅞.

Attempt to take Ex-Governor Thomas Prisoner.

GRAFTON, VA., August 24.—Last evening while ex-Governor Thomas was addressing a crowd in front of a hotel at Cumberland, some secessionists raised a disturbance which resulted in their being driven home and the destruction of the *Alleganian* office, a secession newspaper. This morning the train bound West, which had ex-Governor Thomas aboard, when about eight miles this side of Cumberland, came suddenly on several cross-ties thrown across the track, and at the same time a number of armed men were seen rapidly descending a neighboring hill. The engineer increased the speed of the locomotive and succeeded in throwing the ties off the track with but little damage to the engine. Some Federal scouts then fired into the train, it is supposed by mistake, but without doing any damage. The design of the secessionists was to take ex-Governor Thomas prisoner.

Safety of the Steamer Etna.

RIVERE DU LEUP, August 26.—The ship Powerful, for Quebec, has arrived here, bringing a few of the steamer Etna's passengers. She reports that the Etna broke her crank-shaft on the 7th instant, and was boarded by the Powerful on the 11th in lat. 49° 14', long. 38° 53'. The ship was in good order, but her machinery completely stopped, and she had put back to Queenstown under sail.

Correspondence of the Associated Press.

FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

FORTRESS MONROE, Aug. 25.—The formidable preparations for the naval expedition from Old Point are about completed. Notwithstanding rumors, its destination is kept a profound secret.

Lieutenant Crosby returned last night from his expedition to the Eastern Shore of Virginia. He went up Tangier Sound and brought back a prize schooner.

Gen. Wool has spent part of the day at Newport News. Brigadier General Phelps will probably remain in command of that post.

The Confederates will hereafter find it very difficult to communicate with Fortress Monroe by means of spies. No person is allowed to visit Camp Hamilton without a special pass from the commanding General or the Provost Marshal.

A slight difficulty occured yesterday between one of the released Confederates and a volunteer officer. The Confederate Captain refused the latter a light for his cigar, on the ground that he did not consider our volunteer officers gentlemen. His defenceless position alone saved him from punishment for the insult.

The Honduras steamer "Esoler," from New York and intended to run between Truxillo and Havana, has put into the Roads for a harbor.

Excitement at Louisville, Ky.

LOUISVILLE, KY., August 24.—Considerable excitement pervaded the city this afternoon by the parade of a regiment of Rosseau's Kentucky volunteers from Indiana, which the secessionists characteristically denounced as an invasion of the neutrality of Kentucky. The object is said to have been the reception of a flag.

Eighty men, acting as Surveyor Colton's *posse comitatus*, went from here this morning to Rolling Fork, and took six wagon loads of contraband goods, which were brought back to Louisville.

This evening an accident occurred on the Lebanon branch of the Nashville road, from the loosening of a rail, by which four of five persons were injured.

Capt. Phillie, with a company of one hundred men, came up from Camp Boone to-day to Hadonville in search of arms coming down for Unionists, but not finding any on the down freight train, they returned.

Arrest of a Nephew of General Johnston.

PHILADELPHIA, August 25.—William S. Johnston, a nephew of the Confederate General of that name, was arrested at the depot in this city, after purchasing a ticket for Louisville. His trunk contained a number of letters for the South, one of which speaks of the prisoner as "an officer in the Confederate army."

New York Bank Statement.

NEW YORK, Aug. 26.—The weekly statement of the New York Banks show an increase in loans of $28,846,504; a decrease in specie of $2,614,509; a decrease in circulation of $31,712, and an increase in deposits of $26,409,999. The largest changes are the result of government negotiations.

United States Sloop-of-war Vandalia.

PHILADELPHIA, August 26.—The United States sloop-of-war Vandalia was spoken on the 15th off Port Royal.

OUR SOUTHERN ESTAFETTE.

LETTER FROM A STRONG UNION MAN IN MISSOURI.

The Popular Effect of the Battle near Springfield—The Secession Scheme Fast Crumbling.

We are permitted, through the kindness of a merchant in this city, to make the following extract from a letter just received by him from a friend in Missouri:—EDS. EX.

GLASGOW, Mo., August 20, 1861.

The Federal forces were badly whipped and cut to pieces at Springfield, and thousands are now flocking to Jackson's and McCulloch's armies.

