THE DAILY EXCHANGE.

VOL VIII---NO. 1,086. BALTIMORE, THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 5, 1861. PRICE TWO CENTS.

SEE FOURTH PAGE.

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, September 4, 1861.

The Stock market continues in a very apathetic state, and the business at the Board to-day was extremely limited, the sales embracing only a lot of $1,400 Baltimore and Ohio Railroad extra dividend bonds at 42, 17 shares Farmers and Planters' Bank at $22, and 25 shares Gardner Hill Mining Company at 62 cts. For Railroad shares the inquiry is still very limited, and they closed to-day without sales at $41¾ bid, $43 asked for Baltimore and Ohio, and $13 bid, $14¼ asked for Northern Central. For Canton Company $9¾ was bid, and $10¼ asked. Railroad bonds closed at 70 bid for Baltimore and Ohio 1875's; 67 bid, 69¾ asked for do. 1885's; and 44½ bid, 44¾ asked for Northern Central 1885's. City 6's were rather heavy to day, 1875's closing at 80 bid, and 1890's at 80½ bid, 81 asked. State stocks were also rather heavy. Maryland 1870's were offered at 81¾ without getting a bid, and 1890's closed at 81 bid, 82 asked. Bank stocks continue to be offered pretty freely, but there are very few buyers.

In New York to-day Virginia 6's advanced ¾; Missouri 6's 1¾; Tennessees ¾; Canton ¾; New York Central ¾; and Reading ¾; but North Carolinas declined ¾. Erie sold at $24¾, yesterday's price, but Treasury notes advanced ¾, the 6 per cents, selling at 98¾.

SALES AT THE BALTIMORE STOCK BOARD.

WEDNESDAY, September 4, 1861.

$1,400 B. & O. R. R. bonds '62	42
17 shares Farmers and Planters' Bank	22
25 shares Gardner Hill Mining Co.	60

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	54¾	60
Missouri 6's	43	45
Tennessee bonds	61	60
North Carolina bonds	61	60
Canton Company	10	00
Erie Railroad	25	24¾
New York Central Railroad	75¾	75¾
Reading Railroad	35¾	35¾
Treasury notes 2 years 6 per cents	98¾	00

firm steady.

The New York *Tribune* of this morning says:

The more cheerful feeling which has been noticed in the stock market since the success of the Federal arms at Hatteras Inlet still continues, and the market yesterday exhibited more activity than for some time past, with a buoyant feeling, which, however, did not result in any important advance. The principal buyers were the shorts, who are being pinched for several descriptions of shares and who are endeavoring to throw forward their contracts in the hope that within sixty days some disaster may happen which will relieve them from their position. Central was firm, and advanced to 73¾, an improvement of ¾ per cent. Galena was buoyant under the successful position in regard to the company's affairs, and advanced to 66¾. The shorts were free buyers of cash stock. Burlington and Quincy and Rock Island were better, and the latter was in good demand. At the second board the dealings were unimportant in amount, but quotations were well sustained and firm in the street after the regular session. The market for government securities was very firm during the day, and the transactions were restricted by the firmness of holders. The 6's of 1881 are 88¾@89¼—the latter bid for coupon stock. The 5's of 1858 sold at 96, and those of 1874 at 79½. The 7-30's for Treasury notes were in good demand, and not offered very freely. At the second board 98 was bid at the close, without indication of any sale. State bonds have been fairly active—the bulk of the transactions being in Missouris, of which $136,000 were sold, closing at 41¾.

The foreign mail for the present steamer has not been a large one, and the quotations are without much change. The supply of commercial sterling has been moderate and the demand for mercantile remittance small. Sterling is 106@107¼ for sixty days, and 108@109 on sight—some bankers asking 107¾. Francs are heavy at 5.4 @5.30.

We noticed on Monday the seizure of $40,000 at the Park Bank by Marshal Murray, which belonged to the Augusta Insurance Co. The seizure was made under the confiscation act. We have reason to believe that this was only one seizure of many, and that a large proportion of the funds in this city belonging to citizens of the South and corporations of the seceded States is in the hands of the law. From motives of policy the details are not made public.

The *Herald* says:

The trade in commercial paper continues light. First-class notes are selling at 6 per cent., and names less highly esteemed at 9@12@18. A large proportion of the operators, who have hitherto employed their means in commercial paper, are now buying Treasury notes. The 7 per cents, at about 98 cents, are taken in preference at present. The banks paid over the third instalment of ten per cent. yesterday, making altogether $10,500,000 paid by them under the agreement of the 19th ult.

The following is a comparative table of exports (exclusive of specie) from the port of New York to foreign ports for the week and since January 1:

	1861.	1860.	1861.
For the week	$1,562,160	$1,863,457	$2,705,547
Previously reported	42,898,875	58,593,458	83,991,431
Since January 1	$44,461,044	$60,456,915	$86,696,978

This is an unusually heavy export, considering that we are exporting no cotton worth mentioning. It shows that, notwithstanding the course of the foreign breadstuffs market, Europe is taking flour and wheat much more than we ever sent over before. This movement will effectually tend to keep exchange in our favor, and prevent gold going abroad.

The first special sale of dry goods at auction this season was of shawls this morning by Van Wyck, Townsend & Warrens. The goods were of the importation of Messrs. Schoenhof & Gentil and Passavant & Co. The sale was for cash. A good company of buyers was in attendance. Prices realized were lower than usual, but still considered tolerably fair. The first 240 lots of square broches brought $1.82@3.75, mostly $1.87½, which is about 38¾ cts. lower than usual. The first 100 lots of fringe shawls brought $4@4.25. The catalogue numbered 656 lots. At private sale printing cloths sold at 5¾@5¾ cts. and all domestic fabrics are very firm. At Providence 86,000 piece print cloths sold at 5¾@5¾ cts.

BOSTON WEEKLY BANK STATEMENT.

BOSTON, Sept. 3, 1861.

Capital stock	$38,231,700
Loans and discounts	63,530,000
Specie	6,434,000
Due from other banks	7,497,500
Due to other banks	8,459,000
Deposits	22,396,600
Circulation	6,160,000

BALTIMORE MARKETS.

WEDNESDAY, September 4.

COFFEE.—Coffee is dull, nothing having been done in it to-day, or for several days past. The market however continues very firm in tone, holders generally being indisposed to sell except at extreme rates. We quote as follows, viz: Rio at 13½@14¾ cts. for ordinary to fair, 14¾@14¾ cts. for good to prime. Havana nothing at the close of last day, and Java at 19 cts. per lb. The stock here is about 14,600 bags.

FLOUR.—There was quite an active movement on yesterday, and the day previous to that, but to-day nothing has been done in it so far as we have heard. We have however no change to note in the general condition of the market, and we quote City mills at $5 for Howard Street and Ohio, and $4.87½@5 per bbl. for City Mills. Good Howard Street Super is scarce, and it could be readily sold if here at the price named above. We quote Extra to-day as follows, viz: at $5.12½@5.25 for Ohio; $5.25@5.50 for Howard Street; and $5.75@6 per bbl. for standard City Mills.

FAMILY FLOUR.—We notice a reduction to-day of 25 cts. per bbl. in the rates for Baltimore ground Family, and high grade Extra, the former being now quoted at $7.25, and the latter at $6.75 per bbl. Howard Street and Ohio Family is still quoted at $6@6.25 per bbl.

RYE FLOUR AND CORN MEAL.—Rye Flour is still quoted at $3.50@3.75, and Corn Meal at $2.90 for Brandywine, and $3 per bbl. for Baltimore, but for both these articles the market is very dull.

GRAIN.—The receipts of Wheat to-day were light as compared with those of yesterday and the day previous, only about 12,000 bushels at large, and the demand for it was however fair, and the market quite firm in tone. Red sold from 100 up to 112 cts. for ordinary to prime, and white at 115@118 cts. for fair to good, and 120@125 cts. for prime, and 133 cts. for fancy lots. In Corn the transactions were very limited. Sales were made of 600 bushels white at 52 cts., and 600 bushels yellow at 47@50 cts., these sales comprising all that was offered. There was nothing done in Rye, but Oats, of which there were about 6,500 bushels at market, sold at from 25 to 30 cts per bushel.

MOLASSES.—There is nothing doing in Molasses, but it is very firm at our previous quotations, which are as follows, viz: Cuba at 28@29 cts. for clayed, and 24@26 cts. for Muscovado; 32@35 cts. for Porto Rico, and 38@40 cts. per gallon for New Orleans. The stock here is extremely light.

PROVISIONS.—Provisions generally are very quiet. There is however some inquiry for Lard, and we have reported to-day sales of 150 bbls. Butchers' at 8@8¼ cts. We quote Western as before at 8¾ cts in bbls and ½ cts and 9¼ cts in kegs. Bacon is selling at retail to-day at 5½@5¾ cts. for Shoulders, 6¾@7 cts for Sides, and from 8 to 11 cts. for Hams. For Bulk Shoulders there is some little demand, and we quote them at 4½@4¾ cts., but there is no inquiry whatever for Sides and Hams. We quote Mess Pork as before at $15, Prime and Rump do. at $10.50, and Beef at $12.50 for Baltimore packed No. 1; $16 for do. Mess; and $14@14½ per bbl. for repacked Western Mess.