We are having awful times in Missouri. Secession would ruin us, *but take the vote to-day and Missouri would go out by a large majority.*

Had our Governor—Provisional Governor Gamble—done right, we would have had peace. Both he and the Government have done wrong. *They ought not to have lost that Springfield battle.*

Union men are very scarce here. The action of the Convention will never be sustained. It has drawn all the sympathy to Jackson's side. His bitter enemies that were, are now his best friends. The State forces under McCulloch and Price will be very large in a few days.

We are all ruined. Truly your friend, *

We are again indebted to a friend for copies of late Richmond papers, from which we clip the following interesting items:

SOUTHERN FINANCES.

The Richmond *Enquirer* of Wednesday last contains a copy of the act passed by the Confederate States authorizing the issue of treasury notes and bonds, and providing a war tax for their redemption.

SECTION 1, Authorizes the issue of treasury notes payable to bearer, at the expiration of six months after the ratification of a treaty of peace between the Confederate States and the United States. The notes are not to be of a less denomination than five dollars, to be re-issuable at pleasure, to be received in payment of all public dues, except the export duty on cotton, and the whole issue outstanding at one time, including the amount issued under former Acts, are not to exceed one hundred millions of dollars.

Sec. 2, provides that for the purpose of funding the said notes, or for the purpose of purchasing specie or military stores, etc., bonds may be issued, payable not more than twenty-years after date, to the amount of one hundred millions of dollars, and bearing an interest of eight per cent. per annum. This amount includes the thirty millions already authorized to be issued. The bonds are not to be issued in less amounts than $100, except when the subscription is for a less amount, when they may be issued as low as $50.

Sec. 3 provides that holders of treasury notes may at any time exchange them for bonds.

Sec. 4. Provides that, for the special purpose of paying the principal and interest of the public debt, and of supporting the Government, a tax shall be assessed and levied of fifty cents upon each one hundred dollars in value of the following property in the Confederate States, namely: Real estate of all kinds; slaves; merchandise; bank stocks; railroad and other corporation stocks; money at interest, owned and held by individuals; all bank checks of bills, notes and other securities for money, except the bonds of the Confederate States of America, and cash on hand, or on deposit in bank or elsewhere; cattle, horses and mules; gold watches, gold and silver plate; pianos and pleasure carriages: Provided, however that when the taxable property, herein above enumerated, of any head of a family is of value less than five hundred dollars, such taxable property shall be exempt from taxation under this act. It provides further that the property of colleges, schools and religious associations, shall be exempt.

The remaining sections, provide for the collection of the tax.

A considerable amount of these bonds, we learn have already been sold. They are also issued to citizens in exchange for cotton, tobacco, cereals or other articles of produce, and are being subscribed for in this manner freely. The last quotations ranged from *par* to *two per cent. premium.*

From Shepardstown Cor. Richmond Despatch, Aug. 24.

A Skirmish at Harper's Ferry.

* * * *

A gentleman from the "seat of war" has just brought us the cheerful intelligence from Harper's Ferry that Capt. Ashby, with about 200 cavalry, had a little skirmish yesterday (Sunday) at that romantic and noted spot. Gen. Banks has been, for some time occupying the Ferry, and holding the citizens in *terrorem*. Capt. Ashby lighted unexpectedly on them yesterday, and made them "take water;" drove them out of the State, killing two and wounding several, the gallant Captain only losing one horse, which was shot from under him. Thanks to our brave soldiers, Jefferson county is at last rid of the "vermin." Not the sole of an invader's foot now presses her sacred soil, and if a small force is kept along the river, we will never be again troubled with them.

Since these Massachusetts menials have been stationed opposite Shepardstown, quite a number of our citizens have been in constant dread and alarm. Many of them are afraid to stay at home with their families at night. Our venerable and efficient Captain Splash, who acted as Commissary for our "brave boys," when stationed here, has been menaced, and he, with several other citizens, for motives of personal safety, to seek refuge in the country with his various friends. This is, indeed, hard, and should be remedied as soon as possible.

The Chesapeake and Ohio Canal is open, and seems to be doing a "land-office business," transporting provisions to the Federal capital.

Yesterday two deserters from Banks' column made their appearance in town, looking horribly bad, almost destitute of clothing, and said they "wanted to go home." Some of the citizens rigged them up and sent them to Martinsburg, where a body of Confederate troops are stationed.

From Norfolk Cor. Richmond Dispatch, Aug. 24.