RICE.—We continue to quote Rice firm at 6½@7 cts. per lb. for good to prime, but there are no sales making. The stock here is very nearly exhausted.

SUGARS.—Sugars continue in brisk demand, and the market for them is very strong indeed. We note sales to-day of 29 hhds. Porto Rico at $7.50, and 20 hhds. do. at from $7.75 to $8.25. The stock of Sugars here is very light, and holders are generally indisposed to sell except at extreme rates. We quote to-day as follows, viz: Crushed at $6.75@7.25 for refining, and $7.50@8 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.

REFINED SUGARS.—The rates for refined Sugars were we understand advanced to-day ⅜ of a cent per lb., from the last circular prices, on all grades.

SALT.—Salt continues firm with an upward tendency. Liverpool is now selling at 120@125 cts. for Ground Alum, and 165@170 cts. per sack for Marshall's, Worthington's, and Jeffrey & Darcy's fine. The little remaining from the first hands is held out of the market. Turks Island Salt is selling in lots from store at 25@30 cts. per bushel.

WHISKEY.—Whiskey continues steady at 18 cts. for Ohio, a sale of 50 bbls. being made to-day at this figure. We hear of nothing doing in City but we quote it nominal at 18 cts. per gallon.

DOMESTIC MARKETS.

BOSTON, Sept. 2.—Flour—The market is dull—sales of Western superfine at $4.12½@4.25; fancy $4.37½@4.50; extra $4.62½@4.87½; superior $5@5.25 per bbl. South-ern is quiet—we quote common and fancy at $5.50@5.75; ext a $6@6.50; superior $7@7.50 per bbl. Corn is dull—sales of Western yellow at 56@58 cts.; mixed 52@54 cts per bushel. Oats are in steady demand—sales of Western, Canada and Southern at 37@42 cts. per bushel. Rye is selling at 58@60 cts per bushel.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 3.—Flour dull; fresh ground $5. Wheat buoyant—sales of 5,000 bushels; red $1@1.15; white $1.22@1.25. Corn buoyant—sales of 2,000 bushels at 56 cts. Provisions quiet—a contract of a quarter of a million of pounds of ribbed sides, with the Government, has been made at 7¾ cts. Whiskey firm at 18@18¼ cts.

BUFFALO, Sept. 3.—Flour unchanged. Wheat steady—sales 6,100 bushels winter at 91¾ cts., 6,000 bushels do. at 90½ cts., 10,000 bushels white winter at $1.05, 1,000 bushels white Michigan at $1.08@1.10½, and 6,000 bushels Chicago spring at 78½ cts., 14,000 bushels Chicago spring at 79½ cts., 7,000 do. at 80 cts. Corn steady and in fair demand—sales 50,000 bushels at 35¾ cts., 40,000 bushels at 36 cts. Oats steady—sales 25,000 bushes at 25 cts. Other grains quiet. Lake imports—13,000 bbls. flour, 110,000 bushels wheat, 151,000 bushels corn. Canal exports—124,000 bushels corn, 10,000 bushels oats.

OSWEGO, Sept. 4.—Flour unchanged, at $4.75 for fancy, from spring wheat. Wheat rather quiet, and parties generally apart in their views—sales last night 22,000 bushels No. 2 Chicago spring at 86 cts., and 6,800 do. No. 1 do. on private terms. Corn steady—sales last night and this morning 11,900 bushels Illinois at 39½ cts.—Pease scarce—sales 800 bushels Canadian at 61 cts., afloat. Lake imports—1,565 bbls. flour, 84 000 bushels wheat, 76,000 do. corn. Canal exports—19,000 bushels wheat, 94,000 do. corn.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

NEW YORK, Sept. 4.—Cotton is firm; sales of 4,000 bales. Flour is heavy; sales of 12,500 barrels—State $4 30@4 35; Ohio $5@5 10; Southern $5@5 75. Wheat has advanced 1 cent; sales of 200,000 bushels—Milwaukie club $1 02@1 06; red Western $1 12@1 16; white Kentucky $1 20@1 30. Corn is firm; sales of 90,000 bushels at 46@50 cts. for mixed. Pork is heavy. Whiskey closed firm at 17½@18 cts. Rice is firm. Sugar closed buoyant; Muscovado 6¾@7½ cts. Coffee is firm; sales of 2,000 bags—Rio 13¾@15 cts. Naval Stores quiet. Freights quiet.

IMPORTS INTO BALTIMORE.

COASTWISE.

ALEXANDRIA—*Schr. Mary Adeline*—2 bbls. turpentine, 162 do. tar, 16 do. pitch, 4 bbls. rosin, order & Sons.

NEW YORK—*Steamer Elizabeth*—25 hhds. sugar, 70 bales cotton, 334 cases dry goods, sundry persons.

NEW YORK—*Barge J. A. Shriver*—150 hhds. sugar, order.

CORPORATION ATTORNEY.—The Mayor of Washington has appointed Joseph H. Bradley, Corporation Attorney, in place of James M. Carlisle, resigned. Mr. Bradley is an old and loyal citizen, born in Connecticut, but for the best part of his life has been a resident of Washington.—*N. Y. Express.*

LATEST NEWS.

FEDERAL TELEGRAMS.

Accuracy not Vouched for.

President Davis Not Dead.

LOUISVILLE, Sept. 4.—A Nashville telegram of to-day says there is no truth whatever in the reported death of President Davis.

LATEST FROM MISSOURI.

The Confederates Falling Back Towards Arkansas.

CAPE GIRARDEAU, Mo., Sept. 2.—General Prentiss' little army, which left Ironton some days since, arrived safe at Jackson, ten miles west of here, yesterday morning. No enemy was met. A scout, who arrived from Hardee's Confederate camp reports that they immediately commenced retreating on hearing of Prentiss' advance, rapidly moving towards Arkansas with his force of 6,000 men. The enemy are reported to be strongly fortified at Sykestown.

Ben. McCulloch Going Southward.

ROLLA, Mo., Sept. 2.—A gentleman from Springfield reports that Ben. McCulloch, with 5,000 Texas, Louisiana and Arkansas troops, was marching towards Arkansas, and was last heard from at Chaletcale Springs, near Mount Vernon. The wounded were being moved from the Springfield hospital and taken Southward.

On Sunday Generals Price, Parsons, Slack and Churchill moved towards Bolivar with a force of ten or twelve thousand Confederates. When last heard from they were marching towards Jefferson City.

LATER.

ST. LOUIS, September 3.—Later dates from Lexington confirm the safety of that place, and the withdrawal of the Confederates. There is much dissatisfaction in McCulloch's army. He is now in Arkansas. This is reliable. A party of the Dout County Home Guards were surprised early on Sunday morning at Burnett's Mills, by three hundred and fifty Confederates. Two of the Guards were killed and wounded, and the Confederates also had several killed and wounded.

An Officer Dismissed from the Service.

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 4.—Colonel Dehena, of the Indiana Legion, has been court-martialed on the charge of conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman, and sentenced to be dismissed from the service of the United States. The court was presided over by General Pope, and the finding was approved by General Fremont.

Later from Cairo---Engagement Between U. S. Gunboats and a Confederate Gunboat and Land Battery.

CAIRO, Sept. 4.—The Federal gunboats Taylor and Lexington had an engagement off Hickman, Ky., this afternoon with the Confederate gunboat Yankee and two batteries on the Missouri shore, supported by about 1,500 Confederates, who also fired upon our boats. None of the enemy's shot took effect.

The Taylor and Lexington fired about twenty shots, with what effect is not yet known, and returned to Cairo this evening. On their way up they were fired at with small-arms from Columbus and Chalk Bluffs, Kentucky.

Col. Hicks, of the Illinois regiment, who was sent to arrange an exchange of prisoners, returned last night from Charleston, Mo. The Confederates had with them about 400 prisoners.

It is reported that the Confederates have fallen back from Sikestown to Madrid. General Grant took command of the post to-day.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Report of Commodore Stringham.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 4.—Com. Stringham has made his official report respecting the operations of the fleet at Hatteras Inlet, but it contains no facts additional to those already published. He concludes his circumstantial narative by saying: I have naught but praise to accord to the officers, seamen and marines, and the officers and soldiers of the army who were present, for their gallantry and cheerful devotion to duty and to their Government, the United States of America, which they all cheerfully and heartily serve.

The Naval Retiring Board.

The Naval Board for retiring infirm and disabled officers have been ordered to meet at the Brooklyn Navy Yard on the 15th inst.

New Revenue Vessels.