NORFOLK, VA., August 22.—Notwithstanding the information relative to the foreign arrival mentioned in my last seemed entirely reliable, it has proved to be incorrect. The Spanish Consul having received intelligence Tuesday night that the Spanish Government steamer Petronella had arrived, went down yesterday morning with the Spanish flag, and a bountiful supply of good things for the officers of the ship, belonging, as he supposed, to the Government which he represents. On arriving in the Roads, he was informed that no Spanish vessel had been there for some time. A Dutch war steamer, however, came in the Roads Tuesday, and after exchanging salutes and learning the difficulties between the North and the South she left quickly and without further ceremony. I cannot ascertain her name, whence she came from, or her destination.

A flag of truce went down to Fort Monroe yesterday, and despatches were exchanged between officers of the two hostile Governments.

A large merchant ship is reported ashore inside of Cape Henry, name, &c., not ascertained. The report may not be correct.

Experiments made with the new piece of ordnance, rifled at our Navy Yard, show a range of over four miles. These powerful guns will be further tested, and it is hoped they will be found equally as effectual as expected. GALERIUS.

From the Dispatch, August 24

Indian Affairs on the Western Frontier.

The latest information received as to the result of the mission of the Confederate Commissioner, Hon. Albert G. Pike, to the Indian nations on the western frontier, we find in a letter published in the Fort Smith *Herald* of the 10th.

Notwithstanding a heavy outside influence, a treaty advantageous to both parties was made with the ruiers of the Creek nation. Before entering upon the consideration of the treaty, it was voted by a unanimous vote of the Council to go with the South, treaty or no treaty. The principal men have been true as steel to the South from the beginning of the negotiation, and the nation ratified their treaty by a unanimous vote in Council, every town being represented. Their regiment will be ready in a few days, and probably a half dozen companies more.

About sixty of the Reserve Camanches, (Pondah Ross.) Wichitas, Kichais, etc., have had a talk with the Commissioner. He expects to effect a treaty with the wild Camanches, who are coming into Wichita Agency to meet him for that purpose, (as also the Kiowas,) and to settle them all upon reserves. As soon as the Seminole treaty is signed, Commissioner Pike, with superintendent Rector, Agent Leeper, Wm. Quisenbury, the secretary of the Commissioner, and the others of the party, accompanied by a delegation of the Creeks and Seminoles, and a strong escort of Indian troops, will go to the Wichita Agency to meet the Reserve Indians and wild tribes. There is little doubt that at least 5,000 Camanches will be present.

The standard of the commissioner is a significant one. In its blue field are the eleven white stars in a circle, and inside that circle the commissioner has placed four small red stars, forming the four extremities of a passion cross, for the four nations—the Choctaws, Chickisaws, Creeks, and Seminoles—in token that those Christian tribes of red men are encircled by our protection, and are with us and of us. When, if ever, we deem it fit to treat with the Cherokees, a fifth red star will form the centre of the cross. The commissioner will not again seek to treat with Mr. Ross, nor with the Cherokees, while he remains in power; but the government will not desert or leave unprotected the friends of the South among the Cherokees.

Indian Warriors—Eager for the Fray.

From the Hon. C. W. Adams, of this county, who arrived at home a few days since from the northern part of this State, we learn that on last Monday week thirteen hundred Indian warriors—Southern allies—crossed the Arkansas river near Fort Smith en route for McCulloch's camp. These Indians were armed with rifle, butcher knife and tomahawk, and had their faces painted, one half red and the other black.

We also learn that a regiment of mounted Texans likewise crossed the Arkansas at or near Fort Smith for the same destination.—*Helena Shield, 10th.*

The Right Spirit.

The Directors of the Richmond (Baptist) College recently held a meeting, and passed a resolution giving the College during the war to a committee of Louisiana gentlemen, to be used by them as a hospital for the sick and wounded soldiers of the Confederate States Army. The committee proceeded immediately to have the College buildings fitted up for the use intended, and the work is now going on. It will be remembered that for several months past the grounds and College buildings have been in use by the soldiers of our army, they having been relinquished on the first intimation that they might be made useful in furthering the great cause in which we are all engaged.

Off for the Seat of War.

The 14th regiment, North Carolina State troops, left this city on Thursday, for the seat of war. Prior to their embarking, the men were addressed at the request of their officers, by Hons. A. W. Venable and W. S. Ashe, who pledged themselves that the wives and little ones of the soldiers should be tenderly cared for in their absence.

Sugar Prospects.