The Treasury Department has issued proposals for the construction of five steam screw revenue vessels.

The Reported Death of Jeff Davis.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 4.—The Executive Department has no information confirmatory of the reported death of Jefferson Davis. Intelligence received in Army circles to day, renders such an event as merely probably true.

Metropolitan Police Board.

The President has appointed Col. Seaton, of the *National Intelligencer*, a member of the Metropolitan Police Board, to fill a vacancy; but, although the appointment is a popular one, it is probable he will decline the office. The Board has elected Z. C. Robbins their President, and Wm. B. Webb, of this city, Superintendent of Police.

Gov. Gamble, of Missouri.

Gov. Gamble, of Missouri, had an interview with the President to-day.

Col. Lyles' National Guard Accepted for the War.

Col. Lyles' "National Guard" regiment of Philadelphia, which was among the first of the three months' volunteers, was accepted yesterday by the War Department for three years.

Newspaper Reporters Not Permitted to Cross

At the Provost Marshal's office, to-day, a pass to cross the Potomac was refused to a newspaper reporter, about whose loyalty there is no doubt. In Colonel Porter's absence a deputy attends to this business. It is presumed, from the circumstance above related, that the refusal to the press is uniform.

Correspondence of the Associated Press.

FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

Supplies Sent to the Garrison at Fort Hatteras.

FORTRESS MONROE, September 3.—The steamer Geo. Peabody left Old Point for Hatteras Inlet at 4 o'clock P. M., with a large quantity of commissary and ordnance stores.

The gunboat R. B. Forbes was gotten off the beach at Cape Charles night before last, with three feet of water in her hold, and proceeded to Washington this morning for repairs. She would have come to pieces had not the weather have been unusually mild.

The contraband slaves at Old Point now number 1,800 souls, including women and children.

A flag of truce is just down from Norfolk with the crews of the barks Rowena and Glen, schooner Mary Alice and brig Joseph, all captured by the privateer Dixie, with the exception of the Joseph, which was taken by the privateer Savannah.

The captain and mates of the Glen were detained as prisoners at Richmond.

The captain of the Mary Alice is almost direct from Charleston. He reports that the force there does not exceed 4,000 men, and that they apprehended an attack from the recent naval expedition to the North Carolina coast.

Congressman Ely is still at Richmond, and has to take his turn in cooking and carrying water for the prisoners.

Colonel Corcoran, of the Sixty-ninth New York regiment, was lately put in irons for several hours for refusing to carry water to his mess on the roll.

Butter at Richmond is worth 50 cents per pound, ham 30 cents, and coffee 45 cents per pound.

Captain Darns made a reconnaissance yesterday in the direction of Rock River, and captured two of the mounted "Worth Guards."

Governor Magoffin of Kentucky Willing to Submit to the Majority.

CINCINNATI, September 2.—The *Commercial* says that it is understood in Frankfort that Governor Magoffin refuses to play into the hands of rabid Secessionists—that he has had a quarrel with Mr. Breckinridge and refuses to demand the breaking up of the United States camp in Garrard county, and declares that he will submit to the will of the majority of the people of Kentucky as it may be expressed through the Legislature.

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WAR ITEMS.

Special Correspondence of the Daily Exchange.

FROM MISSOURI.

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 1, 1861.