The New Orleans *True Delta* says the prospects are unusually favorable for a heavy crop of sugar this season. From every portion of the sugar-growing region the same welcome reports are daily received; and should no tempest or premature and nipping frost intervene, it is safe to predict a larger harvest than has ever heretofore been gathered in Louisiana.

Hon. P. C. J. Weston, of Georgetown, S. C., has raised and equipped, at his own expense, a rifle company of 113 men, to serve during the war.

The *Enquirer* of the 24th copies the following from the Warrenton (Fauquier) "*Flag of '98:*"

The Fauquier Black Horse.

This troop has not been removed from their camp, near Manassas, as we reported last week. We were misinformed as to their movements. They are still stationed about three quarters of a mile from Manassas, and the peaks of their snowy tents may be seen from the Junction.

Too much cannot be said in praise of this gallant company. In the late Bull Run battle they took a most active part in pursuing the enemy, and labored from the evening of the 21st until sunrise the next morning in breaking the blockade of Cub Run, that was formed by the retreat-ing transiters and artillerymen, besides making several charges on the enemy and taking many prisoners.

Led by their valiant Captain, the *Ieanhoe* of '61, this brave company are winning laurels to grace their brows through all coming time. Enduring hardships patiently, and battling unflinchingly for their dearest rights of home and country, old Virginia may well be proud of such sons—true sons to a true *mother!*—Many a maiden's heart throbs with pride, and tears of joy bedew their eyes when hearing of the exploits of this little band, and they may rest assured that prayers ascend for special blessings and protection over the "Black Horse."

Running the Blockade.

The Savannah *Republican* says:

The schooner Adaline, Capt. Smith, from Nassau, N. P., successfully ran the blockade at Fernandina on Thursday last. The schooner was chased and fired at several times by the vessel blockading the port. The cruiser also lowered her boats and went in pursuit of the schooner, which they thought had run on a shoal; but a sudden squall coming up, compelled them to return to their vessel, to better secure their own safety. The Adaline, however, continued on her course, and arrived safely in Fernandina on Thursday. The cargo of the Adaline consists of coffee, cigars, fruit, &c, and is worth between forty and fifty thousand dollars. The Adaline also brought passengers, J. A. G. Gerry, and several other officers who had resigned from the United States Navy. They arrived here Saturday by the Gulf Road, and left the same day for Richmond, to tender their services to the Confederate Government. This is the second time the Adaline has successfully passed the blockading squadron, passing it successfully both times. We set Captain Smith down as a trump.

The *Enquirer* has the following:

The female servants of Huntsville, Alabama, have determined to send a pair of socks to each member of the Huntsville Guards, as their offering to provide for the comfort of their young masters.

It also informs its readers that a correspondent notifies it of the arrival in one of the Southern ports (the name of which it withholds) of two cargoes of sugar, salt and molasses.

And the Savannah *Republican*, of the 19th, says:

The last of the cargo of sugar of the prize brig John Welsh, left here on Saturday last by steam for Charleston.

FREEDOM OF THE PRESS.

Extracts from a letter written by William Cobbett to the Prince Regent, dated State Prison, Newgate, January 30, 1812:

SIR:—In looking back to the real causes of the miseries which afflict this country and of the greater miseries with which it appears to be threatened, your Royal Highness will, I am persuaded, find that one of the most efficient has been the *prostitution of the press*. It is, on all hands, acknowledged that the press is the most powerful engine that can be brought to operate upon public opinion, and upon the opinion of public affairs; and, therefore, when used to a bad end, the mischief it produces must necessarily be great. If left *free*, it is impossible that it can, upon the whole, produce harm; because, from a free press free discussion will flow; and where discussion is free, *truth* will always prevail; but where the press is in that state in which a man dares not *truely* publish his thoughts respecting public men and public affairs, if those thoughts be hostile to men in power, the press must of necessity be an evil; because, while it is thus restrained on that side, there will never be wanting slaves to use it in behalf of those who have the distribution of the public money. Thus the public mind receives a wrong bias, and measures are approved of, which, in the end, prove destructive, and which would never have met with approbation had *every* man been free to communicate his thoughts to the public.

Where there is *no Press at all*, or, which is the same thing as to politics, where there is a *Licenser*, or person appointed by the government to sanction writings previous to their publication, the press does no good, to be sure, but neither does it any harm; for the people, well knowing the source of what they read, (and seeing the hands of the rulers,) suffer it to have no effect upon their minds. They read a licensed newspaper as they would hear the charge of an acc