Messrs. Editors:—

My last was dated, I believe, but a few days after the bloody fight at Springfield, and before the *details* of that battle had been received here. Since then, several so-called "official reports" from Federal officers engaged in the action, have been laid before the public, and have about as much credence attached to them amongst the knowing ones here, as we now give to the *contes* of the wonderful old Baron whose adventures possessed so much interest for us in childhood. There is one "report" from this same side, however, which has not been published as yet, though handed in by the gallant writer more than a week since; nor is it supposed here, it will ever see the light, at least during the present order of things in this State. I allude to that of Major Sturgis, who after the death of Gen. Lyon, became entitled to the command of the "grand army of southwest Missouri," by reason of his seniority of rank, though he was cheated out of the position by the erroneous belief that Herr Siegel had the documents about him, confirming his Brig. Generalship. According to this suppressed "report," this Siegel has been sailing under false colors, and if the intimations thrown out by those who know Major Sturgis intimately are to be relied upon, and they but concur with the testimony of at least fifty men, who belonged to the Iowa and Kansas Regiments that were in the fight, and who expressed themselves on the subject, without the least reserve—if, I say, these intimations be worth anything, Siegel is no warrior at all in the opinion of Major S. and, worse still, the man is deficient in that *esprit du corps* which is usual among the officers of the regular army. The desire here to peruse this "report" has been very great, and a few days since the *Republican* served but to increase it by stating that it would give it in full the next day, at the same time stating plainly that the writer was rather "down" on General Siegel, and the Germans under his command. The next day came, and with it the *Republican*, but not the "report," and it was not long before the fact became known that an order had been received at the Chesnut street concern *forbidding* the publication of the document. In the absence of official information, I'll tell you what many of the Iowa and Kansas men said respecting Siegel and his especial command.—Without a single exception they represent the Germans engaged at Wilson's Creek as a band of *cowards* and *thieves;* and declare further, that had they been less intent upon screening themselves from harm and *robbing* the dead and even wounded and rendered the other regiments *some* assistance, the result, possibly, might not have been so disastrous to the Federals. One of Sturgis's men, a Major, when under the confidence-inspiring influence of lager, stated to a gentleman of my acquaintance, in whose employ he had formerly been, that his share, alone, of the plunder obtained on the field the same day was *gold watches*, several valuable bowie knives and pistols, and over *seventy dollars* in money. Besides these, he had a half interest in two or three valuable mules he had found astray, having agreed to give the other half to a countryman—who, with other fugitives, followed in the rear—for retaining them and holding his for his trouble in leading them to this city. I could relate to you a dozen stories told by the Iowa troops, of the atrocities committed by these Hessians in their eager search after spoils, some of them more wonderful and creatures that strewed the battle field, but as no good could arise from my doing so, I desist.—

The remains of Gen. Lyon were gaudily conveyed through our streets three or four days since from Arsenal Island, where they had at first been taken the previous evening, to the O. & M. Railroad depot on the opposite side of the river, whence they were dispatched eastward. Remembering the beautiful old Roman maxim, *nil nisi bonum*, &c., I shall dwell no longer upon the circumstance than may be necessary to assure you that the description of the occasion as published the next day in the Missouri *Democrat* would have been just as applicable to the entrance into the city of Dan. Rice's circus as it was to Gen. Lyon's funeral obsequies, so far as the question of *truthfulness* is needed in it is concerned. As to moistened eyes and other manifestations of grief among the spectators, this is simply ridiculous.

We still see occasionally on the streets here, small parties of the "glorious defenders of their country's flag and honor" inspecting the *nonsuchness* of the city, but it is a noticeable fact that the arrival of regiments, or even parts of regiments, are much less frequent than they were a few weeks ago.—You may draw your own inference from this, though I suspect that recruiting is pretty nigh played out, and the fact stated in my remarks of yesterday is telling so. In this morning's paper there appears a most patriotic appeal to the "Irishmen of St. Louis," from one Col. John C. Phillips, with the sign-manual of the "Major General commanding" endorsing him attached, imploring them to emulate the example of "the gallant Sixty-ninth New York"—than whom they assuredly are not "less Irish"—and come forward and enlist, so that he may soon be put in possession of his commission. Now, without asserting it positively, I am inclined to the belief that Colonel Phillips will not raise one hundred Irishmen in this city for his regiment, for this people, as well as the American population of these Western States, have already begun to discover that the American flag has been made in the past few months, a cover upon which to heap nonsense in its folds; and that the cruel war now being waged by Lincoln, is not at all for the sustenance of the Union, but for the abolition of slavery and negro worship—two things which the mass of this religion of the very Irish they are now trying so hard to coax into their ranks.

There is strong talk here of "drafting" patriots into the army the *soi-disant* Governor Gamble is endeavoring to raise in this State; and it is even said the agreeable process will be commenced to-morrow. I do not believe it myself, and regard the rumor as a *ruse* by which to drive from the city "the traitors," of which there are several within its bounds, whom the authorities hold in great dread. Indeed, I have *denounced* a few days since came out frankly in a "leader," recommending the banishment hence of every one known to sympathize with the "Confederates," as a measure of safety to guard against a "fire in the rear of the patriots," in the event of an attack upon the city by the Confederate forces.

Major-General Fremont yesterday assumed to himself the government of the State of Missouri, at the same time establishing martial law throughout the entire commonwealth.

From the energy manifested by him in fortifying the country immediately surrounding this city, the inference is natural that he expects it to be attacked; and like a prudent General he has his men at work both night and day, digging entrenchments and fortifying up breastworks. Whether his labor shall prove to have been in vain, the future alone can reveal.

It has been reported here for some days, and there are reasons for believing the report *true*, that General Fremont sustained the loss of a portion of his "body guard" of two hundred men, who left between two days about a week ago, and, with horses, equipments, handsome uniforms and all, made tracks for one of the "Confederate camps" south of this. With hundreds of others here, I believe the story true. There was also a disappearance of over one hundred horses from the camp adjoining our Fair Grounds, some nights since. Where they went, and who went with them, no one can tell, of course.

The *Republicans* of last evening, and again this morning, contains a statement to the effect that the State troops, numbering 4,500 attacked Lexington, in this State, defended by 430 Home Guard, on Thursday last, and were repulsed with a loss of 60 killed, while the other side lost not a man! No one here believes the story, of course, or have will let it slide. Another item more likely to prove true is, that Col. Martin Green, of the State forces, walked into Palmyra two or three days ago, and quietly ensconced himself and followers in that pretty little town.

From the St. Louis Republican, Sept. 1st.

Fort Macon Threatened.

We learn from Mr. Wasson, a gentleman who left Richmond and arrived by the North Missouri Railroad last night, that a fight took place at Lexington, Lafayette county, on Thursday last, lasting two days, between 4,500 secessionists and 430 Home Guards and United States troops, in the entrenchments around Lexington. The attack was made by the Secessionists, who were repulsed with a loss of sixty killed in the battle, and three of their pickets. None of the Federal forces were killed.

During the engagement, Arcana Hall, occupied by the Masons, and a private residence opposite to the Court House, owned by R. Aull, Esq., of this city, and occupied by T. Crittenden, Esq., (temporarily absent in Kentucky,) were shelled and burned. The impression was, that the former contained powder designed for the use of the Confederates. Another attack was threatened and apprehended.

We learn further, that ex-Governor King, of Ray county, who had been taken prisoner, had made his escape from the Confederates; but that Judge Ryland and his son John, were still prisoners.

Two regiments of infantry and a squadron of cavalry have left Jefferson City by land, for the relief of Lexington.

[We have advices of the most trustworthy character, dated St. Louis, September 1st, 8 o'clock, P. M., from which we quote as follows:]

"It is believed this evening that instead of being repulsed at Lexington as reported by the *Republican*, the State troops are now in possession of that town, having made the Home Guard *surrender unconditionally*. This is given on the authority of a letter from them received here to-day."

From the St. Louis Republican.

The War in Missouri.

The report is—and it is no doubt reliable—that Hardee and Jeff. Thompson are falling back on New Madrid. Indications about Ironton and Cape Girardeau demonstrate that a forward movement of the Federal forces was on the *tapis*. If, as we suppose, Hardee has left Greenville, and Thompson has returned from Benton, their manœuvre has not been executed too soon. General Prentiss is in the field with a goodly army, having moved from Pilot Knob a few days since. He will probably make a junction with a body of Union soldiers from Cape Girardeau, and pen up the invaders in the extreme southeast, to be operated upon at leisure. This will establish an almost continuous line from Rolla to the Mississippi below Cape Girardeau, flanked on the west by a *cordon* of military posts extending from the terminus of the Southwest Branch Railroad up the Missouri river above Jefferson City. Thus St. Louis and the State Capital will be amply protected from approach by way of the South, and with the reinforcements constantly arriving the State can undoubtedly be held against all comers.

From the Petersburg Express, Sept. 3.

Fort Macon Threatened.

Our latest advices from North Carolina are up to nine o'clock last night. At that hour it was known in Goldsboro' that a formidable Yankee fleet was in sight of Fort Macon, and an attack this morning, even if delayed until daylight, will not surprise the garrison. We are pleased to hear that they are well prepared for an assault, and will resist with a determination and daring worthy of the glorious cause in which they are engaged. Fort Macon commands the entrance to Beaufort harbor, and is said to be the most formidable fortification on the North Carolina coast.

It was reported in Goldsboro' last night that the Yankee pirates had burned the flourishing and spirited little town of Washington, in Beaufort county, but the report needed confirmation. We may add, it was generally discredited.

Active preparations on the defensive still continue all over the State, and every man in it is prepared to die in defence of his native soil if necessary.

Refused to Take the Oath.

Several of the inspectors in New York, recently removed by Collector Barney, applied for their pay to-day and refused to take the oath of allegiance.

HARBORS ON THE SOUTHERN COAST

The Northern journals which are making such a tremendous and triumphant clamor over the "great victory" at Hatteras Inlet, announce that the Government has thereby secured possession of the whole Southern coast. As usual they are displaying the utmost ignorance of the subject on which they undertake to enlighten other people. So numerous are the inlets on the coast, that a vessel of moderate draught of water can run from Cape Henry to New Orleans, and make a harbor every night. It is impossible that the Government can close these outlets, even if the ships and men at its disposal were increased a hundred-fold. We subjoin a list of harbors between the mouth of the Chesapeake and Florida, and the distance between each. They are of course known to the Government, and probably to the officers of every insurance company in this city.

INLAND AND COAST ROUTE FROM THE CHESAPEAKE BAY TO THE GULF OF MEXICO, MAKING A HARBOR EVERY NIGHT.

Ports.	Miles.
1. Cape Henry to Oregon Inlet	75
2. Cape Hatteras (through Pamlico Sound)	35
3. Hatteras Inlet	10
4. Ocracoke	15 to 20
5. Cedar Inlet	25
6. Cape Lookout	25 to 30
7. Old Topsail Inlet	30 to 35
8. Bogue Inlet	25 to 30
9. New To sail Inlet	30 to 35
10. Cape Fear	40 to 45
11. Little River	35 to 40
12. Georgetown Light (S. C.)	55 to 60
13. Cape Roman	15 to 20
14. Bull Bay	20 to 25
15. Charleston Bay	20 to 25
16. St. Helena Sound	35 to 40
17. Port Royal	15 to 20
18. Savannah River	20 to 30
19. Catherine's Sound	35 to 40
20. Doboy Sound	20 to 30
21. St. Mary's River	30 to 35
22. St. John's River	20
23. St. Augustine	30 to 35
24. Alatamzas Inlet	15 to 20
25. Mosquito Inlet	35
26. Cape Canaveral	40 to 45
27. Indian River	50 to 55
28. Jupiter Inlet	35 to 40
29. Hillsboro Inlet	40 to 45
30. Cape Florida	40 to 50
31. Rogers' Key	40 to 45

This brings a vessel inside the Florida Keys.—From this point there is no difficulty in making a harbor every night, or even every few hours.

"Highly Important."

The Washington *Star* and New York *Herald* treat their respective publics to a first-rate sensation, in the form of a plausible "confirmation" of the rumored death of President Davis—their authority being a contraband from Manassas, whom the *Star* slyly describes as a "party." Another "reliable party" is said to have sent a despatch to the same effect from Louisville; and this spirited enterprise in journalism succeeds, to the extent of disturbing the tranquillity of a number of worthy but overcredulous people. But unfortunately for the life of the story, the Richmond *Dispatch* of Tuesday has affixed with the proclamation of President Davis, calling Congress together that day in the Capitol. This should be conclusive. Does the *Herald* or *Star* imagine that if their President and Commander-in-Chief were really dead, the Confederates would publish the important fact to Washington and the Federal camps, by means of half-mast flags?

"A Local Secession Directory."

Under this caution the New York *Journal of Commerce* calls attention to the "grand, gloomy and peculiar" doings of the political detectives of New York. They have prepared, it says, a complete black list (with a running commentary of free and easy notes) of all the leading spirits among the secession sympathizers in that city. There are said to be at least seven hundred of such candidates for the Union-saving cells of Fort Lafayette.

We take the following paragraphs of news, from Washington and elsewhere, from the special despatches to the Philadelphia *Inquirer* of yesterday.

The Confederate Generals Holding a Council.

Observations were made to-day. Nothing new was seen until about ten and a half o'clock, when a crowd of officers rode up to the point from which observations are made, and dismounted. A table was brought, and on it was stretched a map. The uniforms were plainly seen, and one of our officers recognized General Johnston and Beauregard. Yes, a council of war was held, and the chiefs sat tightly around his waist, and open at its top, with a large display of shirt bosom, was taken for General Lee, although no one could positively recognize him.

They had four or five glasses, and were making observations for two hours of the country towards Washington, and continually referring to the map, as though they had a map on a large scale. It was known that there were two commanding Generals, from their uniforms and their suite.

No person was allowed to go to this point.—The men in grey and red have to put up with a view from the ground or some other place on the fort. A ladder, about thirty feet long, was brought and placed against a tree, and a number of officers went up and took a view, remaining but a few minutes.

They finally walked over, about one o'clock, towards the road leading to Bailey's, and when they reached the angle of the parapet, stopped. Several wards Bailey's Cross Roads. The bells all tell in the road to cross the Columbia pike, and they went up and picked them up. They turned out to be Minie balls. The official party then left. A few minutes afterwards some more officers came up, being accompanied by four ladies dressed in black silk dresses with very extensive crinoline.—They all